THE

CIVIL and NATURAL

HISTORY

OF

JAMAICA.

A Correct MAP of JAMAICA.
Scale of 36 English Miles
HANOVER
ST JAMES'S
ST ANNS
ST MARYS
ST THOMAS in the VALE
ST JOHNS
CLARENDON
VERE
ST DOROTHYS
ST CATHARINS
GEORGES PORT ANDREWS
PORT ROYAL
LANDS
ST THOMAS in the EAST
Platform Bay
Davis's Cove
Green Isle Hook
Orange Bay
N. Negril Point
Lucea Harbour
Mistake Cove
Montego Bay
Montego Rt
Great River
Barnet Tn
Flamingo Pond
Queens Valley
Martha Brae R.
Seven Rivers
The Barracks
Irelammy Tn
Spanish Stocades
Dry R.
King's Vally
Morgans Savanas
Negril Hills
Iron Shore
Savana la Marr
Black Morass
Deons Vally
Blue hole
Lyttle R.
Robins R.
Savanna Quarters
Wyes River
Black River
Horse Island
Lacovia
Bray Rt
Horse Savana
Monte de las Uvas Savana
May Day Hills
Boar Island
Great Pond
Salt Pond
Pedro Plains
Labour in vain
Alligator Pond
The Devils Race
White Horse Cliffs
Great Pedro Point
Calabash Bay
Devils Point
Cocoa Plumb Bay
Long Bay
Swift R.
Milk R.
The Rt Mino
Carlile Bay
Carlile
Old Harbour
Cape Bonicato
Portland Patch
Pigeon Kay
Port Maria
Spring R.
Blowing Point
Waire R.
Annotto Bay
Muddiford R.
Dry R.
Palmeto Point
White R.
Buff Bay
White Cliffs
Spanish R.
Swift R.
Rio Grande
Lynchs I.
Port Antonio
Turtle Crawls
N.E. Point
Priestmans R.
Long Bay
Sandy Bay
Manganeel Harb.r
Savana R.
Horse Savana Point
Plantain Gar.n R.r
Mangrove B.
East Point
Yellows Great R.r
Yellows Bay
Yellows Point
White R.r
Morant Bay
Swimmers Bay
Port Maria
Sandy Bay
Bull Bay
Cow Bay
Port Royal
Kingston
The Harbour
New Greenwich
Passage Fort
Spanish Town
Hell Shire Hills
Muddiford Creek
Salt Pond
Black R.
Bowers R.
Cockpit Gully
Ballards Savana
Lime Savana
Clarendon Park
Tick Savana
Toms R.
Pedro R.
Orange R.
Thames R.
Rock R.
Red Hills
Guiana Boo Vale
10 Mile Walk
Mocho R.
Rio Nuevo
Ora Cabeça
Galina Point
Rio Bueno
Dry Harbour
Long Bay
Laughlands Bay
St Anns Bay
Chireras Bay
Rio Nuevo
Rio Bueno
Accompongs To.
Gummahs To.
Hectors R.
One Eye Gully
One Eye Savana
Nassaw Mountains
Grass R.r
Carpenters Mountains
Great Savana
Burnt Savana
St Croix Mountains
Round Hill
Kings Hill
Carlile
Cocketts Gully
Ballards Expect
Bowers R.
Muddiford Gully
Spanish Town Gully
Old Harbour
Pigeon Kay
Cape Bonicato
Portland Patch
Pedro Cockpits
Mount Diable
Orange R.
The Barracks
Thames R.
The Magotty
Lluidas
Half way Tree
The Ferry
The Angels
St Jago de la Vega
The Carridges
The Cross
Liguanea
Waire R.
Annotto Bay
Muddiford R.r
Dry R.r
Palmeto Point
White R.r
Buff Bay
White Cliffs
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Lynchs I.
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Pedro R.
Orange R.
Thames R.
Rock R.
Red Hills
Guiana Boo Vale
10 Mile Walk
Mocho R.

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1756

THE

CIVIL and NATURAL HISTORY

OF

JAMAICA.

In Three PARTS.

CONTAINING,

I. An accurate Deſcription of that Iſland, its Situation and Soil; with a brief Account of its former and preſent State, Government, Revenues, Produce, and Trade.

II. A Hiſtory of the natural Productions, including the various Sorts of native Foſſils; perfect and imperfect Vegetables; Quadrupedes, Birds, Fiſhes, Reptiles and Inſects; with their Properties and Uſes in Mechanics, Diet, and Phyſic.

III. An Account of the Nature of Climates in general, and their different Effects upon the human Body; with a Detail of the Diſeaſes ariſing from this Source, particularly within the Tropics.

In Three DISSERTATIONS.

The Whole illuſtrated with Fifty *Copper-Plates:*

In which the moſt curious Productions are repreſented of the natural Size, and delineated immediately from the Objects.

By PATRICK BROWNE, *M.D.*

LONDON:

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1756
MISSOURI
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

Qui maris atque telluris ſtupendas metamorphoſes contemplari cupit, vix ullibi terrarum reperiet commodiorem occaſionem. LIN. *Orat.*

A

CATALOGUE of the AUTHORS

Whoſe Names are abbreviated in this WORK.

Alpin.	PROSPER Alpinus de plantis Ægyptiacis
Art.	Petri Artedii, &c. Opera Ichthyologica omnia
Barr.	Eſſay ſur L'Hiſtoire Naturelle, &c. par Pierre Barrere
C. B.	Caſpari Bauhini Theatrum Botanicum
B. P.	———— Pinax
Boerh.	Herm. Boerhaave Index alter Plantarum, &c.
Bona.	Philippi Bonani recreatio mentis & oculi, &c.
Bont.	Indiæ orientalis res naturalis & medica, authore Guil. Bontio
Breyn.	Jacobi Breynii exoticarum plantarum centuriæ
Bur.	Joh. Burmanni Theſ. Zeylonicum
	———— Decades Africanæ
Butt.	D. G. Buttneri Plantæ cunonis
Cates.	The Natural Hiſtory of Carolina, by Mark Cateſby
Com.	Caſpari Comelini plantæ rariores exoticæ
Dale.	Samuelis à Dale Pharmacologia, &c.
Edw.	A Natural Hiſtory of Birds, by George Edwards
Flo. Lap.	Flora Lapponica, Car. Linnæi
Flor. Virg.	Flora Virginica, &c. Joh. Fred. Gronovio authore
Gron. Fl. Virg.	Idem
Gron. Muſ. Ich.	Laur. Theo. Gronovii Muſeum Ichthyologicum
Gualt.	Index teſtarum Conchiliorum in Muſeo Nicolai Gualtieri
Hern.	Franciſci Hernandes nova plantarum, &c Mexicanarum Hiſtoria
Hill.	The Natural Hiſtory of Minerals, &c. by John Hill
H. M.	Hortus Indicus Malabaricus, per Hen. Van Rheede, &c.
H. C.	Hortus Cliffortianus, &c. per Car. Linnæum
H. Elt.	Hortus Eltamenſis, &c. per Jo. Jac. Dillenium
Houſt. apud Miller.	The Gardner's Dictionary, by Philip Miller.
Jonſt.	Joh. Jonſtoni Icones Piſcium, &c.
Kæmp.	Engelberti Kæmpferi Amœnitates exoticæ
Klein.	Joh. Theod. Klein miſſi, varii
Lin.	Caroli Linnæi opera varia
L. Flo. Lap.	Car. Linnæi Flora Lapponica
L. G.	Car. Linnæi genera plantarum
L. H. C.	Hortus Cliffortianus, authore Carolo Linnæo
L. Mat. Med.	Materia Medica Caroli Linnæi
L. Muſ. C.	Muſa Cliffortiana, per Car. Linnæum
L. Sp. Pl.	Caroli Linnæi ſpecies plantarum
L. Syſt. Nat.	Caroli Linnæi Syſtema Naturæ, &c.
L. Ora.	Caroli Linnæi Orationes variæ
Liſt.	Martini Liſteri Hiſtoria ſive Synopſis methodica Conchiliorum
Mart.	Petri Martyris Decades Americanæ
Mich.	Petri Ant. Michelii nova plantarum genera

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Muſ. Ich.	Muſeum Ichthyologicum Laur. Theo. Gronovii
Muſ. Zey.	Muſeum Zeylonicum, authore Paulo Hermanno.
Ovid.	Pub. Ovidii Naſonis Halieuticon, per Colinæum 1545
Pet. Gaz.	Gazophylacii naturæ & artis Decad. V. authore Jac. Petiver.
Piſ.	De Indiæ utriuſque re medica & naturali, &c. authore Gulielmo Piſo
Pk. & Pluck.	Leon. Pluckenetii Phytographia, 1, 2, 3 & 4.
Plum.	Caroli Plumeri, nova genera, icones, & ſpecies plantarum Americanarum
Pl. fil.	Caroli Plumeri tractatus de filicibus Americanis
Rai.	Joh. Raii Hiſtoria Plantarum
Roy.	Adriani Royeni flora Leydenſis
Rumph.	——— Rumphii Theſaurus Imaginum Piſcium teſtaceorum
Slo. Cat.	Catalogus Plantarum, quæ in Inſula Jamaica, &c. authore Hans Sloane, M.D.
Slo. H.	A Voyage to the Iſlands of Madeiras, Nevis, St. Chriſtopher's and Jamaica, &c. by Hans Sloane, M.D.
Theo.	Theophraſti Ereſii Hiſtoria Plantarum
Thez. Zey.	Theſaurus Zeylonicus, Johanne Burmanno authore
Tour.	Joſ. Pitt. Tournefortii Inſtitutiones Rei Herbariæ
Traph.	A Diſcourſe of the State of Health, &c. by Thomas Trapham
Virg.	P. Virgilii Maronis Opera
Will.	Franciſci Willoughbeii Icthyographia nova, &c.

TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

George William Frederick

PRINCE of *WALES*.

PARDON me, ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE, if, at this time, when the moſt important ſcenes engage your attention, I attempt to lay before you the Civil and Natural State of a Colony, which an extenſive trade and a commodious ſituation have long rendered the object both of the care and munificence of the Crown; and endeavour to ſend it into the world, under the patronage of a PRINCE whoſe eminent virtues now engage the thoughts and attention of the moſt conſiderable part of mankind, as well independent as allies and ſubjects to your Royal Family.

Natural hiſtory, on which ſo many neighbouring princes now beſtow their attention, has been long encouraged and happily cultivated in theſe realms, under the auſpicious influence of your Royal Anceſtors: and as every attempt to advance our knowledge in the works of nature, and to promote the general welfare

of mankind, meets with your gracious approbation, deign, GREAT PRINCE, to accept theſe endeavours: and that you may ever diſplay that wiſdom, moderation, and juſtice, ſo conſpicuous in all your Royal Family, and long continue a bleſſing to theſe kingdoms, is the ardent prayer of

Your ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

Moſt Devoted

Humble Servant,

PATRICK BROWNE.

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PRE-

PREFACE.

THE Iſland of JAMAICA, *whoſe Civil and Natural Hiſtory is the ſubject of the following ſheets, has been now known and inhabited by* Europeans *above two hundred and forty years, is of a conſiderable extent, productive of many uſeful Articles of Commerce, has been the ſcene of various and ſingular events; and ſtill continues to ſupply us with a neceſſary appendage to our preſent refined manner of living. Theſe are well known circumſtances; and that the wealth of many, the ſubſiſtance of multitudes, the extent of our Navigation, the Revenues of the Crown, and in ſhort the Emolument of the whole Nation, are deeply intereſted and augmented by the perpetual intercourſe with this diſtant Iſland, is univerſally allowed: Yet how ſmall a Part either of thoſe who inhabit it, or of thoſe who by one means or other draw the principal part of their ſubſiſtence, wealth, and affluence from this fruitful ſpot; know any thing of the Iſland in general, its productions, advantages, or inconveniencies; or give themſelves any pain in conſidering whether the former may be improved, or by what means the latter may be remedied, or removed.*

And indeed were any diſpoſed to do either, what grounds have they at preſent to proceed upon? For, tho' many amongſt thoſe who have reſorted thither, have been diſtinguiſhed for their Talents and Learning; for their Curioſity and Abilities: the Arts of Government, or the means of acquiring Wealth and Power, have generally occupied their thoughts; or the love of eaſe and pleaſure, to which the Climate but too much diſpoſes even the moſt determined minds, have diſſipated the beſt eſtabliſhed Reſolutions; and in conſequence, ſcarcely any thing has been

attempted

attempted towards exhibiting a juſt idea of this Iſland, conſidered both in a Civil and Natural Light; except what bears the evident marks of Imbecility, Inattention, or erroneous Information.

Happy in a large ſhare of health and ſtrength; enured to the Climate; and with a mind ſtrongly diſpoſed to the cultivation of Natural Knowledge; I ſaw with regret, how greatly the Hiſtory of this Iſland was neglected; and determined to loſe no opportunity to inform myſelf of every particular, that might enable me to give the moſt ſatisfactory Account, both of the paſt and preſent State of the Iſland; and during ſeveral years reſidence upon the ſpot, it was the employment of every leiſure hour to collect the moſt authentic Materials for this purpoſe. As a Phyſician, the nature of the Diſeaſes that appear there, drew my principal attention: As a Naturaliſt, the various productions of the Earth claimed my peculiar care; and as a Member of the Community, and a Subject of Great Britain, *I took the liberty to enquire into the nature of its government, and whatever elſe reſpecting it, might tend to afford ſatisfaction to mankind in general.*

I have not indeed diſpoſed my obſervations in the order above mentioned; there are more Men *than* Naturaliſts, *and perhaps, more of theſe than Phyſicians; I have for this reaſon followed that order that ſeemed the moſt natural, and placed, as far as I could, ſubjects akin together. In the part which treats of the Civil State of the Iſland, I own I have been the moſt brief. The lives of the Governors; the civil and military tranſactions; and various other particulars, would have made no improper part of ſuch a work; but this would take up a large ſhare of my time on a ſubject to me not ſo materially intereſting; and of conſequence, hindered me from purſuing that part to which I found myſelf more equal; more ſtrongly inclined; and in which I thought my reſearches more likely to tend to public advantage. The Natural Hiſtory is therefore by much the moſt extenſive part; the productions are both numerous and curious; and contains great numbers of articles whereof many have been left wholly unnoticed, while others were but imperfectly or inaccurately repreſented to us.* Sir Hans Sloane *hath not collected above* 800 *ſpecies of plants in all his travels: In* Jamaica *alone, I have examined and deſcribed about twelve hundred, beſides Foſſils, Inſects, and other productions; many of which he makes no mention of. It muſt be owned, nevertheleſs, to his praiſe, that his works, inaccurate as they are, upon the whole, have done both the Author and his Country credit.*

In reſpect to the diſeaſes, the Duty of my profeſſion; the uncommon Appearances of many; the Violence of the ſymptoms, and fatal Conſequences

quences that often attend 'em, had generally rendered them the principal objects of my Study: frequent opportunities gave me an occasion of enquiring more strictly into their Courses and Causes; and the neglect or inaccuracy of former Writers; the confused and imperfect Notions generally received of the most dangerous and destructive of them; and the pernicious Methods of practice, now, too frequently in use among the generality of our American *practitioners, engaged me to communicate my Observations; which I have disposed in a few Dissertations, to avoid prolixity, or too frequent repetitions.*

The Diversity of Subjects treated of in the course of this work, has subjected it to a great number of Parts and Subdivisions; The first of these gives an account of the Civil State of the Island; and for greater conveniency is divided into two Parts or Chapters: The First contains a brief History of the former state of that place, continued down to the thorough Establishment of the Colony; and the Second includes its present State; with a more circumstantial Account of its Trade, Imports, Exports, Revenues, and Curiosities.

The Second Part of the work is a regular History of the Natural Productions; and, as it is by far the most considerable, we have divided it into Three Books; and these again into Classes and Sections, according to the natural order of the Subject. The First of those (beside a Catalogue of the native Fossils of Jamaica, *with some Remarks on many of the Particulars) contains a New General Method of classing native Fossils. In the Second Book, we give an account of the vegetable productions of that Island, which we have disposed chiefly according to the System of* Linneus; *and have added the Uses and Properties of each, as far as they have been yet ascertained; as well as the Methods of Cultivating, and Manufacturing such as we have observed to furnish any valuable or useful commodity. The Third contains an account of the Animals chiefly observed in and about the Island; and these are classed nearly according to the System of* Linneus *also; but where that seemed forced or unnatural, we have followed another method, in which we have endeavoured to be guided solely by natural appearances.*

The Third Part of the work is made up of a few Dissertations, containing some useful remarks and observations on the Nature of Climates in general; the Diversity of Atmospheres; and the different Dispositions of the human machine in each; with an account of the Disorders arising peculiarly from them, in every age, sex, and climate; and particularly, of the yellow and remittent Fevers.

The

The whole is illuſtrated with fifty odd copper-plates delineated immediately from nature by the accurate Ehret, *in which we have been careful to repreſent the moſt curious and uncommon productions of every ſort, now obſerved in that place; beſides a map of the Iſland, and a large draught of the harbours of* Port-Royal *and* Kingſton: *It is interſperſed with ſuch remarks and obſervations as I could find well grounded or atteſted, and likely to prove of any ſervice to mankind; without incumbring any part thereof with tedious relations, or uſeleſs quotations; and I hope by theſe means to render it an agreeable entertainment to the lovers of Natural Hiſtory in general; profitable to ſuch as live in thoſe parts in particular; and uſeful to ſuch as may be induced to viſit, or practiſe in, the like climates.*

THE

Plate I.

A Correct Draught of the Harbours of Port Royal and Kingston, with the Keys and Shoals adjacent &c. from a late Accurate Survey By Mr. Richd. Jones, Engineer.

J. Mynde Sculp.

A Scale of MILES.

1 2 3 4 5

PART OF ST. ANDREW'S COMMONALTY

LEGUANEE

THE TOWN AND PART OF THE PARISH OF KINGSTON

KINGSTON

PORT ROYAL

PART OF ST. CATHERINES

Spanish Town Road

Spanish Town River

Passage Fort

New Greenwich

Rock River

RockFort

Long Mountain

Musquito Point

Navy Powder Hoose

Merch.ts Careening Place

Great Plumb Point

Little Plumb Point

Gun Key

Rackams Key

Lime Key

Sandy Key

East Key

South Key

Grooper

Great Portuguese

Little Portuguese

Drunken Mans Key

Middle Ground

Reef

Salt Pond

Salt Pond hill

Green Bay

One Bush reef

Three fathom Bank

THE

CIVIL and NATURAL HISTORY

OF

JAMAICA.

PART I.

Containing the Civil State of that Iſland.

CHAP. I.

Of the former State of JAMAICA.

THE Iſland of JAMAICA (one of thoſe ſituated near the main continent of *America)* is of an irregular oblong form, and adorned with a ridge or chain of lofty mountains, which in its irregular diſpoſition, from the moſt eaſtern point weſtward, occupies the middle part of the country; and by its various appendages, inlets, and declivities, forms thoſe fruitful vales and frequent riſing grounds between the mountains and the ſea, which we find every where ſupplied with ſprings, rivulets, and large currents, that flow from different parts of the main ridge, and continue their winding ſteepy courſes to the ſea.

It lies between 17 degrees 31 minutes and a half, and 18 degrees thirty two minutes and a quarter north latitude; and extends from 75 degrees 40 minutes and three quarters, to 78 degrees 20 minutes and three quarters weſt longitude *(a)*; being about a hundred and ſeventy two miles in length, and fifty eight over where broadeſt. It is ſituated a little to the eaſt of the entrance into the gulph of *Mexico*, having the iſland of *Cuba* to the north; *Jucatan* and the gulph of *Honduras* to the weſt; *Hiſpaniola* and the *Caribbee Iſlands* to the eaſt; and that part of the main land called *Granada*, now a province of the kingdom of *Santa Fee*, to the ſouth, at the diſtance of about a hundred and fifty leagues.

This Iſland was firſt diſcovered by the famous *Chriſtopher Colon (b)* or *Columbus*,

(*a*) See the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

(*b*) I have extracted the following account from the *Decades* of *Peter Martyr*, whom I look upon as one of the moſt accurate writers of the affairs of *America*. *Chriſtopher Colon* (ſince commonly called *Columbus)* was a native of *Nervi* in the territory of *Genoa*. He was bred to the ſea, but at what time or upon what occaſion he had conceived a notion of thoſe remote lands, is uncertain: It is, however, well known, that, on this occaſion, he had made frequent unſucceſsful applications to the ſeveral Princes of *Europe* before he received any encouragement. But the King of *Spain* was at length perſuaded to favour his project, and ſupplied him with three ſhips and about 220 men, with which he ſailed

in the year 1494, then on his ſecond voyage in theſe parts, and at that time at ſea, chiefly with a deſign to obſerve the iſland of *Cuba*; taking it to be a part of the main continent, of which the natives of *Hiſpaniola* had already given him intelligence. But the veſſel proving leaky, and being no longer able to keep the ſeas with ſafety, he put in at *Chireras*, on the north ſide of this iſland, and landed ſoon after, though the natives at firſt made ſome ſhew of reſiſtance. He then called this iſland *St. Jago*, and was obliged to continue there until he had put his veſſel in tolerable order to venture to ſea again; during which time the people lived in great friendſhip with the natives, in whoſe poſſeſſion the iſland ſtill continued until the year 1509; when *Don Diego Columbus*, ſon to *Chriſtopher*, (then Admiral in thoſe ſeas) ſent *Juan de Eſquibello* with a party of men to invade the place; the other conqueſts and ſettlements being at that time under the government and direction of *Don Nicueſſa* and *Ojeda*, both appointed from home, and now in high diſputes about this iſland, from whence they were generally ſupplied with proviſions on emergent occaſions. This party landed, and ſoon made a conqueſt of a place, where they were always received in a friendly manner, whenever either chance or neceſſity had driven them upon the coaſt; and for many years after the Iſland continued in the poſſeſſion of the *Spaniards (c)*, though much neglected on account of their other conqueſts, and not unfrequently inſulted or invaded *(d)* by other nations.

The firſt improvement undertaken here by the *Spaniards* was the town of *Melilla*, which was built about *Port Maria*, on the north ſide of this iſland; but the ſituation not proving to their ſatisfaction, they removed ſome leagues more to the weſt, and built the famous town *Sevilla*, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen on the brow of the hill immediately above *St. Anne's Bay*. But as the colony grew more popu-

from *Palos* in *Andaluſia* about the 3d of *Auguſt* 1492. The people, after having paſſed a conſiderable time at ſea, began to mutiny, and reſolved forthwith to return; they were, however, perſuaded to continue the voyage a few days longer, and in a day or two after (which was about the 11th of *October*) came in view of ſeveral iſlands, whereof *Hiſpaniola* was the principal, on which they landed about the 18th. On the firſt approach of the *Spaniards* the *Indians* retired to the woods, but one of the women, who was overtaken in her flight, being treated with great humanity and decency, and then ſet at liberty, joined the reſt, and brought them ſoon after to an amicable interview; at which ſuch a friendſhip was contracted between both parties, that the natives treated our adventurers with the greateſt good nature and liberality for ſome time after.

About the 4th of *January* following *Colon* ſet out on his voyage homewards, having firſt built a ſmall fort at the *Nativity* (where he hitherto had been) for the ſecurity of about 80 of his people whom he deſigned to leave behind; but he carried 10 of the natives with him, that he might be the better able to ſatisfy the curioſity of the Royal Family at his return.

When he arrived at the court of *Spain*, he met with a moſt gracious reception, and was ſoon after appointed Prefect or Admiral of the *Spaniſh* navy in the weſtern ſeas. About the middle of the year he began to prepare for another voyage, for which there had been no leſs than 17 ſhips appointed; on board of which he put no leſs than 1200 men, among whom he had been careful to mix people of all ſorts of trades well provided with tools, and a great variety of cattle and grain.

With this fleet he ſailed about the 7th of *October* 1493, and, after paſſing ſome weeks at ſea, fell in with the *Caribbee Iſlands*, whoſe inhabitants he diſcovered to be cannibals. He paſt ſome days amongſt theſe iſlands, to which he gave thoſe names many of them ſtill retain; and then ſailed directly for *Hiſpaniola*, where he arrived about the 4th of the nones of *February* following.

After he had ſettled his new colony in this iſland, he put to ſea again with a deſign to obſerve the land of *Cuba*, taking it to be a part of the main continent, which (he was informed) had been ſituated more to the weſtward; but meeting with a hard gale of wind on the coaſt of that iſland, after he had run down a conſiderable diſtance on the ſouth ſide thereof, he was forced out to ſea, and ſoon after diſcovered the high lands of *Jamaica* for which he ſailed directly, and anchored in one of the ports on the north ſide of the iſland, where he continued ſome time to refit his veſſel.

(c) *De la Caſas* affirms that the *Spaniards* had ſoon deſtroyed above five thouſand of the natives, there being not above two or three hundred left in his time, which was but a few years after they had taken poſſeſſion of the place.

(d) Sir *Anthony Shirly* was the firſt that invaded this iſland after it was in the hands of the *Spaniards*; he landed there in 1592, without oppoſition; but left it ſoon after, not thinking it then worth keeping. It was afterwards invaded by Colonel *Jackſon*, former General of the *Leeward Iſlands*, who in 1638. had fitted out a ſmall fleet with which he ſailed down among the *Spaniſh* ſettlements, and plundered both *St. Domingo* and *St. Jago*. This valiant officer landed with about five hundred men at *Paſſage Fort*, and cut his way through the ſeveral breaſt-works caſt up by the *Spaniards*, to the very town of *St. Jago*, from whence he carried a very conſiderable booty. See *Hickeringill*, &c.

Ious,

lous, they ſtretched towards the ſouth part of the Iſland, where they built the famous town of *la Vega*, from which the deſcendants of *Columbus* are ſaid to have the titles of Dukes conferred upon them. This town proſpered better than either of the others, and increaſed ſo much, that in 1655 it conſiſted of no leſs that 1700 houſes, two churches, two chapels, and an abbey; at which time the *Engliſh* (failing in their attempt upon *St. Domingo)* made a deſcent upon, and conquered the Iſland. But the commanders returned home ſoon after, leaving a conſiderable part of their forces *(e)*, under the command of Colonel *Forteſque*, to guard and ſecure the place; and were both, after a hearing or two, ordered to the tower for their miſcarriage at *Hiſpaniola*. To give a more perfect account of this revolution, we muſt now look back a little time into the ſtate of affairs in *England*.

Cromwell, who had raiſed himſelf to the head of affairs at home, where he now governed almoſt without controul, had no ſooner fixed himſelf by the act of government, and ſettled the general diſturbances of the nation to his ſatisfaction, than he determined to employ ſome of thoſe in whom he ſuſpected he had the leaſt reaſon to confide, in ſome remote part *(f)*. With this view, and probably to gain the more upon the nation in general, or at leaſt to ſcreen his private deſigns the better, he ordered a fleet of ſeventeen men of war, with many tranſport veſſels to be got in readineſs, the command of which was given to Admiral *Pen*; and an army of between ſix and ſeven thouſand regulars, under the command of General *Venables*. With this armada they ſailed for *Barbadoes*, where the ſhips were ordered to rendezvous and the commanders to open their inſtructions: they arrived there about the 14th of *February*, 1654, and recruited with ſuch ſucceſs that they ſoon augmented the ſoldiery to the number of ten or twelve thouſand *(g)*, with which they ſailed down to *Hiſpaniola*. They made that iſland the 10th of *April*, and ſoon after landed within a few leagues to the weſt of *St. Domingo*, from whence they marched directly towards the town: but the ſoldiers being diſheartened by a previous proclamation *(h)*, which deprived them of all hopes of plunder, were ſoon repulſed by a handful of *Mulatoes*; and after having loſt five or ſix hundred men, with ſome brave officers, they left off all thought of conqueſt, reimbarked, and fell down to *Jamaica*, where they landed, *(i)* on the 10th of *May* 1655; but marched ſo ſlowly towards the capital *St. Jago de la Vega* (which then was very rich and populous) that the *Spaniards* had retired, and carried moſt of their valuable effects with them to the woods *(k)*, before the *Engliſh* came up to the town.

Cromwell having had early intelligence of this conqueſt, ſent out a freſh reinforcement of near three thouſand men *(l)*, with twelve men of war; and reſolved to miſs no opportunity of ſupporting this new acquiſition, which now indeed ſerved him as another *Siberia*; for the frequent diſturbances raiſed by the Cavalier Party, and the reſolution with which many had denied, or reſolved not to ſubmit to the authority of his Major Generals, put him under a neceſſity of getting rid of ſome of them, who were frequently afterwards (during his uſurpation) tranſported to this Iſland, where, with the troops already ſtationed there, they became the firſt *Engliſh* ſettlers.

The *Spaniards*, who had not yet deſerted the Iſland, concealed themſelves in the woods and inland parts; from whence they made frequent excurſions, and killed ſuch ſtragglers and lonely perſons as they could meet with. But being at length weary of their quarters in the mountains, and having no hopes to diſlodge the *Engliſh*, they retired

(*e*) About 3000 men.
(*f*) See *Ludlow's* Memoirs.
(*g*) See *Echard's* Hiſtory of *England*; *Ludlow's* Memoirs; *Hickeringill*, and the Memoirs of the late affairs of *England*; *Lond.* printed 1682.
(*h*) See *Echard's* Hiſtory of *England*.
(*i*) It is thought they landed oppoſite to *Port-Royal*; but I could not learn the place with any certainty.
(*k*) See *Hickeringill*.
(*l*) Under the command of Major *Sedgewick* and Colonel *Humphrys*.

to the north ſide of the Iſland; and, with a ſupply of about thirty companies well provided with arms and ammunition, which ſoon after arrived there from *Cuba* and the Main, fortified themſelves at *Rio Neuvo*. But the *Engliſh*, then under the command of Colonel *D'Oyly*, having early intelligence of the arrival of this reinforcement, marched directly towards them, and forced them in their intrenchments, tho' the *Spaniards* at that time were more than double their number. Upon this and other ill ſucceſſes, they retired to *Cuba*, leaving many of the Negroes and Mulatoes to keep poſſeſſion of the place, and to prevent the conquerors from ſettling in the country parts: theſe people continued very troubleſome for a time, but the *Engliſh*, who were not themſelves uſed to the woods, at length called in ſome of the Buccaneers to their aſſiſtance, and ſoon after brought them under ſubjection.

The *French* ſettlers at *Tortugo*, who, about this time, were much neglected by the government at home, then under a minority, and too frequently preſſed by the *Spaniards* abroad, reſolved to provide for themſelves; and ſoon after became a ſet of land and ſea robbers, in the practice of which they continued for many years: nor did their then governor *de la Place (m)*, in the leaſt, diſcourage proceedings whereby he became a conſiderable gainer.

The government of *England* falling again into confuſion, upon the death of the vigilant *Cromwel*, the affairs of *Jamaica* were much neglected, and the iſland, on that account, was frequently reſorted to by the pirates of *Tortugo*, who were now grown a very formidable body; and the people, at this time under little or no reſtraint, encouraged by the example of thoſe who had frequently brought in immenſe riches with impunity, ſoon gave in to the ſame methods; ſo that the place became another colony of pirates, which far exceeded the former both in numbers and reſolution; and with whom they ſtill continued in friendſhip, frequently uniting their forces upon occaſion.

In this ſtate did the greateſt part of the inhabitants of *Jamaica* continue for many years; chiefly under the command and guidance of the famous *Morgan* (*n*), who, with his numerous followers, had brought in ſuch a vaſt booty, that the iſland continued for many years one of the moſt wealthy ſpots in the world, for the number of its inhabitants. Theſe people were not ſatisfied with what plunder they met with at ſea only; they frequently landed in great numbers, and ranſacked the moſt flouriſhing *Spaniſh* ſettlements: nor were thoſe ſituated even on the coaſt of the ſouth ſea free from their daring attempts, which reached the opulent and populous city of *Panama*, in 1670; from whence they brought immenſe ſums of money, as well as other valuable treaſures.

King *Charles* II. being at length ſeated on the throne of *England*, put on an early reſolution to promote the welfare of an iſland, which was likely to prove very

(*m*) See the Hiſtory of the Buccaneers.

(*n*) *Morgan* (it is ſaid) was a native of *Wales*, and the ſon of a farmer. He was tranſported to *Barbadoes* in the quality of a ſervant, and from thence, (after the expiration of his time,) went to *Jamaica*, where he joined with the pirates; among whom he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed for his ſuperior conduct and daring reſolution, and in conſequence was ſoon after elected a leader; in which ſituation he always behaved with great intrepidity, and was as conſtantly attended with ſucceſs. He brought no leſs than 250,000 pieces of eight from *Porto Bello*, and as much from *Maracaiba* and *Gibraltar*, beſides jewels, plate and ſlaves to a conſiderable value. By his expedition to *Panama*, it is computed he got 400,000 pieces of eight to his own ſhare; and about 200 more for each of his party, at that time near 1200 in number. He left off his courſes immediately after this, and became a ſober ſettler, and a great promoter of induſtry. He was both an excellent citizen and a happy planter; and in the courſe of time, was admitted one of the council: but he was afterwards knighted and appointed Lieutenant Governor, in which ſtation he behaved with great applauſe from 1680, to the year 1682. When the peace was concluded with the King of *Spain*, that Monarch inſiſted on his being puniſhed for his former depredations; and he was accordingly ſent for, and committed to the *Tower* in 1683-4, where he continued for three years without trial or hearing; at which he could hardly fail of clearing his own character, as he had always acted under regular commiſſions, from the Governors of *Jamaica*, while he continued in that active ſtate of life. But indeed, ſuch barbarities as were frequently committed on theſe occaſions, were not to be authoriſed or countenanced by any Chriſtian power, nor committed by any but ſuch as looked upon themſelves as lawleſs people.

ſerviceable to the crown, tho' the confuſion of the affairs at home, and the then urgent war with the *Dutch* had wholly prevented the execution of his deſigns for a time. But the nation being at length quieted and the *Dutch* war at an end, his majeſty reſolved to act more vigorouſly in thoſe parts and to uſe every means likely to reſtrain the licentiouſneſs of the pirates, who ſtill continued their depredations under Colonel *D'Oyly*, Lord *Windſor*, Sir *Charles Littleton*, and Sir *Thomas Muddeford*, whom he appointed Governors ſucceſſively, during the troubles at home; and to this he was ſtill the more inclined from the frequent complaints of the *Spaniards*, whoſe ſufferings were now daily laid before him.

With this view Lord *Vaughan* was appointed Governor, and ſent out to *Jamaica* with orders for Colonel *Lynch*, who then governed in the abſence of Sir *Thomas Muddeford*, to appear at court and anſwer to the complaints of the *Spaniſh* ambaſſador.

This nobleman was no ſooner arrived in *Jamaica* than he began to put the orders of his majeſty in execution; and with ſuch vigour as ſoon put a ſtop to the proceedings of the pirates, whereof great numbers, with their chieftain *Morgan*, became induſtrious ſettlers; while others, unwilling to depart from a courſe of life to which they had been now long uſed, or, it may be, diffident of the clemency of their prince, retired to *Tortugo*, where they continued the ſame practices for ſeveral years after.

But in proportion as piracy was ſuppreſſed in this iſland, the people, who were become extremely wealthy by their former practices, began to murmur and complain of the deſpotic power to which they were ſtill expoſed; which, however gracious or mild, could not but be diſagreeable, as it was a form of government no ways conſiſtent with the *Engliſh* conſtitution. In this ſituation, however, they continued until the latter end of the year 1680, when his majeſty king *Charles* the Second was graciouſly pleaſed to grant them a charter or commiſſion under the great ſeal of *England*, conſtituting and ordaining a regular form of government for the iſland; which was ſoon after diſpatched to the Right Honourable *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Carliſle*, appointed Governor the year before.

By this grant or charter the government was lodged in the hands of, *1ſt*, the Governor or Captain-General, who is appointed by, and repreſents his majeſty. He is veſted with both the eccleſiaſtical and military power, as well as civil; and continues during his Majeſty's pleaſure.

2*dly*, In the council, which is alſo appointed by his Majeſty, and generally conſiſts of twelve perſons of the beſt rank and fortunes in the iſland. This body repreſents the houſe of Lords in *England*, both in power and proceedings; nor do they interfere judicially in matters of property, unleſs it be in ſuch caſes as are brought before them by writs of error out of the grand court, or by appeals from the Court of Admiralty.

3*dly*, In the aſſembly, which in power and proceeding repreſents the Houſe Commons in *England*. The members of this body uſed to be choſen by the votes of the freeholders, who returned three repreſentatives for each of the town-pariſhes, (formerly only two) *viz.* 1. *Port-Royal*, and, 2. *St. Catharine's*; and two for each of the other pariſhes (then only thirteen) *viz.* 1. *St. Thomas in the Eaſt*, 2. *St. Davids*, 3. *St. Andrews* (which contained the preſent pariſh of *Kingſton*, 4. *St. Thomas in the Vale*, 5. *St. John's*, 6. *St. Dorothy's*, 7. *Vere*, 8. *Clarendon*, 9. *St. Elizabeth's* (which contained the preſent *St. Elizabeth's*, *Weſtmorland* and *Hanover*,) 10. *St. James's*, 11. *St. Anne's*, 12. *St. Mary's*, and 13. *St. George's*, which with the pariſh of *St. Thomas in the Eaſt*, contained the preſent pariſh of *Portland*;) making up thirty-two members in all, which was the number of the firſt aſſemblies of that iſland.

Theſe three bodies, in which the ſupreme power is lodged ſince that time, are, by the charter, authorized to make and ordain ſuch laws and regulations as they think neceſſary for the better government of the community, and proſperity or welfare of the colony; and they are generally in force for one year, or until his majeſty's pleaſure be known, who always inforces or makes void all the acts paſſed by them,

as he finds them to tend more or leſs to the real intereſt of the colony, or to interfere with the laws or intereſts of the mother country. The aſſembly however is called, prorogued and diſſolved, as the Governor pleaſes, who gives the negative, or aſſents to the immediate force of all the bills they paſs.

With this charter his Majeſty has been alſo pleaſed to favour the iſland with a mace, which is carried before the Governor upon occaſions; and with a broad ſeal, in which he was pleaſed to appoint them the following arms, *viz.* a croſs gules, charged with five pine apples, in a field argent. Supporters, two Indians plumed and *condal'd*. Creſt, An *Alligator* vigilant. The inſcription in the orle,

ECCE ALIUM RAMOS PORREXIT IN ORBEM,
NEC STERILIS EST CRUX.

His majeſty was alſo pleaſed to appoint a Court of Equity in this iſland, where the Chancellor (which power has been hitherto lodged in the Governor, for the eaſe and ſecurity of the people) ſits more or leſs frequent, according to the number of actions depending; which ſometimes engage him for days ſucceſſively, while at other times he ſcarcely ſits above once a month. In this court matters of great importance are often decided with ſatisfaction; tho' the lawyers, who are generally vexatious and expenſive in that iſland, frequently find means to protract the ſuits, and thereby often evade the purpoſe of the inſtitution: and happy is the Chancellor, who is not ſometimes miſled by their ignorance or partiality, which, I am afraid, has been often the cauſe of complaints, and expenſive appeals from that court.

Courts of Judicature have been alſo inſtituted very early in this iſland, and by timely laws and regulations appointed to be held quarterly at *St. Jago de la Vega*. Theſe in power and proceeding reſemble the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Aſſizes, in *England*, and are held under a Chief Juſtice, who is commiſſioned by the Governor, and endowed with a ſalary of 120 *l. per annum*; but his poſt is uncertain, being commonly diſcharged, as well as commiſſioned, at the Governor's pleaſure. In the execution of this office however there are many other magiſtrates appointed for his aſſiſtants, who have no recompence beſides the honour of ſerving their country, which I believe they always perform with integrity, as far as they are acquainted with the nature of the laws. But really there are not many of them ſufficiently verſed in theſe, which with the ignorance of the attorneys, and general tendency of the men in buſineſs, occaſions more law-ſuits in that colony, than could be reaſonably expected among ſuch a number of people; there being ſeldom leſs than eight hundred new actions every court for ſome years paſt.

Here petty courts have been alſo inſtituted, in the nature of Court-Barons, which are held quarterly in every precinct; and in theſe the Cuſtos, who ſits as Judge, with two of the neighbouring Juſtices, his aſſiſtants, hear and formally determine all actions within the precinct, not exceeding twenty pounds.

They have a Court of Admiralty alſo in this iſland, where matters litigated between mariners, or treſpaſſes committed at ſea, which cannot be ſo eaſily redreſſed at common law, are determined: but the Judges of this court have been hitherto appointed by the Governors.

A Marſhal or Provoſt-marſhal *(a)* has been alſo appointed here; who with his deputies and under deputies are the executive officers of Juſtice, and in power and function repreſent the ſheriffs, under-ſheriffs and jailors in *England*. Many other offices have been likewiſe inſtituted here for the greater conveniency of buſineſs,

(a) The office of Marſhal was, doubtleſs, firſt eſtabliſhed in *Jamaica*, while the inhabitants were all military men, and under the guidance of their officers; but as the ſettlers grew more numerous, whereof many were better acquainted with the ſpade than the ſword, this office changed gradually into a mixt ſtate, whoſe duties, in regard to the civil part of the government, were, at firſt, conducted according to the cuſtoms of *England*, but have been ſince fixed and regulated by proper laws.

and

and order and ſecurity of the ſeveral branches of the revenue, ſuch as the Secretaries, Receiver-generals *(a)*, Commiſſioners, Controllers, and naval officers, &c.

The iſland was no ſooner ſettled under this agreeable form of government than it began to proſper; the ſettlers became daily more numerous and began to carry their induſtry further into the country; the woods began to open, and the lands to yield the recompence of the labourers toil in every field; the pariſh of *St. Katherine's* was already open and well inhabited; the ſettlements in *St. David's*, *St. Andrew's*, *Vere*, and *Clarendon* were very thick, and the marks of induſtry beginning to appear in the moſt remote parts of the iſland; to which the wealth of *Port Royal*, the ſeat of the moneyed-men, and the trade lately eſtabliſhed there by the Aſſiento contract *(b)*, had greatly contributed. *Port Royal* was then probably the richeſt ſpot of its ſize in the world, nor could any people live more at their eaſe, or in greater luxury, than the inhabitants of *St. Jago de la Vega*, or *Spaniſh-town*; when, on the 7th of *June*, 1692, a moſt terrible earthquake *(c)* came on, which in a very little time deſtroyed that famous and opulent town the greateſt part of its houſes, wealth, and inhabitants being buried in the common ruin, many fathoms under water. Nor was the deſtruction of *Port Royal* the only misfortune the iſland had ſuſtained by this dreadful ſhock; moſt of the heavy buildings were every where deſtroyed; the ſhattered mountains ruined many of the neighbouring ſettlements in their fall; and a general ſickneſs enſued, which ſwept away numbers of thoſe that eſcaped the firſt calamity. The terror with which people were ſtruck on this dreadful occaſion, put every thought of order and induſtry out of the minds of the remaining few, nor was any thing but confuſion and diſorder to be ſeen throughout the iſland; ſuch as eſcaped the deſtruction of *Port Royal* could no longer think of reſiding there, and the generality of thoſe who had depended before on their growing ſettlements, now reduced to the ſtate of beginning ſettlers, could find no means of reſtoring the uſual order to their affairs; by which the iſland was again laid almoſt deſolate.

But as thoſe who eſcaped the common calamity began to recover from the fright, they endeavoured to regulate their affairs, and to renew that ſpirit of induſtry which had formerly manifeſted itſelf in every ſettlement, and furniſhed the vigilant and laborious with affluence; moſt of the principal people who had eſcaped the fate of *Port Royal*, and the greater part of thoſe who depended on their credit and friends in *England*, having reſolved to ſettle on ſome part of the main land, which they wiſely judged to be more ſafe, and nearly as convenient as the former. This gave the firſt riſe to the ſettlement of the town of *Kingſton*, which, for conveniency, regularity

(a) The Receiver of his Majeſty's Revenues in that Iſland, was, by a late regulation, alſo appointed Receiver of the public duties; but the law has not yet obtained the royal aſſent.

(b) This contract was made in 1690, and managed for many years by *Don Jago del Caſtello*, who was knighted by king *William*, and generally known by the name of Sir *James Caſtel*: he reſided many years in that iſland, and built a very ſpacious and well fortified houſe about a mile or two to the eaſt of the harbour of *Kingſton*; but it is now in ruins.

(c) At this time the iſland of *Jamaica* was in a very flouriſhing condition; the white inhabitants were very numerous, and computed to amount to 16000 ſouls at leaſt; of theſe *St. Katherine's* was deemed to maintain 6270, *Port Royal* 3500, *St. John's* 996, *St. Andrew's* 1552, *Clarendon* 1430, *St. David's* 969, *St. Thomas* in the Eaſt 590, and the more remote ſettlements about 2000.

The earthquake came on between 11 and 12 at noon, and in leſs than three minutes ſhook down or ſunk nine tenths of the opulent and populous town of *Port Royal*. The wharfs firſt gave way, and ſoon after the greateſt part of the town; while the remainder was overflown to the upper rooms. This was no ſooner over than the ſtreets began to gape, and ſwallowed up numbers of thoſe that thought to ſeek for ſafety in the open air; of whom ſeveral were again returned, ſome by the ſame, and ſome by diſtant apertures, either in the town or in the harbour indiſcriminately. Nor was *Port Royal* the only place that felt the effects of this dreadful ſhock, which was ſo univerſal as to be felt in many very diſtant parts of the world; the mountains rumbled, cracked and opened in ſeveral places; thoſe at the entrance of *Sixteen-mile walk*, whoſe interval yields a paſſage to the *Rio Cobie*, were cloſed together, and the courſe of that large river left dry to the ſea for ſome days: and, on the north ſide of this iſland, a ſpace of about 1000 acres, with its ſettlements and inhabitants, was alſo ſunk under water. There was no leſs than 3000 people loſt by this dreadful ſhock, and a general ſickneſs enſued, which, with the other miſeries the conſtant companions of ſo univerſal a diſorder, left the iſland almoſt deſolate.

and

and ſituation, ſurpaſſes moſt towns in that part of the world; and whoſe ſpacious and commodious harbour can be hardly excelled in any country. But as many of the principal people ſtill continued in that part of *Port Royal* that remained as yet undeſtroyed, this new ſettlement did not go on ſo proſperouſly until the fire in 1702-3 had made their reſolutions unanimous, and fixed that both the place of trade and the reſidence of the moneyed men.

The planters had, by this time, recovered themſelves from the confuſion into which they were thrown by the late dreadful earthquake; and thoſe among the trading people, who had already amaſſed wealth enough to ſpare ſome from buſineſs, reſolved to puſh the land-intereſt, either by becoming planters themſelves, or lending their money to ſuch as were already engaged in that way, and wanted neither induſtry nor management to put it to the beſt advantage. From this time the iſland began to be again reſorted from all parts, induſtry to be revived, and the ſettlements to advance with the uſual appearance of ſucceſs and care; to which the great reſort of young adventurers, whoſe moderate fortunes could, in no other part, promiſe them to raiſe a foundation for their families ſo ſoon, had contributed much; as well as the importation of induſtrious ſervants, whoſe honeſt labours have frequently raiſed conſiderable fortunes there. Nor did the breaking up of ſome of our other ſettlements contribute leſs towards its advancement, for, on loſing of *Surinam*, which, by the treaty of peace ſoon after concluded with the *Dutch*, was wholly given up *(d)*, about twelve hundred of thoſe that were ſettled in that colony came to this iſland, and contributed much to the improvement of the ſouth-weſt parts thereof, called *Surinam* quarters ever ſince. The colony was in this thriving condition when the *French*, to the number of 2200, with three men of war, and privateers, ſloops, and tenders to the number of 20 ſail, under the command of monſieur *de Caſſe* (then governor of the *French* ſettlements in *Hiſpaniola,)* had, in *June* 1694, invaded the iſland, where they committed uncommon outrages: and having done all the miſchief they could in ſcattered parties, collected their forces and ſailed to *Carliſle Bay*, where they landed fourteen or fifteen hundred men on the 18th, who continued aſhore for ſome days; but were ſo warmly attacked by the *Engliſh*, who by this time had muſtered a conſiderable body of forces, that they were obliged to reimbark on the 23d at night, and the next morning ſailed to windward, putting all the priſoners aſhore at *Port Morant*. The iſland continued to flouriſh after this time, and in 1700 received a conſiderable addition by the breaking up of the *Scotch* ſettlement at *Darien*, which they were neceſſitated to deſert in the beginning of that year, moſt of the people who were ſent to that colony being then obliged to go over to *Jamaica*, where many of their children and deſcendants ſtill continue in the poſſeſſion of that affluence they had induſtriouſly acquired: and from that period we may look upon the iſland as a ſettled colony, which ſtill continues to improve both in wealth and numbers; and is likely to continue in a growing ſtate, as the legiſlative body ſtill continues to give every reaſonable encouragement to beginning ſettlers, a great part of the iſland being yet uncultivated.

(d) In 1673-4.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the preſent State of JAMAICA, its Revenues, Produce, and Trade.

SECT. I.

Of the Pariſhes and Number of Repreſentatives, Ports of Entry and Clearance, and Courts of Judicature.

THE Iſland of JAMAICA certainly ſurpaſſes all the other *Engliſh* ſugar-colonies, both in quantity of land and the conveniencies of life; and is ſo advantagiouſly ſituated, in regard to the *main continent*, that it has been for many years looked upon, as a magazine for all the neighbouring ſettlements in *America*. And whether we now conſider it with regard to the quantity or value of its productions, the number of men and ſhips employed in its trade, or the quantity of valuable commodities annually imported there from the different parts of *Europe*; we ſhall certainly find it not only the richeſt, but the moſt conſiderable colony at this time under the government of *Great Britain*; and I ſhall hereafter endeavour to ſhew how far it may be yet improved.

The inhabitants of this happy land ſtill enjoy the ſame form of government that was firſt inſtituted for their predeceſſors; and continue in the uſe of thoſe laws and regulations that have been ſince ordained, for the more eaſy and orderly management of both the public and private affairs of the community. But as the iſland has grown more populous of late years, and the ſettlements more thick in the remote parts; they found it neceſſary to divide the larger pariſhes into others more commodious, which has now encreaſed the number of them to 19, *viz.*

1. *St. Katherine's.*
2. *Kingſton.*
3. *Port Royal*; the three town pariſhes.
4. *St. Thomas in the Eaſt.*
5. *St. David's.*
6. *St. Andrew's.*
7. *St. Thomas in the Vale.*
8. *St. John's.*
9. *St. Dorothy's.*
10. *Vere.*
11. *Clarendon.*
12. *St. Elizabeth's.*
13. *Weſtmorland.*
14. *Hanover.*
15. *St. James's.*
16. *St. Anne's.*
17. *St. Mary's.*
18. *St. George's.*
19. *Portland.*

20. *Folawney.*
21. *Manchester.*

This augmentation of Pariſhes put them alſo under a neceſſity of increaſing the number of repreſentatives, who are now choſen every three years; and regularly returned by all, in the ſame order and proportion they formerly uſed to be, *viz.* three for each of the towns and town pariſhes, and two for each of the others; by which the number of them is now increaſed to forty one. And it was found not only neceſſary to augment the number of repreſentatives, but that the greateſt care ſhould be alſo taken in the choice of them; for the power as well as riches of the country lies in the hands of a few, whoſe particular intereſts we ſhall hereafter ſhew to claſh frequently with the welfare of the community. This engaged many of the gentlemen to make uſe of their intereſt in promoting a law whereby the repreſentatives might be appointed to be choſen by ballot, in which

they have ſucceeded to the ſatisfaction of the greater part of the community: and it is hoped ſo juſt a regulation will eaſily meet with the approbation of his Majeſty *(a)*.

The appointment of convenient ports of *Entry* and *Clearance*, was alſo a circumſtance that required the conſideration of the public on this occaſion; for without theſe, both the trade and planting intereſt, on which it chiefly depends at this time, muſt neceſſarily lie under the greateſt inconveniencies in many parts of the iſland. To remove this difficulty in ſome meaſure the legiſlative body have already appointed *Port Antonio* and *Kingſton* of that number; ports, I muſt acknowledge ſufficiently convenient for ſuch veſſels as trade to the north eaſt and ſouthern parts of the iſland: but thoſe that load in the weſtern harbours ſtill continue under great hardſhips; the roads being frequently bad, often impaſſable; the winds always from the eaſt; and the currents moſt commonly ſetting into the gulph, which is generally the beſt and often the only paſſage that veſſels from thoſe parts can make. How inconvenient muſt it be then for ſhips loaded in theſe remote harbours, to work againſt wind and current, to gain one of thoſe ports that have been already appointed? and to be afterwards obliged to ſail back with ſhattered equipages, to make the beſt of their way through a dangerous gulph: yet this muſt be done, or the captain muſt leave his charge and travel between one and two hundred miles through very inconvenient roads, to clear out at one of thoſe already appointed. *Port Royal* has been indeed one of this kind ſince the iſland was firſt ſettled under an *Engliſh* government, and ſtill continues to enjoy the ſame privilege, though but a barren point of land, and ſituated within a few miles of *Kingſton*; while *Savanha la Mar* (a harbour, where near a fourth part of the produce of that iſland is annually ſhipped) ſtill continues to labour under great difficulties for want of that advantage.

The inſtitution of *circular Courts* was another circumſtance that required and engaged the attention of the public, in proportion as the number of ſettlements encreaſed, and the remote parts grew more populous; and they were at length eſtabliſhed *(b)*, and appointed to be held quarterly in the ſeveral diſtricts of the iſland, to the great ſatisfaction and real benefit of the colony. For if we conſider that they have no other trade in that iſland at preſent, but what depends immediately on the planters, who are now almoſt equally ſettled in all parts; we ſhall find ſome of thoſe populous towns, which, ſince the decay of the *Spaniſh* trade, have been ſupported chiefly by ſtanding courts and the public neceſſities of the people, to be rather a prejudice than an emolument to the community; while they harbour ſo many dependants in idleneſs at the expence of the induſtrious, who might prove very ſerviceable members had they been diſtributed about the iſland, and their thoughts turned upon the more uſeful mechanical branches, or their induſtry employed in the advancement of ſettlements.

Trade, it is true, could not be too much encouraged, while the merchants could yet deal on advantageous terms with their neighbours, and export the produce of the mother country to advantage; but this is not the caſe at preſent, for all the branches that remain depend wholly on the planting intereſt, which ought for this reaſon to be the leaſt ſubjected to inconveniencies, there being ſcarcely any thing imported there at this time, but what is immediately for their uſe, and paid for by the produce of their labours.

(a) This law was made in *Jamaica* ſome time ago, but has not yet obtained the Royal Sanction, tho' one of the beſt ever paſs'd in that Iſland.

(b) Though this law was paſſed in the Iſland, and every neceſſary conveniency eſtabliſhed for the execution of it, it has not met with his Majeſty's approbation.

SECT.

SECT. II.

Of the Lands, Settlements, Soils, Produce, and Income of JAMAICA.

THIS iſland, on a moderate computation, is reckoned to contain about four millions and a half of acres of fertile land; but as the mould is variouſly mixed, and the ſeaſons fall differently in the different parts, the ſoil is variouſly adapted to different ſorts of vegetables; for which reaſon I ſhall now divide the iſland, as it naturally is, into the mountainous, the hilly, and the bottom lands; and endeavour to give a true idea of the nature of each in its turn.

The mountains of this iſland are generally lofty, and, for the moſt part, as yet adorned with their native woods, which keeps the earth conſtantly moiſt and cool in thoſe parts; but the ſoil is generally of a clayey nature, with a large admixture of gravel and vegetable mould; and as it is frequently refreſhed with ſhowers, and but ſeldom expoſed to the more active rays of the ſun, it is not only the fitteſt nurſery for the moſt conſiderable timber-trees of the iſland, but the moſt luxuriant and natural ſoil for all ſorts of *European* plants, as well as native ſucculent vegetables; and indeed it anſwers ſo well for theſe, that they generally have moſt ſorts of *European* greens, roots, and fruit, with a great variety of the indigenous of the growth of thoſe parts, in all the public markets.

The hilly lands, tho' generally ſhaded and frequently refreſhed with ſhowers, are yet more vigorouſly warmed by the ſun. Here the ſoil is generally terrene or earthy, with a more or leſs copious admixture of clay or gravel, and a larger quantity of vegetable mould *(a)*; which frequently renders it a moſt agreeable bed for the ſugar cane; eſpecially when marl or clay does not prevail, and a little care is taken to manure the ground. Theſe lands anſwer always beſt for the native proviſions of the country, and produce all ſorts of grain, fruit, and farinaceous roots in great abundance: they ſupply the moſt agreeable ſoils for the cacao, coffee, ginger, black pepper, all-ſpice, and *canella*; nor does the *vanilla*, the *mandibocca*, the maze, the *convolvine* potato, or the *Indian* corn grow any where more naturally, or in greater perfection.

The third diviſion comprehends the lower parts of the iſland; where the lands, which are generally the moſt fertile and convenient, ſeldom fail of being well opened and cultivated. The nature of the ſoil, however, is different in different parts, and thence may be very conveniently divided into ſuch as are immediately ſurrounded by, or contiguous to the mountains, and thoſe more remote and extended plains commonly called Savanas. The former, which ſupply not only the richeſt but the moſt appropriated ſoils for the ſugar-cane, (a plant whoſe luxuriant growth requires the heat of the lower lands to raiſe, the moiſture of the mountains to dilute, and abundance of vegetable mould to inrich its ſap) are conſtantly inriched by the waſhings of, warmed by the rays reflected from, and refreſhed by every cloud that breaks, or ſhower that falls upon the higher lands. The ſavanas are not often inferior to theſe in the quality or native richneſs of their ſoil, being generally compoſed of a fine brick mould, with a more or leſs copious admixture of clay or gravel, which renders it commonly of a more ſticky nature: but the ſeaſons ſeldom fall ſo near the ſea to refreſh the ſoil, or to raiſe ſo conſtant and luxuriant a vegetation; for there the breezes are too ſtrong and conſtant by day to let the lighter clouds deſcend ſo low, and generally too ſerene to move them down by night; which conſtantly deprives the lands thus ſituated, both of

(*a*) See the nature of theſe different ſorts of earth and mould in the *Natural Hiſtory*, Part I. where we treat of native foſſils.

dews and rains *(b)*, except thoſe that fall at particular ſeaſons, when all the neighbouring atmoſphere is overcharged with vapours. Yet in thoſe they find not only convenient paſtures for their cattle, but the moſt natural ſoil for the *Guinea* corn, the cotton, and the aloes; with a variety of other vegetable productions that have their daily uſes in œconomy.

Of the lands of this iſland we find no leſs than one million and ſix or ſeven hundred thouſand acres already patented; but ſo unequally divided, and among ſo few, that I would be aſhamed to give any account either of the diſtribution or number of proprietors, had it not been abſolutely neceſſary to ſhew the pernicious conſequence of monopolies; and ſuch ſurely it muſt be deemed in thoſe who take up more land than they or their children are ever likely to be able to cultivate. But to avoid a more tedious and uncertain computation on this occaſion, I ſhall only give an inſtance of the pariſh of *St. James's*, one of the moſt thriving in that iſland, and one that at this time ſeems to keep a due medium between the moſt populous (excluſive of towns) and thoſe that are yet the leaſt cultivated. In this pariſh, on an exact computation, I find one hundred and ſix thouſand three hundred and fifty two acres already patented; and now the property of about 132 perſons, whereof ten are hardly more than nominal proprieters, being poſſeſſed of no more than thirty five or forty acres one with another: a quantity of land nearly equal to the whole iſland of *Barbadoes*, formerly computed at 106470 acres; which in 1676, was computed to maintain no leſs than ſeventy thouſand whites and eighty thouſand blacks, in a decent and plentiful manner. From hence we may obſerve how much the prudent diſtribution of lands contributes to the ſettlement of a colony; for in *Barbadoes* and the other ſugar colonies, no man was allowed to take up more land than he could cultivate in a certain ſpace of time, and the new comer always had his choice of the unpoſſeſſed lands to enter upon immediately, which, though perhaps more remote from the markets or ſhipping-places, equally anſwered his purpoſes, while every neighbour whoſe plantation was already ſettled *(c)*, wanted the produce of this, as yet unfit for any thing but proviſions, to ſupply both his table and his ſlaves. Thus induſtry was ſtill promoted, for every eſtabliſhed ſettler wanted an opportunity of increaſing his poſſeſſions with his family, and the produce of his labour was the only means of attaining it, which, for this reaſon, he was reſolved to employ to the greateſt advantage; and made uſe of the major part in advancing his fortune, while a ſmaller portion ſerved to purchaſe the neceſſities of his family and ſlaves. By theſe means the colonies were ſoon ſettled, and at length brought to ſuch perfection, that the generality of cane-land now ſells there from thirty to eighty, or one hundred pounds *ſterl. per* acre; while the moſt promiſing fields in *Jamaica* continue ſtill adorned with their native productions, and the cultivated are ſcarcely valued at above ten or fifteen pounds an acre.

The neceſſity of putting a ſtop to ſuch inconveniencies muſt be then apparent to every perſon who conſiders or regards the general welfare of the colony; but the

(b) In the more inland parts of this iſland, the earth is almoſt conſtantly refreſhed with dews or rains, which ſeldom deſcend lower than the foot of the mountains, or the adjoining hills; nay, you may frequently obſerve both the ſhowers and clouds to wind their courſes from one mountain to another, and to riſe and fall with the intermediate hamocks; while the lower lands are parched with drought, and obliged to rely almoſt wholly on the vernal and autumnal rains, which always come from the ſea, and fall on all parts of the iſland alike: and hence the beſt ſituation for a ſugar ſettlement may be eaſily known.

(c) When a perſon conſiders what induſtry is capable of producing in thoſe parts of the world, he will think it indeed ſurpriſing that any man ſhould be allowed to keep waſte or uncultivated lands. I have been informed by a gentleman who carried on an indigo work for many years, that twenty five acres of good land in a ſeaſonable place, well cultivated with indigo, and rightly managed, will produce above one thouſand pounds *per annum* currency; and yet twenty Negroes is more than ſufficient to cultivate, and manufacture the produce of that quantity of land. Coffee is not quite ſo profitable, but more certain and leſs expenſive; and 100 acres of tolerable good land, cultivated with this plant, will hardly fail of producing near 1400 pounds currency a year. What man of ſenſe would not then rather buy proviſions than employ his land that way, when his limits are confined?

means of redreſſing them muſt be the peculiar work of that wiſe body, to whoſe care the ſupreme power is committed; and yet I am afraid that many of its members will think themſelves too nearly intereſted, to conſider the public happineſs with warmth on this occaſion. For my own part, I can think of no method whereby this grievance may be now redreſſed, beſides that of laying a heavy tax *(a)* on uncultivated lands, and reaſſuming the forfeited without favour; ſuch a behaviour would, I am ſatisfied, oblige them to uſe their utmoſt endeavours, and in a ſhort time, augment both the imports and exports of the colony, to double or trible the uſual quantities; and yet every ſettler inclined to reſerve ſome unopened land, which he may not be immediately able to plant with the more uſeful commodities of the country; may be allowed a reaſonable or proportionate number of acres, to be regularly planted with the moſt uſeful timber trees *(b)*, of which they are now deſtitute in the low lands; though they may be reſtocked at a very ſmall expence, and kept up without any prejudice to the other manufactures, for the uſe of which they are frequently wanted; and often prove a very beneficial branch of their exports: Such a regulation would introduce another piece of induſtry among them, which is now but too much neglected; I mean that of manuring the open lands; for though they now think the greateſt part of them rather too rank and luxuriant, and ſpare that labour even where moſt apparently wanted, becauſe they can open freſh ground; they would upon a trial of this ſort, (which may be eaſily done in one or two acres) find, that dung adds a warmth to the ſoil, and maturates, as well as it enriches the juice; whence that extraordinary produce where ſuch methods are daily put in uſe with judgment.

But though this Iſland be not as well cultivated as it might, or ought to be; its produce, from which alone it derives both its wealth and affluence, is conſiderable enough to engage our attention for a time; and to give a very juſt account of it is no eaſy matter: by the books in the public offices of that Iſland, the exports ſince the beginning of the year 1737, ſhould be as follows, *viz.*

(a) This method was tried formerly with great ſucceſs in *Antigua*, where they had for a time laboured under the ſame inconveniencies, to which this colony is now ſubject from the uneven diſtribution of its lands: But the legiſlative body of that Iſland, having obſerved how much the keeping of uncultivated lands, contributed to prevent both induſtry and the growth of the ſettlement; laid a tax of five ſhillings *per* acre, on all manurable lands that ſhould not be forthwith opened and cultivated: The effect anſwered their expectation ſo well, that moſt of the richer lands of the Iſland were ſoon after in cotton, or canes; for every perſon puſhed his whole ſtrength, and induſtry, upon this occaſion; and gave up ſuch lands as he could have no proſpect of poſſeſſing free from the tax; and theſe were diſtributed again in ſmall parcels among the new comers, as well as thoſe of the inhabitants that had no poſſeſſions before.

(b) Braziletto, fuſtic, lignum vitæ, ebony, and baſtard cedar, would grow almoſt in every part of the Iſland; and the cedar and mahogany, as well as the other valuable timber trees, may be raiſed with a little care in all the waſte hilly lands.

I have known the planks cut out of a ſingle well grown mahogany tree to be ſold for upwards of 70*l.* currency, and a ſingle acre of ground will raiſe about forty of theſe; and may be under-planted with piemento, or canella, or uſed as paſture ground beſides: Theſe, at the moſt moderate computation, will, in the courſe of fifty or ſixty years, be worth 1200*l*; and each of the others is of a proportionate value, or otherways very uſeful.

Quantities of Goods exported from JAMAICA from *January* 1737, to *December* 1749; and to the 29th of *November* 1753; according to the Books kept in that Iſland.

A. D.	Sugar Hogds.	Rum Punchs.	Malaſſes Hogds.	Coffee Caſks.	Cotton Bags.	Bags,	Caſks, of Pimento.	Lbs,	Bags,	Ginger, Caſks,	Lbs.	Tons of Fuſtick,	L. Vitæ,	Ebony.	Mahogany Planks.	Logwood Tons.
1737	18072	1118	2191	417	1190	32	776	3000	13116	220	1000	15	29	65		
38	23708	1281	2440	352	1399	26	1147	4003	20933	817	8864	22	54	24		
39	19236	1431	1034	221	1351	27	544		9231	553		10	19	16		
1740	23996	1391	1745	297	1797	84	687		10884	78		107½	6	5		
41	25718	1942	1233	266	2421	426	1481	2500	9576	67	50000	454½	16½	5½		
42	19299	1881	1629	229	1509	127	513	2700	4329	44	4900	236½	33½	9		
43	32383	2531	3032	197	1851	139	491		3159			197	152½	30		
44	23543	2864	2373	150	1471	82	339		1785	62		164½	141	75		
45	25705	3212	2084	173	1083	607	741	80000	1409	73		109½	44	13		
46	33341	3225	3208	124	621	446	501	14837	863	30	4882	104¾	71	61½		
47	37076	5061	3302	127	1270	145	809	8500	1165	16		468¼	83	76		
48	38192	5024	3695	212	1225	851	346	5300	1961	49		384½	11	5		
49	27668	3982	2707	220	875	307	1035	64200	2851	79	4000	177½	19			
1750	29354	4561	2709	214	1263	560	1071	58500								
51	27877	4671	2673	237	1371	470	875	45500								
52	23229¼	3994¼	Gallons	28	2098							40			5537 Feet.	1394
53	28315		224814	and Lbs.											521300	
				55354												

But

But this is not to be depended on, for the difficulties and uncertainty to which the trade of that place is naturally expoſed; the labour of beating to windward againſt the breeze, and current; and the diſtance or inconvenience of thoſe ports already appointed for the entrance and clearance of ſhips; oblige the maſters (eſpecially thoſe that take in their loading in remote parts,) to make uſe of the firſt and moſt convenient opportunity of making an uncertain report, and obtaining a clearance, which frequently happens before the veſſel is a quarter loaded. This put me under a neceſſity of enquiring in *England*, where the principal part of the produce of all our colonies is imported; and the ingenious Mr. *Maitland (a)* has been kind enough to ſupply me with the following accounts to the year 51, as they were lately laid before the Houſe of Commons, by the reſpective officers, *viz.*

The quantities of ſugar imported into *England* and *Scotland* reſpectively, from the Iſland of *Jamaica*; and into *England* from all the Iſlands; for four and twenty years, ending in *December* 1751: to which is added, a ſchedule of the ſugars exported from *Jamaica* to *North America*, for the nine laſt years, ending in *November* 1753.

A.D.	Imported from all the Iſlands into *England*. Cts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Imported from *Jamaica* into *England*. Cts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Imported from *Jamaica* into *Scotland*. Cts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Exported from *Jamaica* to the Northern Colonies. Cts.
1728	964480	1	25	271605	1	10	3201	2		
29	986648	1	3	354686	3	10	5593	1	20	
1730	1019205	2	25	319456	1	25	10819	2	2	
31	811960	3	23	309505	0	6	14266	1	14	
32	815783	0	24	289069	3	14	9704	2	1	
33	1000175	1	2	338310	0	17	8374	3	9	
34	682778	1	11	299973	1	11	5833	3	23	
35	885292	3	22	276308	2	8	5209	3	4	
36	869145	1	17	309388	0	14	7550	1	1	
37	543066	3	4	270063	0	15	5927	2	18	
38	862716	2	21	349902	0	13	11246	3	7	
39	949644	3	14	392822	2	27	12550		19	
1740	705050	0	16	279537	3	3	9938	2	12	
41	882009	2	13	338206	3	18	15081	1	15	
42	730250			341048	0	22	7849	3	20	
43	890953	1	25	347928	1	7	10327			
44	722585	0	16	326600	1	24	1248	3	21	
45	644883		12	205002	3	16	2189		26	5186
46	746234		14	239719	2	15	6819	3	16	4976
47	605638	1	21	329762	0	20	4040	2	17	4150
48	977790	1	13	381214	2	2	9547	1	11	4584
49	930101	3	27	387226	0	22	3235	3	26	1368
1750	903640	3	26	409739	2	19	11514	2	4	9806⅓
51	823528	1	27	384488	3	7	8216	2	6	11299⅔
52							5780	3		4155
				In Proportion.			At a Mid.			
53	1014084	3	26	403124	1	16	6506	1	4	4500

If no Error in theſe?

To the 29th of *Nov.*

The quantity of ſugar imported into *England* from all the Iſlands in the year 1753. was ——— ——— 1014084 cts. 3 qrs. 36 lbs.

This, at a medium taken for ſeven years before, gives *Jamaica* alone, about — — 403124 cts.

(*a*) This Gentleman is a *Weſt India* merchant, and a partner in one of our moſt conſiderable houſes for many years; he is curious in political calculations, and has been very active in all matters relating to the intereſt or welfare of the ſugar-colonies that has been brought in queſtion here.

Imported

Imported into *London* only, from the beginning to the 30th of *November* 1744, 21138 hogſheads (*d*).

According to theſe accounts, I have computed the quantity of 1°. ſugar exported annually from that Iſland, at a medium, for four years, ending in *December* 1751, to be about 476338½ cts. neat, or ſhort weight; which, at the uſual price that ſugars bear in that place, will amount to about 738280 *l.* 7 *s.* 6*d.* that currency; but the ſugar produced on the Iſland beſides, is yet conſiderable, and ſeldom under 4300 hogſheads, of about 15¼ cts. each, which is generally allowed to be conſumed within the Iſland; and with the exports, which, at the ſame computation, amount to about 30731 hogſheads; ſhew, that the ſugars produced in that Iſland, at a medium for four years, ending in *December* 1751, are no leſs than 35031 hogſheads *per annum*.

The quantity of 2°. rum exported annually from this Iſland, is not ſo conſiderable in proportion, and hardly exceeds 4600 puncheons, or 50600 gallons a year, at a medium; which, as rum generally ſells there, will amount to about 69575 *l. per ann.* but the retalers of this commodity are generally computed to diſpoſe of 1600 puncheons more within the Iſland; and we may reaſonably ſuppoſe treble that quantity to be uſed in private families, and at the ſeveral plantations where it is manufactured.

The following is an account of the rum imported into *England* from all the colonies for ten years, ending in 1751, as it was laid before the houſe.

A. D.	Gallons.
1742	473490
43	405329
44	397221
45	449980
46	388770
47	443528
48	627283
49	564204
1750	808798
51	713684

The greateſt part of which is thought to be immediately from *Jamaica*.

Nor is it unnatural to find, that the ſpirit extracted from the unconcreted juices of the cane, ſhould, in this colony, bear ſo ſmall a proportion to its ſugar; while ſuch quantities of molaſſes, of which it is chiefly made, are yearly exported, and carried to *North America*, where it is manufactured at an eaſy rate; and frequently in ſuch abundance, as enables them to export conſiderable quantities.

The quantity of 3° this commodity exported at a medium annually from this Iſland, is ſeldom under 258707 gallons; which, as generally valued there, may be deemed to amount to about 12367 *l* currency (*e*); which, if manufactured within the Iſland, would be certainly worth more than treble that ſum. But the neceſſities of the poorer planters, who are the only perſons that are obliged to ſell it, will not allow them to purchaſe the neceſſary conveniencies.

(*d*) A caſk or hogſhead of ſugar in *England* weighs generally from 13 to 14 hundreds weight; but moſt of the ſhips that left *Jamaica* late this year, had long paſſages, and many noted ſhips were not arrived at this time.

(*e*) *Jamaica* currency is to *ſter.* as 7 to 5, or 140 to 100.

4*th*, Cotton

4th, Cotton makes another conſiderable part of the exports of *Jamaica*, from whence they ſeldom ſend leſs than 1253 bags at a medium one year with another; and this at a moderate computation, may be juſtly valued at eighteen thouſand eight hundred and ninety five pounds.

5th, Coffee. The quantity of coffee exported from this Iſland is not yet ſo conſiderable, and ſeldom exceeds 220 caſks *per annum* at a medium; which, as this commodity generally ſells there, may be valued at about three thouſand three hundred pounds.

6th, Pimento. The all-ſpice or pimento, is another conſiderable article of its exports; and ſeldom computed under 438000 pounds weight *per annum*, which at a medium may be computed to amount to about 21925 pounds a year.

7th, Mahogany. While the mahogany tree grew in the more convenient parts of this Iſland, it furniſhed another very valuable branch of its exports; and that of its native growth was ſeldom valued under twenty thouſand pounds a year; but as the culture of the tree has been wholly neglected, it is not to be admired that it ſhould be now ſcarce among them; there is, however, ſome ſtill exported, tho' obtained with great difficulty; or the produce of a foreign ſoil, and not ſo good. The quantity of this commodity now exported from *Jamaica*, is ſeldom thought to be worth leſs than twenty five thouſand pounds *per annum*, at a medium; but it is chiefly imported here from the *Muſkeeto-ſhore*, and other neighbouring parts.

8th. Beſides theſe, which are the moſt conſiderable branches of the exports of this Iſland; there are large quantities of logwood, nicarago, braziletto, fuſtick, lignum vitæ, cocoa, ginger, canella or winter's bark, peruvian bark, balſams, indigo, aloes, hides, and ſlaves; dry goods, and bullion, ſometimes exported from thence; whoſe value is not ſo eaſily computed, and chiefly the produce of their foreign trade; which of late years is ſeldom computed to bring in above forty five or fifty thouſand pounds a year, but frequently not ſo much.

And to theſe we may add the charges attending about 450 ſhips that are computed to reſort to that Iſland annually; which at a medium we may allow to be about twenty thouſand pounds a year.

This is the neareſt computation I could make both of the produce and exports of this Iſland, and it can hardly fail giving a juſt idea of the place, as well as of the induſtry of its inhabitants; while that part of the produce of both, that is annually exported, and which we have now computed to amount to about 945784 *l.* 7 *s.* 6*d.* *per annum*, ſhews both the wealth, and conſequence of the colony. But though this be nearly the value of thoſe commodities upon the ſpot, they generally ſell at a more advanced price in *England*, where they are chiefly imported, and have been computed to amount to 692104 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d. ſter.* annually, at a medium, for four years, ending in *December* 1751: this is equal to 968946 *l.* 10 *s.* 10$\frac{3}{4}$ *d. Jamaica* currency, it is however, ſubject to many expences, and upon an average, ſeldom clears more than the prime coſt. Let us next conſider the foreign trade, and diſburſements of the colony,

SECT. III.

Of the foreign Trade, Imports, and Revenues of JAMAICA.

THIS Iſland was a long time remarkable for its trade, and the great quantities of all ſorts of commodities that uſed to be imported there; nor was it extraordinary, while the neighbouring parts of the continent, and moſt of the adjacent ſettlements were ſupplied from thence: but though this branch of their exports has been but very inconſiderable of late years, and their imports conſiderably diminiſhed on that occaſion; they are ſtill very large, and frequently ſupply the luxury, rather than the wants of the community. To give a minute detail of every article of theſe, would require a larger ſcope, and more labour than we can at preſent beſtow upon the ſubject; to give a ſatisfactory account was my deſign; and for this purpoſe I have taken the following abſtract from the collectors books for the year 1752; which, I thought the moſt natural and eaſy method of communicating a juſt notion of the foreign trade of that Iſland; and the more ſo as the intercourſe of that year was deemed pretty moderate, and rather under the medium, having immediately ſucceeded the hurricane in fifty one: and this I hope will be ſufficient, as it contains not only an eſtimate of the number of veſſels, with an account of the ports to which they belong, but likewiſe a general account of their loadings; to which we have ſubjoined a regular computation of the quantities and value of many of the principal commodities yearly imported there.

Veſſels from Europe.

In the courſe of that year (and it is nearly the ſame one year with another,) there were no leſs than forty capital ſhips entered there directly from *London*; the loading of which conſiſted chiefly of dry goods of *Britiſh* and *Indian* manufactures *per* cocketts, wines, iron and copper-ware, refined ſugars, tobacco-pipes, &c. Four from *London* and *Cork*, loaded chiefly with dry goods; and beef, pork, butter, tongues, herrings, &c. the produce of *Ireland*. Eight from *London* and *Madera*, whoſe loading conſiſted chiefly of dry goods, and wines. Two from *London*, *Cork*, and *Madera* loaded with dry goods, proviſions, and wines. And one from *London* and *Cape de Verds*, with mules, aſſes, camels, and *Spaniſh* wines, all from the latter.

From *Briſtol* immediately they had eight, loaded chiefly with dry goods of *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* manufactures, copper and iron ware, ſhip chandlery ware, bottled beer, cheeſe, cyder and refined ſugar. And fifteen from *Briſtol* and *Cork*, with goods of the ſame ſort, and *Iriſh* proviſions.

There were no more than three ſhips entered here immediately from *Liverpool* that year; and theſe were loaded chiefly with manufactured mahogany and cottons, ale, cheeſe, cyder, and potatoes: but they had ſeventeen from *Liverpool* and *Ireland*, loaded chiefly with proviſions: and one from *Liverpool* and *Madera*, loaded chiefly with manufactured cottons, and the wines of the latter.

They had but one veſſel from *Lancaſter* directly; and that loaded chiefly with cottons, and dry goods of a coarſe nature: and five from *Lancaſter* and *Ireland*, loaded with the like goods, and proviſions.

They had nine veſſels from *Hull*, *Plymouth*, and the other out-ports of *England*; of which two called at *Madera*. Theſe were principally loaded with dry goods *per* cocketts, ſhip chandlery ware, herrings, ſhads, and a few wines from *Madera*.

The ſhips from *Great Britain* by the way of *Africa*, were not above twenty nine this year; the importation of ſlaves being diminiſhed from about nine thouſand, which

which was nearly the medium before the war, to 6624, the number imported that year.

There were eleven other *Engliſh* ſhips entered here directly from foreign ports in the courſe of this year; *viz.* from *Madera*, four with wines; from *Cape de Verds*, three with mules, aſſes, camels, and *Spaniſh* wines: from *Bourdeaux*, four in ballaſt; and from *Liſbon* one, in ballaſt alſo.

From the different parts of *Scotland* directly, they had no more than five, and theſe loaded chiefly with dry goods, and herrings: there were two more entered from *Scotland* and *Ireland*, with dry goods, and proviſions: one from *Scotland* and *Madera*, with dry goods, and wines: and one from *Scotland* and *Philadelphia*, with herrings, proviſions, and lumber.

They had ten veſſels directly from the different parts of *Ireland*, whoſe loading conſiſted chiefly of proviſions, ſuch as beef, butter, pork, tongues, and herrings, a few *French* wines and ſome *Iriſh* linens: and one from *Ireland* and *Madera*, with proviſions, and wines.

To theſe we may add fifteen veſſels more that entered here from *Barbadoes*, *Antigua*, and the other windward iſlands; loaded with *European* and *American* goods, not in demand in thoſe ſettlements: and theſe will compleat the number of *European* veſſels that traded to *Jamaica* in the courſe of that year. I may now I hope, be allowed to make a recapitulation of them in the following order, *viz.*

From the different ports of *England* directly,	59
From the different ports of *England* and *Ireland*,	41
From *England*, *Ireland* and *Madera*,	2
From *England* and *Madera*,	13
From the different parts of *England* and *Africa*,	29
From *England* and *Madera*, loaded entirely at the latter,	4
From *England* and *Cape de Verds*, loaded at the latter,	4
From *England*, *France*, and *Liſbon* in ballaſt,	2
From *Ireland* directly,	10
From *Ireland* and *Madera*,	1
From *Scotland* directly,	5
From *Scotland* and *Ireland*,	2
From *Scotland*, *Madera* and *Philadelphia*,	2
From the Windward Iſlands, chiefly with *European* goods,	15
Total, from the different parts of *Europe*: Capitals,	189

Veſſels from *North America*.

The number of veſſels that reſort to this Iſland annually from the different parts of *North America*, is ſtill more conſiderable; but are ſeldom ſo large, or loaded with goods of ſo much value, though they generally import the moſt uſeful and the moſt neceſſary: In the courſe of that year there were no leſs than 40 veſſels entered there from *New York*, loaded with flower, bread, beef, pork, hams, dried and pickled fiſh, onions, apples, corn, peas, rice, ſoap, cheeſe and candles; horſes, ſheep, hogs, ducks, geeſe and turkies; butter, lard, tallow, oil, pitch, tar and turpentine; plank, boards, ſtaves, hoops, heading, ſhingles and bricks. From *Boſton* they had thirty three more; twenty eight from *Rhode Iſland*; eight from *New London*; eight from *Piſcataway*; and ſeven from *Salem*: all loaded with the ſame commodities.

From *Philadelphia* they had forty two loaded with bread, flower, hams and gamons; iron in bars, bricks, lumber, ſtaves, hoops, heading and ſhingles, &c. From *Virginia* and *Maryland* ſeventeen, (of which one called at *Madera)* with peas, flower, bread, pork, bacon, ſoap, candles, tar and ſhingles. And from ſouth and north *Carolina*,

Carolina, *Georgia*, and *Cape Fair*, they had thirty eight, whoſe loading conſiſted chiefly of rice, leather, lumber, ſhingles and tar.

From the Iſlands of *Bermudas*, *Turk*, and *Providence*, they had ſix veſſels loaded chiefly with braziletto, turtle, ſalt, fiſh, poultry, onions and building ſtones. In all 230, ſhips and ſmaller veſſels.

Veſſels trading to the main.

Although the trade, which formerly uſed to be ſucceſsfully carried on with the neighbouring *Spaniards*, be now wholly loſt; there are ſtill a few, who venture more or leſs upon the coaſt, and among the *Indians*; though generally attended with great danger, and very little profit. The veſſels from thoſe parts, that entered in *Jamaica* in the courſe of that year, are as follows, *viz.* twenty three immediately from different parts of the coaſt, whoſe loading conſiſted chiefly of mules, horſes, cacoa, and ſome gold and ſilver ſpecie: three from *Hiſpaniola*, with mules, indigo, and a few wines *(a)*: nine from *Curaſſoa* with mules: nine from the bay of *Honduras* with logwood: and five from the *Muſkeeto* ſhore with mahogany, cedar, logwood, cacoa and turtle. In all 49, ſmall veſſels.

From *Europe*,	189
From *North America*,	230
From the Coaſt, and neighbouring Iſlands,	49
In all,	468

I am next to compute the value of ſome of the principal commodities imported into this Iſland annually, and would have willingly gone through the whole, could the quantities or value of them be aſcertained; but this was impoſſible where the greateſt part of the imports pays no duties; and many principal articles are entered ſo confuſedly, that no juſt calculation can be made either of their quantities or value; for which reaſon, we ſhall now lay down only ſuch as we have no reaſon to doubt of.

The moſt expenſive articles among the imports of *Jamaica*, are thoſe immediately introduced from *England*: the value of theſe has been lately calculated, to be laid before the parliament, and on an exact computation for four years ending in *December* 1751, has been found at a medium, to amount to 261728 *l.* 5 *s. ſter. per annum*, which, in that Iſland, would amount to 458924 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.* currency, as goods are generally debited there. But, as we may reaſonably ſuppoſe a fourth part of thoſe, at the moſt moderate calculation, to be imported by the planters themſelves, and ſubject to none of thoſe extraordinary charges to which debited goods are liable; I have computed the whole to amount to 431676 *l.* 8 *s.* 3¾ *d.* currency, every year: to which we may add above ſeventy thouſand pounds, expended annually in *England* by the planters of *Jamaica* reſiding there; and in the education of their youth.

New Negroes form the next article in value; and though the number of theſe be leſſened by near a third part ſince the beginning of the war, they now ſeldom amount to leſs than 235000 *l.* currency, *per annum*: the number of theſe imported in 1752, did not exceed 6624; but they begin to encreaſe, and before the war, generally were about 9000 at a medium.

Iriſh proviſions form another conſiderable branch of the imports of *Jamaica*, and theſe in the year 1752, (and it is nearly the ſame every year) were as follows, *viz.* 19921 barrels of beef, 4307½ barrels of pork, and 15876 firkins of butter; which

(*a*) The wines imported from that iſland are but few, and generally run, as they cannot be entered in the Cuſtom-houſe; they are commonly cordial wines, and much wanted there in ſickly ſeaſons; therefore overlooked.

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at a medium will amount to about 87493 *l.* currency. But allowing a conſiderable part of theſe to be alſo imported by the planters themſelves, we may reaſonably abate a fourth part of the extraordinary ſurcharges, which will reduce this ſum to about 78309 *l.* 17 *s. per annum.*

Madera wines make another conſiderable article among the imports of this Iſland; but this decreaſes every day, and at this time, they ſeldom have above half the quantity that uſed to be formerly imported there; for moſt people make uſe of weak rum punch, which they find as wholeſome, and generally more agreeable to their overheated habits: of late years the importation of this commodity ſeldom exceeds 827 pipes *per annum*, at a medium, which at a moderate computation amount to about 26464 *l.* of that currency.

Theſe are the only commodities whoſe value we could aſcertain with certainty; and theſe with the produce of *North America*, which we can hardly compute at leſs than 70, or 80000 *l. per annum*, make up the whole of the imports of that Iſland; but the laſt certainly furniſhes the moſt neceſſary articles for a ſugar colony.

I am next to give ſome account of the public revenues of this Iſland: theſe have been very conſiderable of late years, and raiſed, partly by duties ſettled for his Majeſty's ſervice; and partly by taxes impoſed by temporary laws on the more preſſing occaſions of the public. Thoſe that have been ſettled by ſtanding laws for the immediate ſervice of the crown, amount to about ſixteen thouſand pounds a year, and are raiſed in the following manner, *viz.*

1*ſt*, By duties on foreign wines and other ſpirituous liquors; on foreign indigo, cacoa, tobacco, cotton, and *Engliſh* refined ſugars; which at a medium for ſeven years, amount to about eleven thouſand pounds a year.

2*dly*, By the quit-rents of about one million, and five or ſix hundred thouſand acres of land, that are already patented in that Iſland, and pay at the rate of a halfpenny *per* acre; and the intereſt on quit-rent bonds at 10 *per cent.* which amount to about four thouſand pounds currency *per annum*, taken at a medium for ſeveral years.

3*dly*, By eſcheats and caſualties, which ſeldom amount to leſs than one thouſand pounds more *per annum.*

The monies raiſed by theſe means are paid into the Receiver General's office, who is allowed 2½ *per cent.* upon receipt of them, and as much on paying them again; by which diſpoſition he is deprived of the commiſſions that would otherwiſe ariſe from the receipt of his commiſſions, as well as the certain gratification of uncertain ſervices. But his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to conſent that theſe monies ſhould be always laid out in promoting the welfare and ſecurity of the Iſland, and in paying of the public officers, whoſe ſalaries he was pleaſed to conſent ſhould be regulated and appointed in the following manner, *viz.*

To the Governor for the time being 2500 *l. per annum.*
To the Auditor General, 202 *l.* 10 *s. per annum.*
To the Chief Juſtice, 120 *l. per annum.*
To the ſeveral Landwaiters, 120 *l. per annum.*
To the Captain of the train, 45 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d. per annum.*

The other parts of the public revenues are ſtill more conſiderable, and inſtituted as a fund to ſupply the immediate or more urgent neceſſities of the colony; they are indeed generally lodged in the hands of the Receiver General alſo; though the community have ſtill retained the liberty of appointing a commiſſioner or receiver of theſe alone; whom, whoever he be, they gratify either with a ſtated commiſſion of 5 *l. per cent.* or an occaſional ſalary, as they may think moſt convenient; nor can any part thereof be appropriated or diſpoſed of without their conſent and approbation. Theſe are raiſed by certain impoſts, regulated according to the public neceſſities of the

community, and ſettled ſo as to fall chiefly upon the luxury, or neglect of the inhabitants. The diſpoſition, and manner of raiſing them at preſent is as follows, *viz.*

1*ſt*, By duties on wine, rum, and other ſpirituous liquors ſold by retail, they raiſe about 8000 *l. per annum*, at a medium for the laſt three years; of which extraordinary ſum the town of *Kingſton* alone contributes about 115 *l.* every week.

2*dly*, By a deficiency tax, or tax laid on ſuch as do not keep and maintain a number of white ſervants, proportioned to the number of their ſlaves and cattle. This tax was firſt inſtituted to promote the importation of white people; and to oblige every man of intereſt to encourage them, both for the ſafety and welfare of the colony; but the neglect of the public on this occaſion, now produces a ſettled revenue of about 8000 *l.* a year, at a medium.

3*dly*, By an impoſt of twenty, thirty, or forty ſhillings *per* head, laid on imported Negroes, which ſeldom fails to amount to about 7500 *l. per annum*, at a medium.

Theſe levies alone make up a revenue of about 23500 *l. per annum*, which is always employed to promote the public happineſs, and to encourage and reward induſtry: out of this the governor for the time being, is generally complimented with an additional ſalary of 2500 *l.* a year; and every officer in the regiment with an annual preſent: and it ſerves alſo to give a decent encouragement to the new ſettler, to relieve the diſtreſſed, and to promote the labours of the induſtrious.

SECT. IV.

Of the Inhabitants, Manner of living, and natural Curioſities of the Iſland.

I HAVE hitherto laboured to give a clear and ſatisfactory idea of the Iſland of *Jamaica*, with regard to its government, ſoil, revenues, produce and trade; and in this I hope I have ſucceeded to the ſatisfaction of every man who does not expect a volume on this ſubject alone; I muſt now endeavour to give ſome account of its inhabitants, and I hope every conſiderate perſon who obſerves the method I have hitherto followed, will not expect that I ſhould enter into any particular details here: a general idea of the whole, is what I deſigned to communicate; and the people in all countries, may be divided into claſſes that have ſome general uniformity in their ſentiments and actions, ſufficient to convey a very ſatisfactory notion of that ſort. The method I thought natural in a performance of this kind, and have for that reaſon, endeavoured to follow it in the diſpoſition of the ſucceeding lines.

Tho' the inhabitants of this Iſland, may be naturally enough diſtinguiſhed by their parent countries into *Engliſh*, *Iriſh*, *Scotch*, and natives the deſcendants of all. I ſhall for the preſent deem them but one united people, whom I ſhall claſs into planters, ſettlers, merchants, and dependents; the moſt natural diſtinctions to communicate a ſatisfactory idea of the colony.

Many of the planters are men of very extraordinary fortunes, but the major part, though rich, and in eaſy circumſtances, are ſeldom out of debt; for the charges attending a ſugar ſettlement, are very conſiderable, and conſtant; the intereſt of money very high, and their natural propenſity to increaſe their poſſeſſions, conſtantly engaging them in new diſburſements and contracts. They are generally men of a free and open diſpoſition, friendly where they take, honeſt in their dealings, and punctual, when the demands does not exceed their ability, or a new purchaſe engage the produce of the year; they are obſerved to be remarkably fond of grandeur and diſtinc-

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tion, which, doubtleſs, proceeds from the general obſequiouſneſs of their numerous ſlaves and dependents, as well as from the neceſſity of keeping them at a diſtance; which in time gains into a habit.

Among theſe you frequently meet with men of as good a taſte, as much learning, and as well acquainted with the world, as may be met with in any part of *Europe*; nor is it uncommon to find thoſe who, (though never out of the Iſland) ſhine in many parts of life, with as much delicacy and judgment, as if they had been bred in the moſt poliſhed courts. How ſoon theſe gentlemen might make the Iſland a wealthy and valuable ſettlement by becoming guardians of the public happineſs, ſubjecting the lands to the due payment of monies borrowed at an eaſy intereſt in *Europe*, and becoming the ſureties of the induſtrious and careful, may be eaſily obſerved; but alas! many of them ſeem to think it not their intereſt to have the Iſland better ſettled in their own days. As to the more amiable ſex, there are but few of them beſides the natives here, who are generally great lovers of decency and cleanlineſs, always ſprightly and good humoured, naturally modeſt, genteel, and lovers of mirth; nor does any people excel them in the labours of the needle, or oeconomy, when they take to thoſe uſeful occupations: but many of them have been remarked both for their indolence, and the want of conſideration; which too often deters the gentlemen in theſe colonies from entering into the matrimonial ſtate, wherein the moſt engaging behaviour would be requiſite to break them of thoſe vicious habits, which they ſeldom fail of acquiring in the more early ſtate of manhood *(a)*.

The ſettlers form another rank of people, that differs from the former only in degree; they are generally ſuch as have ſome foundation, though ſeldom enough to complete a ſettlement; and for this reaſon commonly above one half of their eſtates in debt, which they find no eaſy matter to diſcharge, as the produce ſeldom anſwers either in quantity or quality at the beginning; though conſtantly attended with exorbitant charges and expences; for the lender of monies in thoſe parts, is ſeldom ſatisfied with intereſt alone; he muſt be factor for the eſtate, and ſupply every thing that may be wanted at his own price; he muſt diſpoſe of the produce, and draw the uſual commiſſions, however inconvenient it may be to the owner to ſend it ſo far to market, who frequently meets with an opportunity of diſpoſing of his effects at the next ſhiping place; or would willingly ſhip them for ſome *European* market, and draw bills in favour of his creditor for the neat proceeds thereof; but an attempt of this kind would expoſe him to the immediate rigour of the laws, and likely prove the ruin of his growing hopes: his goods muſt be ſhiped on board of ſome drover, where they ſeldom fail paying the uſual tributes of pilferage and waſtage, beſides the common expence of freight; they muſt be landed at a certain wharf, where they pay double centage; they muſt be coopered afreſh at a certain expence, and ſold, when a convenient opportunity offers, to pay the charges and intereſt; for they ſeldom reach the capital, until the produce becomes very conſiderable.

The trading part of the people is not at this time ſo numerous, and may be naturally diſtinguiſhed into factors, merchants, and pedlars: the former tranſact buſineſs chiefly for *European* merchants, and others that ſupply this market with different ſorts of commodities at their own riſque; as well as for the different planters, for whom they may be occaſionally concerned; and have a regular commiſſion on the ſale and purchaſe of every thing that paſſes through their hands: theſe people are generally induſtrious, and ſeldom fail making conſiderable fortunes when well befriended, or furniſhed with money; which many of them do with a very fair character, while others, and indeed, the greater numbers, are obſerved to lay hold of every opportunity of ſerving themſelves. The merchants import their own goods, and run the riſque of the markets; but generally turn pedlars in the diſpoſal of them:

(*a*) What I mean by vicious habits, are their great attachments to Negroe-women; there being but few gentlemen but what have ſeveral of thoſe ladies very early in keeping.

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the buſineſs was, indeed, beneficial while they could ſupply the neighbouring markets, and export to advantage what would not anſwer ſo well within the colony; but every opportunity of this kind is now gone, and very few of them are obſerved to riſe; for the principal planters are now ſupplyed with every conveniency at their own riſque; and the next claſs is entirely engroſſed by the factors, who generally import ſuch commodities as are commonly wanted at a plantation. But goods of all ſorts have been imported there in ſuch abundance of late years, in expectation of ſome foreign trade, that they have been frequently ſold under the prime coſts.

The dependents form a fourth claſs, and not the leaſt uſeful to the community; it is conſtituted of mechanics, clerks, and ſervants of all ſorts, whoſe uſeful induſtry deſerves encouragement, and adds to the public welfare in every ſoil; and moſt of theſe that follow the more uſeful mechanical branches, as carpenters, coopers, bricklayers, millwrights, copperſmiths, and taylors, acquire very decent, if not ample fortunes; and are frequently raiſed by an honeſt induſtry, ſo far as to be conſidered among the firſt rank of people: clerks, when they behave with a proper attention to the intereſt of their employers, are generally promoted, and intereſted in the buſineſs, in proportion as theſe grow leſs active, and more fond of indulging themſelves; nor does the vigilant ſervant ever fail of gaining his maſter's eſteem, who generally rewards his care with ſome decent gratuity at the expiration of his time.

To thoſe we may add the Negroes, as a fifth and more numerous claſs, who are now computed to be more than 120000 in number; and by whoſe labours and induſtry almoſt alone, the colony flouriſheth, and its productions are cultivated and manufactured.

But although the methods of living in this colony, vary among the different claſſes of its inhabitants; there are but few in the general run of mankind that live with more ſatisfaction. The planters, and others whom affluence has ſupplied with conveniencies above the reſt, are decent, and often magnificent in their buildings; neat and rich in their furniture and dreſſes; and plentiful, with order and delicacy at their tables: they have great quantities of poultry and all ſorts of ſtock raiſed at their plantations; *North America* ſupplies them with flower; and the fields almoſt without culture, with a variety of greens, roots, and fruit: the general produce of their eſtates, affords them wholeſome diluting drinks; and, from *England*, and *Madera*, they are ſupplied with thoſe various wines and other liquors generally uſed at their tables: of late they give more than uſual into the uſe of ſoops, which they find more agreeable to their weakned ſtomachs; but in the general diſpoſitions of their tables, and methods of cookery, the *Engliſh* cuſtoms are obſerved.

The ſettlers, and middling ſort of people in every other ſtation of life, are not far ſhort of thoſe in the eſſential and neceſſary conveniencies; their habitations are generally commodious and decent, their dreſſes neat and ſimple, and their tables well ſupplied with all ſorts of freſh proviſions, as well as neceſſary liquors: but the inconveniency of carriage, and frequent ſcarcity of flower among thoſe that cannot purchaſe a conſiderable quantity at a time, often oblige them to ſubſtitute plantains, caſſada, or yams, in the room of bread; which, though not ſo elegant, or agreeable to ſtrangers, is not much inferior in wholeſomeneſs or degree of nouriſhment.

The ſervants in this colony are moſtly *Europeans*, and indented for a certain number of years; at the expiration of which, they are not only capable of providing decently for themſelves, but generally receive ſome gratuity that enables them to enter more eaſily into life: Theſe people generally live in ſmaller houſes built about the ſugar works, that they may be in, or out, with greater conveniency in the crop-time: By the laws and cuſtoms of the country they are allowed a certain quantity of ſalt beef, and flower, every month or quarter; and a proportionate quantity of ſugar, and rum, to ſupply them with drink; but no ways reſtrained in the uſe of the more

natural

natural productions of the plantation, as plantains, yams, potatoes, caſſada and greens, which they have in great abundance every where: they are obliged to be active and vigilant by day, and much expoſed to the ſun when their ſtation is in the field; but at nights their occupations vary with the employments of the ſeaſon, for in planting and weeding times, they can reſt to the dawn of day; but when the labours of the year are to be collected in a ſhort ſpace, time becomes more precious, and they, like the induſtrious ſlaves, frequently undreſſed, are obliged to watch by ſpells every night, and to engage with equal vigour in the toils of the day; while the planter and the overſeer paſs the mid-night hours in interrupted ſlumbers, anxious to ſecure the reward of their annual labours; which, an unſeaſonable guſt of wind, or heavier rains, would undoubtedly deſtroy, or a trifling accident retard: and happy is he, who at this ſeaſon can have ſervants, on whoſe activity and inclinations he may depend; or whom health and vigour will allow to attend in perſon.

The Negroes who conſtitute the laſt claſs of the inhabitants of this country, are, for the moſt part, the property of the Whites; and bought and ſold like every other commodity in the country, being always reckoned a part of their eſtates either real or perſonal: they live in huts or ſmall thatched cabbins, ſuſtained by crotchets, whoſe interſpaces are laticed, and plaiſtered or dawbed with clay; theſe are diſpoſed in the form of villages, in proper places; and generally divided into two rooms, for the greater conveniency of the inhabitants. They are commonly allowed a few yards of blanket, or coarſe linens every year, which ſerves to protect them a little from the cold in the more inclement ſeaſons; and keep them warm, and ſecure from the open air, when ſick: they generally provide themſelves with food in the country parts, and for this purpoſe every planter ſupplies his ſlaves with a rich and convenient piece of ground, where they are obliged to employ the Lord's day, as well as the few other hours *(a)* allowed them, both to ſtock the ground and provide proviſions for the following week; and yet the produce of theſe few hours labour, is not only ſufficient to ſupply them with plenty in a ſeaſonable year, but affords enough to furniſh the neighbouring markets alſo. Every plantation, however, is provided with a plantain-walk, and quantities of yams and corn, to ſupply the new, and the infirm; and to relieve the others in an unſeaſonable year, or when their own proviſions fail.

When we conſider the inconveniencies under which theſe creatures labour, the toils they are obliged to undergo, the viciſſitudes of heat and cold, to which they are expoſed, and the groſſneſs of their food in general; we ought not to be ſurprized if they had been ſtill more ſlothful and ſickly than they are commonly obſerved to be; or if the diſeaſes to which they are obnoxious, had differed more apparently from our own: theſe are indeed frequently of a peculiar nature, and require a conſummate knowledge of ſymptoms and diſorders, to diſcover the real ſources of them; yet the owners, whoſe intereſt depends chiefly on their welfare, will commit them to the care of ſome raw youth, or ignorant aſſumer, that is hardly ſkilled enough to breath a vein, or diſpenſe a doſe of phyſic: but this proceeds more from ignorance and vanity, than any real want of humanity; for few of them are judges of phyſic, and each would be thought to have a doctor of his own; and theſe have in the courſe of time, introduced ſuch methods of practice in thoſe colonies, that you may now frequently obſerve gentlemen of the firſt conſequence, to be vomited and bliſtered to death in a yellow fever, and the ladies, poiſoned with bark in verminous inflammations; while

(a) In the country parts of this Iſland, every plantation Negroe is allowed a *Saturday* afternoon, or ſome other afternoon in the week, to ſtock and manure his particular patch of ground, which he generally plants in caſſada, yams, potatoes, *Indian* and *Guinea* corn; and on *Sunday* they provide proviſions for the enſuing week, and ſend ſome to market, to ſupply themſelves with a little ſalt beef, pork or fiſh, and a little rum, which are the greateſt dainties they can come at, unleſs a cat, a rat, or dog fall in their way. It is true, many of them raiſe a few poultry, and other ſtock; but theſe they generally ſell to enable them to purchaſe ſome decent as well as neceſſary cloaths for their wives and themſelves.

others lie neglected in the eaſy beginning of an undiſtinguiſhed remittent, until the diſorder gains beyond relief. *Et inde tantorum hominum fata.*

I ſhall now endeavour to give ſome account of ſuch of the natural curioſities of this Iſland, as can't be ſo properly introduced in the following parts of the work; which, tho' but few, and not often noticed, ſeldom fail to raiſe both our attention and admiration, when duly conſidered. The moſt remarkable among thoſe are,

1. The Water-fall in *Mamee River*, a little above *Bull-Bay*, in the pariſh of *Port-Royal.*

2. The Caſcade, and,

3. The Grotto; both in the pariſh of *St. Anne's.*

4. The Fogs in the pariſh of *St. Thomas in the Vale.*

We ſhall now give ſome account of each.

The Water-fall, or Cataract in *Mamee River*, (one of thoſe that takes its ſource far back among the blue mountains, and by a moderate ſtream, continues its agitated courſe by various windings, to thoſe hills immediately above that ſandy ſhore within *Bull-bay*,) where, between two neighbouring rocky and barren hills, its waters have a ſudden fall of near two hundred feet; whoſe direction is altered about the middle ſpace, by the volume of a huge protending rock, that extends from the ſide of the adjacent weſtern precipice; which divides and agitates the ſtream with ſuch violence, that the narrow ſpace between the hills below, is filled with clouds and vapours, that reflect an admirable ſucceſſion of ſhining Iris's, while the ſun continues to dart its rays about the ſtream; and hence the foaming fluid continues its variouſly interrupted and divided courſe between thoſe barren hills to the thirſty plain below; not an ignoble repreſentation of *Virgil's Amſanctius*,

——Ubi *medio ſub* nubibus *altis*
Urgit utrumque latus montis, *medioque fragoſus*,
Dat ſonitum ſaxis, et torto vertice torrens.
Hic ſpecus horrendum, &c.

Virg. Lib. viii. 564, *&c.*

This place is rendered yet more romantic, by that ſpacious cave that runs under the brow of the eaſtern hill above the fall.

The Caſcade is ſtill more curious, and lies in the courſe of that branch of *Rio Alto*, which, (after having made its way many miles under ground,) riſes a-new in the hills immediately above, and continues its courſe between roaring river plantation, and *Mendſy's Bogue*, in *St. Anne's:* to give a ſatisfactory notion of this wonderful contrivance of nature, I muſt firſt inform the reader, that moſt of the hills in that part of the Iſland are chiefly compoſed of ſtalactic matter, by whoſe eaſy ſolution, all waters oozing through the rocks, are ſo charged with particles of this nature, that they readily incruſtate bodies depoſited for any conſiderable time in their more open and leſs agitated courſes; and, as this river riſes at a conſiderable diſtance from, and above the level of the ſea; it runs down a more moderate declivity between the two adjacent hills, whoſe intermediate ſpace is in ſome parts more, and in others leſs contracted: In one of thoſe more extended ſpaces, over which the river ſpreads its rolling waves in its leſs rapid deſcent, nature has planted a moſt curious grove of anchovy pear-trees *(b)*, whoſe ſpreading roots intercept the ſhallow ſtream in a thouſand different places and directions; ſtill inclining to, or receding from each other, as chance or nature directs their growth: The water thus retarded, ſoon begins to depoſite its weighty load, which time has form'd into thoſe cruſts and various ſhelves, that advancing years have ſpread into thoſe beautiful banks, and gradual platforms, for which it is now ſo much admired; and whoſe natural beauty is ſtill inriched by

(*b*) See the nature and growth of this tree among the vegetables.

thoſe

thoſe ſhady trees with which it is yet adorned, whoſe falling progeny ſtill helps to continue this admirable piece in a perfect ſtate, and to raiſe new banks and wonders in the deſcending ſtream.

The Grotto, of which we are now reſolved to give ſome account, lies in the ſame pariſh, and about ſeven miles above the bay: It is ſituated at the foot of a hill, under which it runs, by a gradual and oblique deſcent, for the ſpace of two or three hundred yards, and ſerves as a conveyance for the waters that fall into the adjoining vale, in the rainy ſeaſons; as well as a convenient habitation for batts, owls, and ſculking negroes, in fairer weather.

Eſt curvo anfractu Caverna *accommoda fraudi*
Nigrorumve *dolis*; *quam denſis frondibus atrum*
Urgit utrumque latus, tenuis qua ſemita ducit. Virg.

After you paſs the narrow and woody path, that leads to this cave through the adjacent vale, you ſoon reach the opening of the grot, which is wide and free at the entrance; but contracts as it recedes, and further back, is divided into a numberleſs ſeries of caverns, and more regular ſpaces, ſuſtained and adorned with a thouſand riſing, and deſcending, or compleated pillars of ſtalactites; which are formed of various cruſts, that have been laid ſucceſſively by the waters that have dribled through the mountain after the more heavy rains of an uncertain ſeries of years: Theſe pillars riſe and deſcend in every part of the grotto, but are far more robuſt and perfect backwards, where the waters, paſſing through the thicker beds, have been more abundantly charged with ſparry particles, and leſs diſturbed by the open and agitated air.

The fog that ſo regularly obſcures the air in *Sixteen mile Walk* for a certain part of the day, has been remarked almoſt from the firſt ſettlement of the Iſland; and as it ſtill continues, ſtill deſerves our attention: the place, where it is obſerved, is a pleaſant vale, ſituated ſoutherly, at the foot of the main ridge or chain of mountains, and about the middle of the Iſland; but ſurrounded by hills on all other ſides. The ſoil is fertil, and the place well ſupplied with ſprings and rivulets, which fall into two principal channels that unite their ſtreams a little lower, and continue their common courſe ſouthwards between two rocky hills, and barren precipices, until they reach the plain below. This level ſpace is almoſt daily and duly overcaſt with miſts, *(c)* that begin to riſe with the approach of night, thicken as it advances, ſpread gradually unto the neighbouring vales, is heavieſt about the dawn of day, and continues until the more active rays of the ſun begin to warm and agitate the air: then it gradually riſes and expands; and between the hours of eight and nine, begins to flow in two principal ſtreams; the one weſtward among the mountains and neighbouring vales, the other ſouthward, and directly over the courſe of the river, until it reaches, and vaniſhes about the plains below: it is extremely thick in the morning, and when viewed from the top or brow of any of the neighbouring mountains, looks like a perfect ſea, whoſe various arms and inlets are thoroughly repreſented by the neighbouring and adjoining vales.

There are many other remarkable curioſities in this Iſland; but as we treat of all the branches of Natural Hiſtory in the following ſeries, we will endeavour to introduce them in their proper places; and for the preſent, content ourſelves with having given ſome idea of ſuch as we could not ſo conveniently introduce in any other part, nor chuſe to omit.

(c) See the courſe and nature of thoſe miſts explained in our Diſſertation on the general and partial motions of the atmoſphere.

THE
CIVIL and NATURAL
HISTORY
OF
JAMAICA.
PART II.
CONTAINING,

An Account of the ſeveral natural Productions of that Iſland; diſtributed into Orders, Claſſes, and Genera, according to the moſt natural Methods now known.

In Three BOOKS.

The Firſt, beſides a circumſtantial Account of the Foſſils of the Iſland, their Uſes, and Properties; with ſome Remarks on its Waters, Ores, and Soil; contains a new and eaſy Method of claſſing native Foſſils in general, with an Account of the Nature and Properties of each Claſs.

The Second is a Hiſtory of the vegetable Productions, claſſed and diſtributed, nearly according to the *Linnean* ſyſtem; with the Characters of ſuch as have not been hitherto known, or but imperfectly repreſented; and the Uſes and Properties of each.

The Third gives an Account of ſuch Animals as we could obſerve in, and about, that Iſland; which I have alſo diſtributed into Orders, Claſſes and Genera, chiefly according to the Syſtems of *Linneus* and *Ardtedius*.

Scientia naturalis fundamentum eſt omnis œconomiæ, opeficiorum, commerciorum, dietæ, medicinæ, & mechanicæ. LIN. *Obſ.*

PREFACE.

IT is not to be admired, that the ſtudy of Natural Hiſtory ſhould have continued ſo long neglected, and in confuſion; while yet the means of relieving the unhappy ſick had been ſought from particular obſervations; and they themſelves expoſed in public places, to the view of every paſſenger, who, from his own experience, might impart ſome doubtful means of relief. Their practitioners or phyſicians then were only ſuch as had gathered the inaccurate obſervations of the vulgar, or ſeen, and followed the practice of their fathers or relations of the ſame profeſſion: They, no doubt, were acquainted with the Simples then in uſe, their known virtues, and common appellations, which they had faithfully recorded; and this was all that could be done for the improvement of Natural Hiſtory in thoſe early ages. But when the knowledge of phyſic became more general, and the profeſſors of that ſcience began to vye with each other; a more accurate knowledge of things ſucceeded: and then it was obſerved, that the nature of the machine altered in ſome degree, with every age, ſex, and climate; that the ſame diſeaſes appeared different, in different conſtitutions; and that different affectus's frequently put on the ſame appearance for a time. Hence it became evident, that the practice of phyſic required men of the greateſt thought, and moſt natural obſervation; who, beſides theſe, ſhould be thoroughly acquainted with the different affections, parts, ſtructure, and mechaniſm, of the human body; as well as the different materials, which the knowledge of nature, or peculiar obſervations, might have taught to be effectual in altering the different unnatural diſpoſitions of the habit; with their doſes, and manner of action.

The neceſſity of a thorough acquaintance with theſe things, put the lovers, and encouragers of phyſic, upon a more accurate ſtudy of the different

ferent branches of the profeſſion; particularlarly, that of Natural Hiſtory, which ſeemed the moſt intricate, and of the largeſt ſcope; and that, from the knowledge of which alone, they were likely in time to obtain a more competent knowledge of the proper medicines to be uſed on every occaſion. But notwithſtanding the labours of many learned men, this branch of literature had continued for a long time in confuſion, either through the inaccuracy of the Antients, whoſe deſcriptions communicated but very faint reſemblances; or the Rabies *of ſyſtematical writing, into which the Authors of later ages had given without reſtraint: Theſe have however, gradually improved the deſcriptions, and augmented the number of materials; and* Tournefort, Ray, *and the accurate* Linneus, *have at length reformed the whole, and brought the method of ſtudying Natural Hiſtory, almoſt to a perfect ſtandard: But though the labours of thoſe great men, have now rendered this ſtudy much more agreeable, and certain, than it has been hitherto; we ſtill want many improvements, which a compleat and correct collection of the ſeveral productions of the different parts of the world, with an account of the particular uſes they may be ſeverally put to in each, can alone afford us: This indeed is a difficult taſk, and not to be obtained without the labours of many people, both capable and willing to oblige mankind with their remarks and obſervations; and from ſuch alone, (made with caution in the different regions, and among the different nations of the earth) can we hope for any thing like perfection in this part of Natural Knowledge.*

Theſe motives, have of late years, induced many gentlemen to employ their vacant hours, in making collections of, and obſervations on, ſuch natural productions as they could more eaſily come at, either at home or abroad; nor can any undertaking be more laudable, or beneficial to mankind; or more pleaſing to a mind of a natural turn. What ſtudy can be ſo agreeable to a rational being? or what can raiſe our admiration, or oblige us to contemplate the power and wiſdom of the Almighty, ſo much as to obſerve the means by which ſuch a variety of beings of every kind, is produced with unwearied order and regularity? View but the globe on which you live, and obſerve how many different climates, and kingdoms, each inhabited by Animals peculiar to itſelf! what a variety of mountains and vales! each flowered and adorned with its peculiar productions! how different even the bowels of the earth, pregnant with ores and minerals of various ſorts! all ſuited and adapted to their native beds. The conveniencies with which theſe laſt ſubſtances alone, doth furniſh mankind, would be a ſufficient inducement to engage a Naturaliſt in a diſquiſition of their primary ſtate and productions; but when

we

we reflect on the many advantages that accrue to the world in general, from the different parts of the whole kingdom; or consider how much the different materials obtained from thence, contribute to the ease and satisfaction of human society; we must certainly think it a study that ought to employ some part of the thoughts of almost all sorts and classes of people: The Farmer and the Husbandman would find their advantage alike in the study of earths and moulds, as well as of the different compositions that may most effectually brake the texture of them, or warm and inrich their chilly juices: the Miner would undoubtedly improve his fortune, by a more perfect knowledge of the nature of ores, and their native beds; the Lapidary and the Chemist, seem to prosper alike in proportion to their knowledge; and how necessarily it ought to engage the attention of the Physician, will appear from a due consideration of the different branches of his profession. But notwithstanding all these allurements, the study of this part of the creation, has been (until of late) almost wholly neglected; or left to the improvement of those few, whose bread depended more immediately on their acquaintance with some of its productions: and how little such people have studied the nature of them, we may learn from the improvements made by men of the same class at this day. Learning however, in every taste, has of late years met with its encouragers; which induced many people to give more into this, and every other sort of useful knowledge, than they were wont, and could have formerly done: and the necessity, as well as use of the institution, obliged me to contribute what I had observed concerning the productions of this class, in Jamaica.

This put me under a necessity of examining the different systems that have been already published upon the subject: and finding those to be generally confused, or inaccurate; and plan'd, without a due regard to that order, which nature seems to preserve in the formation and distribution of her productions: I have been induced to propose the following form to the public, in which we begin with the most simple bodies now observed in nature, and proceed gradually to the most compound; placing every production in that class, to which its common properties, and apparent qualities, shew it to approach the nearest: and to render the method more generally useful; I have brought it within a very narrow compass; divided it into a few natural classes; and distributed the Species under their proper Genera, with the most noted and appropriated appellations. To make the study easy, and to render it more universal, was my design; which induced me to avoid a multiplicity of names, as well as those that were uncommon, with equal care. Many, I must acknowledge, have a better opportunity of compleating a thing of

this kind; but their indolence, or want of inclination, prevents them from communicating their obſervations: and ſuch as have already wrote upon the ſubject, ſeem to have endeavoured to render it rather the ſtudy of a man's life, than the amuſement of a few leiſure hours, for which alone I would propoſe it. This acceſſary piece made it now neceſſary to divide this Book into two diſtinct Chapters: the firſt of theſe comprehends the whole of this new method; and in the ſecond we give a particular account of the native Foſſils of Jamaica, *with remarks on ſome of the moſt uſeful Species.*

——— Et *itum eſt in viſcera terræ,*
Quaſque recondiderat, ſtygiiſque admoverat umbris,
Effodiuntur opes.

OVID Metam.

THE

THE

CIVIL and NATURAL HISTORY

OF

JAMAICA.

PART II.

BOOK I.

CHAPTER I.

CONTAINING,

A new and eaſy Method of claſſing native Foſſils; in which they are diſpoſed according to their concurring Properties.

A general View of the whole Method.

1°. *Aquæ variæ.*	*Aqua.*	1. *Simpliciſſima, pluvialis, & nivalis.* Rain and ſnow water. 2. *Particulis terreis impregnata.* Terrene water. 3. *Salina varia.* Salt, or ſaline water. 4. *Sulphurata.* Sulphureous water. 5. *Metallica varia.* Metalic water, or ſuch as is changed with metalic particles.	
2°. *Salia nativa varia, & acidum primarium.*	*Sal.*	1. *Volatile acidum primarium.* The primary, or native volatile acid. 2. *Muriaticum.* Foſſil, or ſea-ſalt. 3. *Nitratum.* Nitre. 4. *Aluminoſum.* Alum. 5. *Natratum.* Natre.	6. *Catharticum.* Glauber's ſalt. 7. *Borax.* Borax, or boracé. 8. *Amoniacum.* Salt amoniac. 9. *Fugax thermarum, ſive halcriptum.* The ſalino-ſulphureous ſalt of hot-well waters. 10. *Vitriolicum varium.* Vitriolic, or metalic ſalt.
3°. *Sulphurata, ſive phlogiſta naturalia.*	Phlogiſtics.	1. *Naphta.* Rock oil. 2. *Piſſaſphaltum.* Native tar. 3. *Succinum.* Amber. 4. *Sulphur.* Sulphur. 5. *Ambra.* Ambergreaſe.	6. *Aſphaltum.* Jews-pitch. 7. *Lythantrax.* Coal. 8. *Auripigmentum.* Orpiment. 9. *Zarnicum.* Zarnic, and ſandarack.
4°. *Terræ metalicæ & mineræ variæ.*	Metalic ſubſtances.	1. *Pyrites.* Pyrite. 2. *Marchaſites.* Marchaſite. 3. *Cobaltum.* Cobalt. 4. *Stibium.* Antimony. 5. *Biſmutum.* Biſmute.	6. *Zinchum.* Zinck. 7. *Ferrum.* Iron. 8. *Cuprum.* Copper. 9. *Stannum.* Tin. 10. *Plumbum.* Lead.
			11. *Argentum.* Silver. 12. *Hydrargirium.* Quick-ſilver. 13. *Platina.* Platine. 14. *Aurum.* Gold.
5°. *Terra & terrea.*	*Terra.*	1. *Simplex.* Earth. 2. *Schiſtica.* Slate-earth. 3. *Humoſa.* Mould. 4. *Fimoſa.* Animal earth. 5. *Mixta.* Brick mould.	*Compoſita ſimpliciora terræ.* The moſt ſimple ſubſtances of a terrene nature. — 1. *Talcum.* Talk. 2. *Gypſum.* Gypſe. — *Productiones terræ majus compoſitæ.* The moſt compound terrene ſubſtances. — 1. *Mica.* Mica. 2. *Aſbeſtus.* Aſbeſtos. 3. *Amiantus.* Amiante, 4. *Tricherium.* 5. *Schiſtus.* Slate, and ſuch ſmooth grain'd ſtones.
6°. *Argilla & argillacea.*	*Argilla.*	1. *Simplex.* Clay. 2. *Teſſulata.* Potters clay. 3. *Subpinguis fiſſilis.* Refining clay. 4. *Mixta.* Brick clay.	*Compoſita ſimpliciora argillacea.* The moſt ſimple compoſitions of a clayey nature. — 1. *Chryſtalus.* Chryſtal. 2. *Adamas.* Diamond. 3. *Topazeus.* Topaz. 4. *Quartzum.* Quartz. — *Productiones argillaceæ majus compoſitæ.* The moſt compound bodies of a clayey nature. — 1. *Achates.* Agat. 2. *Silex.* Flint. 3. *Scrupus.* Pebble. 4. *Porphirium.* Porphiry. 5. *Lydium.* Touch ſtone. 6. *Cos.* Grain-ſtone.
7°. *Marga & margacea.*	*Marga.*	1. *Simplex.* Marl, and chalk. 2. *Conchacea.* Shell-marl. 3. *Tophacea.* Marly concretions. 4. *Mixta.* Mixt marl.	*Compoſita ſimpliciora margacea.* The moſt ſimple compoſitions of a marley nature. — 1. *Spatum.* Spar. — *Productiones margaceæ majus compoſitæ.* The moſt compound bodies of a marley natre. — 1. *Stalactites.* Stalactites. 2. *Marmor.* Marble. 3. *Calcitarium.* Limeſtone. 4. *Simplexia.* Free-ſtone.
8°. *Varia præterea ſubjicienda.*	Bodies of a more mixt and uncertain nature.	1. *Pumex.* Pummy. 2. *Tophus.* Tophus. 3. *Callimus.* Ætites, and eagle's ſtones, &c.	4. *Argillaria.* Clay-ſtone. 5. *Sabulum.* Gravel. 6. *Arena.* Sand.

SECT.

SECT. I.

De aquâ, & ejus variis ſpeciebus.
Of Water, and its different Species.

THIS fluid ſhould undoubtedly be conſidered as a native foſſil, and deſervedly accounted one of the moſt powerful agents in all the works of nature: but we have great reaſon to believe that it is ſolid in the natural ſtate, and reduced only by the action of the ſun *(a)*, to that form in which we generally obſerve it. It is the natural diſſolvent of ſalts, and the general vehicle whereby all growing ſubſtances receive their nouriſhment, or matter of increaſe; but its other qualities depend chiefly on its bed, or the particles with which it is charged: and the degree of eſteem in which it ought to be held, when ſimple, ſhould be founded on its purity and lightneſs; as it does on the nature and action of the particles with which it is impregnated, when in a more compound ſtate.

We ſhall now diſpoſe the different ſorts of this fluid, under the following general heads, *viz.*

I°. Such as are pure, or the leaſt tainted with heterogeneous particles.

AQUA
1. *Pluvialis.* Rain water.
2. *Nivealis.* Snow water.

Though theſe are the moſt ſimple ſtates of this fluid, it is far from being pure in either; and we are now ſatisfied, by diſtillations, and other accurate experiments tried daily on this ſubject in its ſeveral habits and conditions, that we are not to expect it without admixtures in any ſhape; for the air, into which it is raiſed in the moſt attenuated form, is charged with a multitude of other heterogeneous particles that mix with it even in that condition: and, though many of theſe may precipitate, when it changes to a ſolid ſtate; ſuch as are nearly of the ſame ſpecific gravity, will ſtill remain connected in the maſs.

II°. Such as are more heavily charged with terrene particles.

AQUA
1. *Fontana.* Spring water.
2. *Fluvialis.* River water.
3. *Lacuſtris.* Pond water.
4. *Calcaria.* Calcarious water.
5. *Petrificans.* Petrifying water.

Water is moſt commonly met with in theſe ſtates, in all countries; but it differs in proportion to the quantity, as well as quality of its admixtures, which muſt naturally vary with the depth, and nature of the the ſoil, in every region.

III°. Such as are charged with ſalts of a terrene baſe.

AQUA
1. *Marina, & muriatica fontana.* Sea, and brackiſh water.
2. *Aluminoſa.* Aluminous water.
3. *Natrata.* Natrous water.
4. *Cathartica.* Epſom; or other water, charged with purging ſalts.

(a) See the Memoirs of the Royal Academy 1711, and 15, Sur la Matiere du feu.

The

The waters of this claſs are very numerous as well as various; and diſpoſed here according to the nature of the ſalts they contain, on which alone both their virtues and operations do depend: they are generally diſtinguiſhed by the taſte, and the form of the cryſtals of their ſalts.

IV°. Such as are charged with a calcarious earth; and a looſe ſulphureous ſubſtance, whoſe acid is more or leſs deeply engaged in that abſorbent baſe.

AQUA { 1. *Sulphurata tepida.* Hot-well water. | 2. *Sulphurata frigida.* Cold ſulphureous water.

Theſe waters are frequent in moſt parts of the world, and generally obſerved to be the moſt beneficial to mankind: they are diſtinguiſhed by the ſmell, and the heat peculiar to moſt of them, (nay to all at the firſt ſource); by the yellow tarniſh they communicate to all ſilver veſſels; and by the inflammability of the ſediment they depoſite.

V°. Such as are impregnated with ſalts, or particles of a metalic nature.

AQUA { 1. *Vitriolica martialis.* Ferruginous water. | 2. *Vitriolica ænea.* Copperiſh water.

Theſe are diſtinguiſhed by the nature of the particles they contain: thoſe charged with ſteel turn all aſtringent infuſions black; and a light admixture of the ſpirit of ſalt armoniac gives all ſolutions of copper, or waters impregnated therewith, a lovely blue colour; and *aqua fortis* a green one.

SECT. II.

De acido minerali primario, & ſalibus variis:
Of the native mineral Acid, and the different Salts.

WHOEVER obſerves the natural conſtitution of ſalts, eſpecially thoſe formed in open air, as nitre and vitriol; or conſiders the operations of nature in Vulcano's and ſulphur mines, will certainly allow the exiſtence of a primary more ſimple ſaline acid principle: which, according to the various baſes wherein it is lodged, conſtitutes thoſe various ſalts we obſerve in the world; and which we ſhall now divide, according to the different nature of their baſes, into the following claſſes, *viz.*

I°. Such as are of a ſimple terrene, or calcarious fix'd baſe.

1°. MURIA { 1. *Foſſilis.* Rock ſalt. | 2. *Marina.* Sea ſalt. | 3. *Fontana.* Spring water ſalt.

Theſe are diſtinguiſhed by their grateful ſubacid taſte, and the cubico-hexaedral figure of their cryſtals.

2°. NITRUM { 1. *Humi tenue.* Native nitre. | 2. *Cryſtalizatum.* Nitre, or ſalt petre.

The firſt of theſe ſalts is only uſed as a material in the manufacture of the latter, which is diſtinguiſhed by its bitteriſh acrid taſte, and great coldneſs upon the palate; its eaſy ſolubility, its exploſive quality when joined with a phlogiſtic, and by the octaedral and pointed columnar form of its cryſtals: the firſt ſpecies is the true

native nitre, or ſalt petre; the ſecond, the factitious one, which is only the more acid and ſticky parts of the other, engaged in a more fixed alkalious baſe, or matrix.

3°. ALUMEN { 1. *Calcarium romanum.* *Roman* Allum. | 2. *Schiſticum.* Allum, or common allum.

This ſalt is ſufficiently characteriſed by its agreeable ſtiptic taſte, its foaming liquidity when puſhed by the fire, and by the octaedral form of its cryſtals.

4°. NATRUM { 1. *Foſſile Ægyptium, muriæ accidens.* The *Egyptian* Natre. | 2. *Tartaricum foſſile, cryſtalis compreſſis.* *Tartarian* Natre.

Though we are ſatisfied of the exiſtence of this ſalt as a native foſſil, we are but little acquainted with its mines or hiſtory. It is diſtinguiſhed by its alkaliſent nature and the oblong compreſſed form of its cryſtals. The *Egyptian* ſort has been introduced into the cabinets of the curious here, by the means of the Reverend Doctor *Pocock*; it ſeems diſpoſed in *ſtrata*, and reſembles the ſea ſalt in taſte as well as appearance.

5°. SAL CATHARTICUM { 1. *Epſonienſe.* Epſom ſalt. 2. *Norbonenſe.* *French* purging ſalt. | 3. *e-magmate ſalis marini.* Common Glauber ſalts.

This ſalt, tho' a diſtinct ſort, and found natural in many parts of *Europe*, is ſeldom ſeen without a large admixture of ſea ſalt, and ſomething of the vitriolic: It is now chiefly obtained from the bittern of the former, and is diſtinguiſhed by its eaſy ſolubility, and regenerative nature; when puſhed by the fire, it ſwells and foams like allum; and the reſiduum mixed again with water, will in a ſhort time reaſſume its former cryſtaline ſhape and appearance.

6°. BORAX { 1. *Nativa ſubviridis rudis.* Tinkal, or Tincar. | 2. *Purgata diaphana.* Borax or Borace.

This ſalt has been hitherto monopolized by a few people or ſocieties, who find it ſo much their intereſt to keep the knowledge of its ſource and manufacture a ſecret; that we are to this day but little acquainted with either: It is diſtinguiſhed by its alkaliſcency, difficult ſolution, ſlow fermentation when mixed with the ſtronger acids, and the truncated hexaedral and columar form of its cryſtals.

7°. AMONIACUM { 1. *Subvolatile neutrum off.* Salt amoniac. | 2. *Florale ſive volatile alkalinum.* Native flowers of ſalt amoniac.

This ſalt is found in both theſe ſtates naturally; and ſeems always to retain ſomething of the diſpoſition peculiar to the animal kingdom; or to have gone through a deal of attrition and continued heat, to render it ſo volatile. It is diſtinguiſhed by its coldneſs and pungency upon the palate, its great volatility, and the branched form of its cryſtals.

8°. HALCRIPTIUM { 1. *Fugax thermarum.* The ſalino-ſulphureous ſalt of hot well-waters.

Though we are certain of the exiſtence of this ſalt, and pretty well acquainted with its nature and manner of action; we are as yet unacquainted with its form, as its more fixed parts are the only that could be hitherto brought under a proper examination.

II°. Such as have a metalic baſe, and are chiefly made up of metalic ſubſtances.

VITRIOLUM
- 1. *Ferri viride.* Green vitriol, or ſalt of ſteel.
- 2. *Ceruleum æris.* Blue and roman vitriol.
- 3. *Album zinchi.* White vitriol.
- 4. *Albidum plumbi.* Sugar of lead.
- 5. *Rubrum.*

Though theſe metallic ſalts go by the general name of vitriol; they are extreamly different in their appearance, as well as nature, and properties: the firſt ſort is diſtinguiſhed by the black colour it communicates to all the aſtringent infuſions and juices of Vegetables. The ſecond, by the blue colour its ſolution, or the waters impregnated with its ſalts or particles, do acquire, when mixed with any volatile ſalt. The third, by the whiteneſs of its ſolution in aqua fortis; and the fourth, by the milky colour it communicates to common water. I have ſeen a ſpecimen of the red ſort ſome years ago in the repoſitory of the royal garden at *Paris*, but do not remember of what peculiar matrix it was thought to be.

Altho' theſe metals be the common matrix's of ſuch ſalts; they often vary, and you'll ſometimes find the white to contain a quantity of tin or copper; while the blue is mixed with ſteel, or the green with either: The cryſtals of the firſt ſort are of an octaedral form; thoſe of the blue, decaedral; and the white, columnar and pointed.

SECT. III.

De phlogiſto minerali, & bituminibus variis.

Of the mineral Phlogiſtic, and the various bituminous Subſtances.

THAT there is a principle of this kind in every province of nature, is evidently ſeen by the fat of animals, the oil of vegetables, and our ſubterraneous fires: and hence, I think it is apparent, that the following bituminous ſubſtances muſt neceſſarily proceed from ſuch a ſource, variouſly combined with other ſubſtances; but more or leſs engaged, according to the nature and diſpoſition of the admixture. We have divided the productions of this claſs under the moſt natural and convenient genera, and ranged them in the following order, *viz.*

I°. Such as have the leaſt admixture of heterogeneous particles, and ſtill retain their native fluidity in ſome degree.

1°. NAPHTA
- 1. *levis pellucida, aquea vel citrina.* Rock oil.

This is found in great abundance both in *Egypt* and *Perſia*; it is naturally light and tranſparent, but of a pale or citron colour.

2°. PISSASPHALTUM
- 1. *Fuſcum Barbadienſe.* Barbadoes tar.
- 2. *Obſcure bruneum Scotiæ & Dalecarliæ.* Scotch tar, *&c.*
- 3. *Tenax nigrum.* Foſſil pitch.

Theſe phlogiſtic ſubſtances are much of a kind with the foregoing, but greatly charged with terrene, or other hetrogeneous particles: They are generally opake, of a dirty appearance, and moderately fluid.

II°. Such

II°. Such as we find in a ſolid form, with a large admixture of ſaline particles, and a moderate portion of earth.

1°. ELICTRUM *Amber.*
1. *Diaphanum citrinum, ſive Succinum officinarum.* Yellow amber.

Though I am ſatisfied that this body has been once a ſofter vegetable ſubſtance, hardened by time, and a long continuance under ground; and, only in ſucceſſion of years, ſo remarkably impregnated with the mineral acid: I have been induced to give it a place among the native Foſſils, on account of its peculiar electrical quality, and the concreated form of its ſalts; as well as its ſingular nature, and common bed.

2°. SULPHUR
1. *Nudum diaphanum.* Tranſparent ſulphur.
2. *Farinaceum flavum.* Powder ſulphur.
3. *Subviride ſolidum.* Brimſtone.
4. *Florale, ſive flores naturalis ſulphuris.* Native flowers of ſulphur.

Theſe two *genera* of bitumens, though equally impregnated with ſalts, are very different both in nature and appearance. The amber is diſtinguiſhed by its agreeable ſmell, electric quality, ſubacid grateful volatile ſalt, and more difficult ſolubility. The ſulphur is of another nature, flows with a more eaſy heat, and ſublimates into flowers when puſhed; but when expoſed to the more vigorous action of the fire, yields a vaſt quantity *(a)* of an acrid or corroſive acid.

The native flowers differ but little from thoſe obtained by art; they are, however, more pure and ſhining, and found in the natural ſtate about moſt hot baths, where the heat is any thing conſiderable near the ſurface: they are formed into hollow cones, and appear, in ſome meaſure, as if made up of ſmall cryſtals, irregularly diſpoſed in the maſs, the exact reſemblance of a ſugar loaf, but of a more ſhining luſtre and yellow colour.

III°. Such as have a more abundant admixture of terrene particles, with few ſalts; and are found in a ſolid form.

1°. AMBRA
1. *Griſea odorata, colore uniformi.* Ambergreaſe.
2. *Subfuſca, levis et variegata.* *Engliſh* amber, or brown bitumen.

Mr. *Baker* has a piece of this laſt ſubſtance among his curious collection of Foſſils: Both the ſmell and appearance oblige me to range it in this claſs.

2°. ASPHALTUM
1. *Subfriabile atrum.* Jew's Pitch.

This is a light, ſolid, inflammable ſubſtance; of a black colour, and ſhining when freſh broke: It has a faint ſmell, and breaks with equal eaſe in all directions; but of no apparent grain. It melts very eaſily, and is a principal ingredient in all the varniſhes now uſed by the engravers.

3°. LITHANTRAX
1. *Schiſti nitens friabilis atra.* Coal.
2. *Solida nigra nuda.* Jett.
3. *Marmoris fætidi.*

(a) Sulphur yields about fourteen ounces in the pound.

Theſe

Theſe are inflamable ſubſtances of a coarſer ſort; they are generally heavy, black, and ſolid, with a very large admixture of earth, and a more groſs ſulphureous matter: The Jett ſeems to have ſomething of a woody grain, and is generally found in detached meſſes; but is ſo like the other ſpecies, that I do not think proper to ſeparate it from them; though they are always more ſhining, and found in continued ſtrata.

IV°. Such as have a large admixture of earth, with ſome micaceus and metallic particles, and a great quantity of mundick, and other volatile acrid parts.

1°. AURIPIGMENTUM
1. *Subnudum arſenicale micaceum, aureo ſplendens, ſive Auripigmentum off.* Common orpiment.
2. *Cinereo-cæruleſcens, micans.* Blue orpiment.

The orpiment is a glittering inflamable ſubſtance, that has ſomething of the appearance of mica: it is ſoluble in oil, and fuſible in a moderate heat; but when puſhed by a ſtrong fire, yields a great quantity of acrid volatile particles, with a diſagreeable ſharp ſmell.

2°. ZARNICUM
1. *Equale nudum ſubflaveſcens.* Yellow Sandarack.
2. *Album fragmentis planis.* White Sandarack.
3. *Album fragmentis convexis.*

The Sandarack is an inflamable Foſſil ſubſtance of a plain uniform ſtructure, and compact texture: It is ſoluble in oil, and burns with a whitiſh flame, and noxious ſmell.

SECT. IV.

De terra metalica, & mineris variis:
Of the metalic Earth, and various mineral Subſtances.

THAT there is a principle of this kind in nature, and that very different from the other ſorts of earth (of which we are reſolved to give ſome account hereafter), is evident from the reſult of thoſe mineral ſubſtances that are daily tortured by the fire, and the acid *(a)*; as well as from their apparent qualities in a more perfect ſtate. But, as it is ſeldom found without a large admixture of the phlogiſtic, I thought it moſt natural to place the productions of this claſs immediately after the foregoing; and to diſpoſe them ſo, that thoſe which partake moſt of that principle, may ſtand foremoſt in the claſs.

The following ſeems to be the moſt natural diſtribution of the productions of this kind, *viz.*

I°. Such as have a large admixture of ſulphureous particles, with ſome mundick or orpiment, connected in a groſs metalic, and clayey baſe; having all the appearance of a metalic ore, but not productive of any.

1°. PYRITES *Pyrite.*	1. *Scintillans ferreus amorphos.* 2. *Ferreo cupreus matrice deliqueſcenti.* 3. *Ferreo cupreus matrice vitreſcenti.* 4. *Ferreo cupreus matrice apyrâ.*	L. S. N.

(a) Theſe bodies in general, however their texture and compoſition may ſeem altered by the fire, or the acid; are eaſily reſtored to their primitive ſtates by the addition of a phlogiſtick, and a due degree of fire.

The *Pyrite* is a mineral ſubſtance of a moderately fixt nature: it is inflamable in ſome degree, but not fuſible; of an irregular form, foliaceous texture, and ſparkling appearance. It is found in large irregular maſſes, and naturally forms whole *ſtrata*.

2°. MARCHASITES *Marchaſite.*
1. *Tetraedicus; vel octaedricus.*
2. *Hexaedricus, vel dodecaedricus.*
3. *Hemiſphericus, vel globoſus.*

The Marchaſite is a mineral ſubſtance of a fixt, terrene, and metalic nature, with an admixture of ſulphureous particles: it is inflamable in ſome degree, but not fuſible; and generally found ſhooting into regular forms, putting on the appearance of opake cryſtals.

II°. Such as have a large admixture of the phlogiſtic connected in a more pure metalic baſe; and are inflamable in ſome degree as well as fuſible, but not malleable.

1°. COBALTUM *Cobalt*, and its preparations commonly called *arſenic.*
1. *Cryſtalli-forme.*
2. *Schiſti lenticularis atri.*
3. *Rude ſubgriſeum, granulis ſubcæruleſſentibus micans.*

Unde

1°. *Arſenicum nudum album*; 2°. *Nudum flavum*; 3°. *Nudum rufeſcens.*

The red, white, and yellow arſenic.

This metalic ſubſtance is generally hard, and of a blackiſh-gray colour; it is fuſible, and naturally volatile when puſhed by a ſtrong fire: its glaſs is blue, its ſolution in *aqua fortis*, rediſh; and its regulus of a teſſulated appearance, and dark colour: it is the true ore of our arſenic's, which owe their different colours to the different methods of preparing them.

2°. STIBIUM *Antimony.*
1. *Fibris capillaribus ſparſis.*
2. *Striatum.*
3. *Cryſtallizatum.*
4. *Rubrum.*
5. *Fibris Spatum intercuſſantibus.*

L. S. N.

Antimony is generally hard, and very heavy in its natural ſtate: it is diſtinguiſhed by the ſtriated texture, and the ſilver colour of its regulus, which frequently holds in the ore: it ſhews a good deal of volatility when puſhed by a ſtrong fire, and its more fixt parts turn into a purple glaſs. Its ſolution in aqua regia is yellow, and the maſs, when puſhed by fire, grows red before it melts.

3°. BISMUTUM *Biſmut.*
1. *Nudum.*
2. *Albo-flaveſcenti micans.*

L. S. N.

Biſmut is known by its whitiſh pale colour, and the teſſulated appearance of its regulus. Its glaſs is brown; its ſolution in aqua fortis red; and the maſs commonly kindles before it melts in the fire.

4°. ZINCUM *Zinck.*
1. *Canum galina intertextum.*
2. *Micaceum ſubteſſulatum nigrum.*
3. *Micaceum rubicundum inquinans.*
4. *Terreſtre.*

L. S. N.

This mineral ſubſtance is well known by the bluiſh-white colour of its metal; it is moderately hard, and malleable in a ſmall degree, but apt to crack: its ſolution in aqua

aqua fortis is white; and the mafs melts before it grows red in the fire: its fumes are white and fleecy.

III°. Such as have a very large admixture of the phlogiftic, intimately blended with a more pure metallic bafe: and are, both fufible and malleable.

1°. FERRUM *Iron.*
1. *Intractabile cryftallizatum.*
2. *Intractabile, lamellis nitidis tranfverfe ftriatis.*
3. *Intractabile, particulis cubicis nitidis.*
4. *Intractabile, fibris planiufculis, centralibus candidis, vel rubris.*
5. *Intractabile rubrum, punctis planiufculis.*
6. *Attractorium.* The magnet.
7. *Retractorium folidum.*
8. *Retractorium particulis impalpabilibus fquamofis, arenofis, vel angulatis.*
9. *Retractorium talcofo-micaceum.*
10. *Retractorium marmoris.*
11. *Retractorium pyritofum.*

Iron is eafily known by its gray colour, malleability, hardnefs and elafticity. It bears a fine polifh, though apt to ruft; and gives fire freely with all the harder productions of the argillaceous kind: its ores are eafily diftinguifhed by their ocre, and the black tincture they communicate to all the aftringent infufions or juices of vegetables: the metal grows red before it melts in the fire.

2°. STANNUM *Tin.*
1. *Cryftallis pyramidatis irregularibus nigris.*
2. *Cryftallis columnaribus nigris.*
3. *Cryftallis teffulatis rubicundis.*
4. *Informe, rufo nigrefcens.*
5. *Saxi.*
6. *Spati.*

L. S. N.

Tin is known by its whitenefs, lightnefs, malleability and flexibility: it is fomewhat fonorous, and not apt to ruft; its glafs and folution in aqua regia are both yellow.

3°. CUPRUM *Copper.*
1. *Nudum informe.*
2. *Nudum cryftallizatum.*
3. *Præcipitatum.*
4. *Cryftallizatum diaphanum cæruleum.*
5. *Cinereum.*
6. *Purpurafcens.*
7. *Cæruleum.*
8. *Viride.*
9. *Quartzofum cæruleum.*
10. *Piriticofum fulvum.*
11. *Schifti.*
12. *Cotis.*

Copper is generally of a lively brown colour, and a fonorous cohefive nature: it is eafily diftinguifhed in every ftate, by the blue tincture it communicates to all volatile fpirits; its glafs and folution in aqua fortis are both green.

4°. PLUMBUM *Lead.*
1. *Nudum.*
2. *Submalleabile.*
3. *Nitri fpatofi utrinque truncati.*
4. *Particulis cubicis.*
5. *Maffulis cubicis nigris.*
6. *Informe, particulis occultis.*
7. *Striatum & fublamellatum, nitens.*

L. S. N.

Lead

Lead is eaſily known by its livid colour, malleability, ſoftneſs, and the deadneſs of its ſound: its glaſs is yellow, and ſolution in aqua fortis aqueous.

IV°. Such as are of a more uniform texture, and perfect nature; and not ſubject to ruſt, or to be conſumed by fire: but if altered, in ſome degree, by acids or a more intenſe heat, may be ſoon reſtored to their natural ſtates without any ſenſible loſs.

1°. ARGENTUM *Silver.*	1. *Nudum varium.* 2. *Subvitreum, malleabile.* 3. *Diaphanum lamelloſum.* 4. *Albidum informe fragile.* 5. *Rubeſcens polyedron glanduloſum.* 6. *Obſcurum.*	L. S. N.

This metal is eaſily known by its whiteneſs, weight, malleability, ductility, and ſound. It is not apt to ruſt, or waſte in the fire: its glaſs is rediſh, its ruſt black, and its ſolution in aqua fortis white.

2°. HYDRARGYRUM *Quickſilver*, or *crude mercury.*	1. *Nudum.* 2. *Rubrum arſenicale.* 3. *Rubrum pyriticoſum.* 4. *Petroſum.*	L. S. N.

Quickſilver is eaſily known by its weight, volatility, fluidity, and ſilver colour: its ſolution is white, and its calx red; and though it mixes eaſily, and intimately with many ſubſtances; after it is apparently loſt in them, a little fire, and ſometimes oil, will reſtore it to its native form.

3°. PLATINA *Platine.*	1. *Subgriſea friabilis.* The grey platine ore.	

The ore of this metal is of a dark gray colour, and friable; it is of a fixt nature, and not ſubject to ruſt, or to be deſtroyed by fire: it blends very intimately with all other metals, eſpecially with gold; and is next to it in ſpecifick weight. It is diſſolved only in aqua regia.

4°. AURUM *Gold.*	1. *Nudum petræ.* 2. *Nudum mineræ.* 3. *Nudum agregati.*	L. S. N.

Gold is the heavieſt, and moſt ductile metal we have yet known; it is naturally of a fine yellow colour, ſoft, malleable, and not ſonorous, nor apt to ruſt, or waſte in the fire: its ſolution in aqua regia (the only menſtruum that diſſolves it) is yellow, and its glaſs violet. It is remarkable, that, on putting ſome *æther* into a phial with the ſolution of this metal, and ſhaking the mixture; the gold quits the heavy acid menſtruum, and incorporates with the lighter fluid at the top.

SECT.

SECT. V.

De terra ſimplici & foſſilibus terreis.

Of ſimple Earth, and the more compound Bodies of a terrene Nature.

THIS has been generally thought to be the firſt principle of all bodies, but how juſtly I will not undertake to determine: It will be ſufficient in this place to remark, that many ſubſtances of this appearance are now obſerved in the world; and that theſe, upon a ſtrict examination, are found not only different in appearance, but in qualities alſo. Nor is it leſs remarkable, that the moſt compound bodies obſerved in the compoſition of our globe, do retain the ſame nature and qualities with thoſe more ſimple ſubſtances; for which reaſon we ſhall now diſpoſe them variouſly with the different matrixes, from whence their general properties ſeem to ſhew them derived: I muſt however remark, that this kind alone appears to be the chief, and almoſt the only pabulum, or fixed principle of vegetable, as well as animal ſubſtances, which is ſufficiently apparent from the final reduction of both.

What we diſtinguiſh here by the name of ſimple earth, in its moſt natural ſtates, ſeems to be compoſed of ſmall, ſmooth particles ſlightly coherent; and readily diſunited in water. It does not ferment with acids in any ſtate, and generally grows leſs coheſive by fire. I have diſpoſed the moſt ſimple productions of this kind in the two following claſſes, *viz.*

I°. Such as are merely foſſil, and have not yet gone through any change.

TERRA
1. *Fuſca ſimplex.* Mould.
2. *Subcrocea ſimplex.* Red earth.
3. *Flava ſimplex.* Yellow earth.
4. *Subpinguis.* Bole, and Fullers earth.
5. *Schiſtica.* Barren, or ſchiſtic earth.
6. *Variè mixta.* Loam.

II°. Such as have undergone ſome change, and ſtill retain ſomething of the nature and diſpoſition of the productions from which they are returned. Theſe are generally of a more open and broken texture, and of a more pure nature when thoroughly reduced, and alone.

TERRA
1. *Humoſa nigra.* Black mould.
2. *Humoſa radicibus intertexta.* Turf.
3. *Paludoſa & humoſa varia.* Dung and mud.
4. *Fimoſa.* The remains of animals.

The productions of this nature that approach the neareſt to the ſimple ſtate, ſeem to be thoſe that are tranſparent, or nearly ſo; and may be conſidered as the effect of a particular fluor of this kind, which, for the preſent we ſhall call *fluor pellucidus terreſtris:* and that ſuch a thing is very apparent in nature, and the cement of a number of bodies, is evident from the peculiar qualities of the whole claſs, ſo apparent in many of them, the productions of which are obſerved to elude the action of acids in every ſtate; and never to give fire with ſteel, or to grow harder in the fire.

The productions of this claſs are.

1°. TALCUM
Talk.

1. *Diaphanum lamellis tenuiſſimis.* Izing glaſs.
2. *Diaphanum lamellis craſſioribus rhombeis.* Scaliola.
3. *Particulis ad angulum acutum ſtriatis.*
4. *Fibris radiatis è centro radiantibus.*

L. S. N.

Talk is generally tranſparent, and though compoſed of many laminæ, yield an eaſy paſſage to the rays of light: the productions of this kind are always fiſſile into horizontal and tranſparent flakes; and bear the action of the acid in every ſtate with eaſe, but yield more or leſs, though never perfectly to the fire.

2°. GYPSUM
Gypſe.

1. *Pellucidum decaedro rhombeum.*
2. *Pellucidum triquetrum, ad ſummum pyramidatum.*
3. *Pellucidum pentagonum, ad ſummum pyramidatum.*

The Gypſe is not only tranſparent, but is commonly found of ſome regular form, approaching upon the rhomboide. It yields readily to the fire, but does not ferment with acids in any ſtate.

There are other productions of this nature that are ſtill more compound and opake; and though, generally, of no firm coheſion, ſeldom yield to the fire, but never to the acid when pure and alone: it is not, however, uncommon to find them mixed with a foreign fluor, or other particles on which you may obſerve the fire, or the acid, to act occaſionally. I ſhall range the ſpecies of this claſs in the following order, *viz.*

1° MICA
Mica.

1. *Particulis impalpabilibus argenteis.*
2. *Particulis impalpabilibus aureis.*
3. *Particulis ſquamoſis ſparſis.*
4. *Particulis ſubpriſmaticis intercuſſantibus.*
5. *Solida nigra ſuperficie atro glabra.*

L. S. N.

The mica is a terrene ſubſtance of a ſparkling appearance, and ſeemingly compoſed of thin, ſmooth, ſubdiaphane and ſquamoſe particles: the productions of this kind are ſeldom of any firm texture, though they bear the action of the fire and the acid with equal eaſe.

2°. ASBESTUS.
Aſbeſtos.

1. *Solidiuſculus fiſſilis.*
2. *Solidiuſculus flexilis.*
3. *Membranaceus flexilis.*

L. S. N.

The Aſbeſtus is of a true terrene nature, and a fibrous interwoven texture; it bears the action of both the fire and the acid with equal eaſe.

3°. AMIANTUS
Amiante.

1. *Fibris filiformibus flexilibus.*
2. *Fibris angulatis rigidis opacis.*
3. *Fibris fragilibus diaphanis.*
4. *Fibris mollibus pappoſis.*

L. S. N.

The Amianth is diſtinguiſhed from the foregoing only by the ſimple longitudinal diſpoſition of its fibres: it bears the action of both the fire and the acid equally.

4°. TRICHERIUM

1. *Fibris ſubdiaphanis obliquè diſpoſitis.*
2. *Fibris longitudinalibus ſubdiaphanis.*
3. *Fibris radiatis ſubdiaphanis.*

The

The *Tricherium* reſembles the *Amiantus* both in the diſpoſition and appearance of its fibres, or general texture; but it yields eaſily to the fire, though never to the acid.

5°. SCHISTUS *The ſlate, hone, and dead ſtone.*
1. *Clàngoſus è nigro cæruleſcens.*
2. *Ater, ſcriptura varia.*
3. *Friabilis nigricans.*
4. *Cinereus ſolidiuſculus ſcriptura cana.*
5. *Friabilis fragmentis angulatis ſubquadratis.*
6. *Subcinereus, & ſubcæruleus, varius.*
The Hone.

The *Schiſtus* is a ſtone of a lamellated ſtructure, ſmooth grain, and opake appearance; it is generally found in flakes horizontally diſpoſed, but is ſometimes divided perpendicularly alſo; and is frequently connected by a foreign fluor.

SECT. VI.

De argillâ & argillaceis.
Of Clay, and clayey Subſtances.

THE ſtickey nature of the clay does ſufficiently ſhew it a peculiar kind, and intirely diſtinct from both the foregoing and the following: it is naturally ſtiff and viſcid, nor does it diſſolve in water but with difficulty: it hardens in the fire, and when puſhed with a ſtrong heat, turns into a ſtony or vitreſcent maſs. The productions of this claſs, when concreted into a ſolid form, give fire freely with ſteel, and generally bear a fine poliſh; but are never injured either by the acid, or a moderate degree of heat.

Its moſt diſtinguiſhed kinds are the

ARGILLA *Clay.*
1. *Teſſulata.* Potters clay.
2. *Subpinguis fiſſilis.* The Refiners clay.
3. *Arena mixta.* Brick clay. [*mixta.*
4. *Terrâ & ſabulo varie* Clayey ſoil.

This, like the foregoing, appears to have its various degrees of mixture as well as compoſition; and the moſt ſimple among them ſeem to be thoſe that ſhew themſelves in a tranſparent ſolid form, which we likewiſe conclude to be the effect of a peculiar tranſparent fluor of this nature: and that ſuch a ſubſtance exiſts every where in our globe, is evident from the various appearance of cryſtals and ſtint, as well as from the different ſtrata in pebbles, &c.

The vitreſcent quality of thoſe productions, probably, proceeds from the plaſtick nature of the argilla; and the igniferous, from their native hardneſs.

The principal productions of this claſs are,

1°. CRYSTALLUS *Cryſtal.*
1. *Conico cylindracea utrinque attenuata.* Needle cryſtal.
2. *Columnaris utrinque pyramidata.*
3. *Columnaris ad ſummum pyramidata.*
4. *Utrinque pyramidata columnâ nullâ predita.*
5. *Ad ſummum pyramidata columnâ nullâ predita.*
6. *Sub-rotunda, ſuperficie ſcabro.* Pebble cryſtal.
7. *Informis rupeſtris aquea.* Rock cryſtal.

The

The productions of this kind are ſo apt to vary, more or leſs, from the common forms, that they have been divided almoſt into as many Genus's as there are diſtinct Species, and far beyond what nature ſeems to require. They are eaſily known by their hardneſs, tranſparency, and regular forms; and obſerved to bear the action of the acid with eaſe; and to elude the force of moderate fires.

2°. ADAMAS *Diamond.*
1. *Solidiſſima aquea.* A diamond.
2. *Pellucidiſſima, e rubro-flammea.* A rubee.
3. *Pellucidiſſima cærulea colore fugaci.* A ſaphire.

Theſe tranſparent and figured ſtones are eaſily known by their ſuperior hardneſs and luſtre: they elude the force of the fire and the acid with equal eaſe, tho' the laſt ſort is ſometimes obſerved to loſe its colour when puſhed by the fire.

3°. TOPAZIUS *Topaz, &c.*
1. *Flavus.* The topaz.
2. *Fulvus.* The hyacinth.
3. *Ruber.* The garnet.
4. *Purpureus.* The amethiſt.
5. *Viridis.* The ſmaragdine.
6. *E viridi cæruleus.* The beryl, or ſeagreen.
7. *Niger.* The morion.

The productions of this kind approach very near the diamonds, both in beauty and luſtre; and elude the force of acids with equal eaſe; but do not bear the action of the fire ſo well, though they ſtill retain the general properties of the claſs.

4°. QUARTZUM
1. *Arenaceum vitrariorum.* Cryſtal ſand.
2. *Diaphanum albidum.* Quartz-ſtones.
3. *Diaphanum paraſiticum albidum.* Quartz.

The Quartz is generally very hard and tranſparent; but not ſo regular in its form, or of any beautiful luſtre; it is of a vitreſcent nature; gives fire with ſteel, and bears the action of the acid with eaſe.

The more compound and opake bodies of this nature come next in order, and are remarkable for their ſuperior hardneſs and fine grain: They ſeem to be formed chiefly of the vitreſcent fluor, debaſed by a leſs agitated or divided clay.

We ſhall diſpoſe the productions of this claſs under the following Genera, *viz.*

1°. ACHATES *Agath.*
1. *Subdiaphanus albidus minute undulatus.*
2. *Subdiaphanus varie coloratus, cruſtatus.* Agath.
3. *Subdiaphanus exalbidus.* A cornelian.
4. *Rufeſcens.* A ſardonix.
5. *Ruber.*
6. *Albeſcens punctis rubris.*

1°. ACHA-

1°. ACHATES *Agate.*

- *Gemma* Stephani *Latinis.*
- 7. *Subdiaphanus cinereo nebuloſus.* A chalcedony.
- 8. *Subdiaphanus ſtratis variegatis.* The onyx.
- 9. *Colores proſitu mutans.* The opal.
- 10. *Vireſcens radians.* The oculus cati.

Theſe ſtones are tranſparent in ſome degree; of a ſmooth ſhining ſurface when poliſhed; and generally clouded with different colours diſpoſed variouſly in the maſs: They anſwer all the qualities peculiar to the claſs with regard to the ſteel, the fire and the acid.

2°. SILEX *Flint.*

- 1. *Unicolor albidus.* White flint, or fire-ſtone.
- 2. *Subfuſcus unicolar.* Flint.
- 3. *Unicolor ruber.* Blood-ſtone.
- 4. *Unicolor viridis.* The green blood-ſtone.
- 5. *Stratis variis.*

Flint is commonly opake; but when reduced into thin plates, it becomes more or leſs tranſparent: it is generally of a fine grain, and uniform colour; but is ſometimes found divided by foreign ſeptæ. It is obſerved of all ſizes, and remarkable for its vitreſcency.

3°. SCRUPUS *Pebble.*

- 1. *Arenaceus nitens, maſſulis ſubrotundis.*
- 2. *Varie et pulcherrime nebulato-variegatus.* The *Egyptian* and *Bohemian* pebles.

The productions of this kind, are generally found in ſmall detached maſſes; and ſeem to be principally compoſed of the vitreſcent fluor debaſed with a finer clay, and ſome metallic or terrene particles: they are of no determined figure or regular ſtructure, but may be eaſily known by their fine grain, ſmooth poliſh, and elegant variety of colours diſpoſed in a clouded uneven form. They anſwer all the characters peculiar to this claſs.

4°. PORPHIRIUM

- 1. *Columnare nigrum Hiberniæ.* The Giant's cauſeway ſtone.
- 2. *Viride maculis minoribus albis variegatum.* The green porphiry.
- 3. *Rubellum maculis minoribus albis variegatum.* The red porphiry.
- 4. *Subcinereum maculis majoribus diſtinctis variegatum.* The plumb pudding ſtone.

Porphiry is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its great hardneſs, and uniform though ſpotted colour; it is found in large maſſes, bears a fine poliſh, and anſwers all the other characters natural to the claſs.

5°. LYDIUM
Touch-ſtone.

1. *Subplumbeum, vel nigricans.*
   The touch-ſtone.
2. *Subgriſeum, vel vireſcens.*
   The thunderbolt-ſtone.
3. *Atro-cæruleum.*
4. *Subcæruleum ſeptis diviſum.*

The Touch-ſtone is not of ſo ſmooth a grain, nor capable of ſo fine a poliſh as either the peble or the porphiry; nor does it yet run into an open rough grain: it is very hard, gives fire freely with ſteel, and eludes the action of the acid, and the fire with eaſe.

6°. COS
Grain-ſtone.

1. *Solidiuſcula, particulis pellucidis arenoſis æqualibus.*
2. *Solidiuſcula, particulis arenoſis quartzoſis inæqualibus.*
3. *Solidiuſcula horizontalis, ſuperficie undata, particulis majoribus arenoſis.*
   Mill-ſtone.
4. *Solidiuſcula poroſa aquam tranſmittens.*
   Water-ſtone.
5. *Friabilis, particulis gleroſis.*
   Grinding-ſtones.

The ſtones of this kind are eaſily known by their hardneſs and granulated appearance: they give fire with ſteel, and elude the action of the acid with eaſe; nor do they ever fail to anſwer the characters of the claſs in regard to the fire, though their more open texture expoſes them to its augmented action.

SECT. VII.

De margâ & margaceis.
Of Marl, and the more compound Productions of a marly Nature.

WHOEVER has obſerved the eaſe wherewith the different productions of this claſs, yield to both the acid and the fire; and how readily they are, in ſome ſtates, diſunited by water; will certainly allow them to be very different in their nature from thoſe of the other claſſes. The ſubſtances of this kind are ſeldom of a very ſtrong texture, though frequently of a fine pore and ſmooth grain: they ferment with acids in every ſtate, and ſeem to be the baſe of moſt of the terrene ſalts, but never do give fire with ſteel.

The moſt ſimple Bodies of this ſort, are

I°. Such as have not yet gone through any change; but remain in that leſs cohe-ſive form, in which they are naturally obſerved in the bowels of the earth.

MARGA
Marl.

1. *Spongioſa ericea.*
2. *Subſoliaa albida.*
   Chalk.

LIS.

3. *Argillacea friabilis.*
   Marl.

The Marl, like the earth and clay, appears to have its various degrees of admixture and compoſition; and theſe ſtill ſeem to approach the neareſt to the ſimple ſtate that ſhew themſelves in a tranſparent form, or nearly ſo; and may be conſidered as the more immediate produce of ſome fluor of this nature, which we ſhall now call *fluor pellucidus calcarius*; the real exiſtence of which is, I think, evident from the various ſtates and appearances of many productions of this ſort, that are daily met with in

in every part of the world; as well as from the admixtures, ſeptæ, and cements of the ſame kind, frequently obſerved in many of the other productions.

The following genus ſeem to comprize the principal appearances of this kind.

SPATUM
Spate, or Spar.

1. *Album diaphanum particulis rhombeis compreſſis.*
2. *Pellucidum varie cryſtallizatum.*
3. *Pellucidum objecta duplicans.*
   Iceland cryſtal.
4. *Striatum trifariam imbricatum.*
5. *Hemiſphericum.*
6. *Micaceum.*
7. *Lapideum phoſphorans ſubpellucidum.*
8. *Gypſeum angulare truncatum.*
9. *Gypſeum cuneiforme ſubpellucidum.*
10. *Rupeſtre ſubpellucidum & ſubcryſtallizatum.*

The Spar is always tranſparent, and commonly found ſhooting into regular figures of an oblong, rhomboidal, or cubical form, which always divide and ſubdivide into ſmaller pieces of the ſame figure before they yield intirely to the fire. It is moſt frequently found in the fiſſures of rocks, and then is chiefly compoſed of rhomboidal fragments cloſely cemented together. But it is often obſerved in large maſſes, and ſometimes forming whole *ſtrata*; or ſhooting into regular cryſtalline figures of a pointed or pyramidical form: it is eaſily known by its tranſparency, and the crackling noiſe that attends its ſeparation in the fire; and is obſerved to yield eaſily to all acids of force.

The more compound ſubſtances of this nature are very numerous; and always anſwer the peculiar character of the matrix from whence we ſuppoſe them originally derived.

The moſt noted genus's of the kind are,

1°. STALACTITES
Stalactite.

1. *Cretaceus cruſtatus.*
   The ſtalagmite.
2. *Marmoreus tunicato-cruſtaceus apice nitroſo.*
   The Stalactite.
3. *Marmoreus ramoſus.*
4. *Marmoreus albidus varie ſplendens.*
5. *Subdiaphanus marmoreus.*
6. *Subfuſcus glabertunica cretacea obductuus.*

The Stalactite ſeems to be but a meer ſparry, or ſelenetic matter, variouſly debaſed with a leſs agitated marly ſubſtance: it is generally of a glittering appearance, and many of the ſpecies take a fine poliſh; but all the ſorts yield with great eaſe to both the fire and the acid.

2°. MARMOR
Marble.

1. *Varie nebulatum & maculatum, maculis majoribus.*
2. *Variegatum, & quaſi ſaponaceum.*
   The ſoapy rock.
3. *Solubile particulis impalpabilibus raſilibus.*

Hujus varietates ſunt.

1. *Parius, album:* 2. *Phrengiſtes, flavum:* 3. *Verdello, viride:* 4. *Lucullum, nigrum:* 5. *Numidicum, rufum:* 6. *Venetum, cinereum:* 7. *Africanum, maculatum album:* 8. *Canarienſe, nigrum:* 9. *Lacedemonium, viride:* 10. *Leſbium, purpuraſcens:* 11. *Porta ſancta, luteum:* 12. *Polyrizos zonis variis,*

2°. MARMOR

MISSOURI
BOTANICAL
GARDEN.

2°. MARMOR *Marble.*
4. *Concaceum figuris variis intertextum.*
5. *Nigrum albo & rubello variegatum.*
The *Kilkenny* marble.

The marble is a ſtone of great beauty, and fine grain; bears a good poliſh, and appears with a brightneſs ſuperior to moſt of the other productions of the claſs: it is found in large maſſes ſeemingly compoſed of ſmall ſeparate concretions of various colours and forms, mixed, as it were in a ſolution of ſelenitic matter, which always appears more or leſs tranſparent about them. Its texture is deſtroyed equally both by the fire and the acid.

3°. CALCITARIUM *Lime-ſtone.*
1. *Rufeſcens, ſelenitide ſtriatum.*
2. *Lacteum, particulis fere impalpabilibus.*
Jamaica marble.
3. *Cinereum & ſubgriſeum rude; particulis groſſis.*

Lime-ſtones are found in great abundance in moſt countries; and ſeem to keep a medium between the marble and the grain or free-ſtones. They are commonly impregnated much with ſmall ſelenetic cryſtals, and eaſily known by their more or leſs ſhining ſurfaces, and the eaſe with which they yield to both the acid and the fire.

4°. SIMPLEXIA *The Free-ſtone.*
1. *Mollior albida particulis fere impalpabilibus.*
The Free-ſtone of *Jamaica* and *Antigua.*
2. *Mollior & levior nivea, particulis arenoſis confertis.*
The *Bermudas* free-ſtone.
3. *Cinerea particulis arenoſis equalibus.*
Portland ſtone.

The free-ſtone is generally of a plain uniform ſtructure, and granulated texture: it ſplits with equal facility in all directions, and is very eaſily broke when firſt taken out of its native bed, but hardens ſoon in the more open air; it yields equally to both the fire and the acid.

SECT. VIII.

De productionibus nonnullis prioribus non proprie ſubjiciendis.

Of different productions which can't be ſo conveniently placed under the foregoing Claſſes or Genera.

WE diſpoſe the more mixed and uncertain productions of the mineral kingdom in this claſs: for the frequent appearance of them in collections as well as in the courſe of nature, would not admit me to paſs them over in ſilence; nor their uncertain diſpoſitions, forms and mixtures, allow that they ſhould be ranged among the foregoing.

We ſhall diſpoſe them in the following order, *viz.*

1°. PUMEX *Pummy.*
1. *Plumbagineus vulcaniarum.*
2. *Pyritæ cinereus. Pumax off.*
3. *Varius mineralium.*
4. *Ater vegetabilium.*

The different ſorts of pumice are only the productions of fire; and conſtituted of the ſmaller particles of more fixed terrene bodies; agitated by heat, and raiſed with the fumes, and other more volatile particles, with which they might have been linked or connected.

2°. TA-

2°. TOPHUS
1. *Thermarum.*
2. *Lebethum.*
3. *Animalis varius.*
Animal concretions.

These are mere calcarious concretions connected together by heat, and the interpoſition of ſome ſlimy matter.

3°. CALLIMUS
1. *Embrione aqueo.*
2. *Embrione pulverulento terreſtri libero. Geodes vulgo.*
3. *Embrione cryſtallino adnato.*
4. *Embrione lapideo libero. Ætites vulgo.*
5. *Embrione lapideo adnato. Pſeudo ætites vulgo.*
6. *Tunicatus ſeptis ſeleniticis interpoſitis, nucleo fixo.*
7. *Tunicatus ſimplex, ſtratis adnatis.*

Under this antient appellation, we diſpoſe all thoſe tunicated maſſes ſo much noticed in the world, whether whole, or hollow; or whether filled with a looſe nucleus of any denomination, or made up of contiguous, or ſeparate ſtrata.

4°. ARGILLARIA
1. *Varia.*

The Argillaria is a meer clayey maſs intermixed with gravel, or ſmaller pebles; and hardened into the conſiſtence of a ſofter ſtone by the continued heat of the ſun, and frequent moiſture: Theſe, when once concreted, hold firmly together, and form very uſeful bars to many ports, and rapid rivers.

5°. SABULUM *Gravel.*
1. *Varium.*

This is only a coarſer powder, compoſed of the fragments of all the foregoing ſubſtances; which takes its appellation from, and puts on the appearance of, the moſt predominant ſort.

6°. ARENA
1. *Varia.*

This appellation has been generally given to that ſpecies of ſandy quartz commonly uſed in the manufacture of glaſs; but here we have applied it to the more minute fragments of the foregoing ſubſtances; which, like the gravel, takes its ſpecific denomination from the moſt predominant ſort: But when all the particles ſeem to be of one kind, we range them with the other productions of the ſame nature; by which means we have, in this arangement, reduced the ſand to the quartz; the *Norfolk* ſand, to the peble; and the black ſand to the iron, *&c.*

CHAP. II.

Of the native Foſſils of JAMAICA.

SECT. I.

Of Waters.

THOUGH this Iſland in general be very mountainous, and every where raiſed above the level of the ſea; no part of the world can be better ſupplied with water: but it is not reaſonable to expect that it ſhould be often pure, where the action of the ſun is ſo great; and the ſoil, in every part, impregnated with ſaline, or metalic ſubſtances.

I ſhall divide the waters of this Iſland in general, into the following claſſes, *viz.*

I°. Such as are charged more or leſs with terrene, or calcarious particles. Of this ſort I find moſt of the ſpring and well waters, eſpecially thoſe in, and about *Kingſton*; which I have always obſerved to have a further admixture of ſome ſaline particles: theſe, however, of the neighbouring marſhes ſeem to be better than the reſt, and to ſpring from a higher ſource; they are generally leſs charged with the marine ſalt, not ſo heavy in their nature, and much better ſupplied with air. The ſprings in the other parts of the Iſland are much of the ſame nature, but generally more impregnated with calcarious earth; eſpecially on the north ſide, where incruſtations and ſtalactites are ſo frequent.

The river waters are alſo of this kind, and every where remarkable for the quantities of terrene matter with which they are charged, or impregnated; nor can they be expected to be found otherwiſe, where the rapidity of their motion, and conſtant warmth, help mutually to charge them with every foreign matter that happens to lie in their way: I do not, however, think them to be impregnated ſo much with metalic particles as we commonly ſuppoſe; for I have tried thoſe of *Spaniſh-town* river with a large admixture of ſpirit of ſalt amoniac, to little purpoſe; and from thence conclude, that its purging quality proceeds rather from the clay, with which it is ſo copiouſly charged: and this I am the more induced to think, 1°. Becauſe it loſes this quality when ſettled, and cleared of its load; which would hardly be the caſe, if it did proceed from the ſalts, or ſolution of metals. 2°. Becauſe many other waters of the ſame appearance, have the like qualities, though not ſuſpected to be any ways impregnated with metalic ſubſtances.

II°. Such as are charged with the ſalts and particles of vegetables, as well as terrene ſubſtances.

All the ſtagnating waters of *Jamaica* are much of this nature; and not only charged with the more minute parts *(a)* of aquatic plants, but abound likewiſe with a numberleſs ſeries of animalcules, or ſmall inſects, that feed upon the diluted particles of thoſe vegetables. They are as much as poſſible excluded from all oeconomic uſes, and indeed deſervedly; for they are generally obſerved to be both heavy and unwholeſome.

III°. Such as are charged with ſaline particles.

There are but few ſaline waters in *Jamaica*, except thoſe that proceed immedi-

(a) See our Account of the Piſtia among the Plants.

ately

ately from the ſea, and cover the ſalina's, or fill the lower ponds: but of theſe, they have a great variety; and they afford them many conveniencies for making ſalt, if the ſcarcity, or value of that commodity had rendered it worth their labour. We alſo find ſome brackiſh ſprings and rivulets in this Iſland, which ſeem to take their ſaline qualities from their beds, or the peculiar ſtate of the earth through which they run; theſe are ſufficient to ſatisfy us that there are ſalt mines in this place; but they are not yet diſcovered, and probably, lie too deep to be of any ſervice to the publick in caſe they were known.

IV°. Such as are charged with ſulphureous particles.

There are many ſources of this nature in *Jamaica*; but the moſt remarkable among them ſeem be thoſe in *St. Thomas's in the Eaſt*, *Vere*, and *Portland*. In the firſt of theſe pariſhes, we find two very conſiderable ſprings, which are now the moſt in eſteem, and generally uſed by the inhabitants: one of theſe is hot, the other cold: the hot ſpring runs by many rills out of the ſide of the rocky cleft that confines the middle part of the Sulphur-river to the Eaſt, as it runs towards the ſouth; it is very hot at the ſource, naturally light, and plentifully charged with volatile particles, which appear to be but the vapours of the true mineral acid, linked with a light ſulphureous ſteam; and theſe ſlightly engaged in a calcarious baſe, ſeem to conſtitute thoſe ſalino-ſulphureous ſalts wherewith theſe waters are now known to be principally charged; and on which alone thoſe excellent qualities, for which they are deſervedly noted, muſt depend. They are remarkably beneficial in all capillary obſtructions, and diſorders of the breaſt proceeding from weakneſs, or want of the proper glandular ſecretions; in all lentors and viſcidities proceeding from the ſlothfulneſs, or inaction of the ſolid ſyſtem; in conſumptions; and in nervous ſpaſms, and weakneſſes. It reſtores the appetite, and uſual action of the viſcera, invigorates the circulation, warms the juices, opens the ſkin, and urinary paſſages, ſtrengthens the nerves, and ſeldom fails to procure an eaſy ſleep at night.

The cold ſuphureous water is more groſs, and more abundantly charged with a looſe heavy ſulphur, whence both its offenſive ſmell, and inflammable ſediment; but it is more effectual in all cutaneous diſorders, and obſtinate obſtructions of the viſcera, as well as in the ſcurvy, and all the other diſpoſitions of our juices, that require ſtrong lixivious diſſolvents.

SECT. II.

Of Salts.

THE native ſalts of this Iſland are but few, and theſe the moſt uſeful; but are ſeldom manufactured by the inhabitants, who have them imported at a cheaper rate than they could be made within the colony, while labour is ſo dear.

They are as follows,

1°. MURIA { *Marina.* Sea-ſalt.

All the Salina's of this Iſland are lightly overſpread with this ſalt; which may be manufactured here in great quantities, and to great perfection, had labour been leſs expenſive: It is an agreeable ſtimulant and antiſeptic.

2°. MURIA { *Fontana.* Spring water ſalt.

The

The brackiſh waters of *Jamaica* are remarkably charged with ſalt, tho' not richly impregnated; it is the ſame with that obtained from the ſea water, both in form and qualities.

3°. MURIA { *Foſſilis.* Rock-ſalt.

The brackiſh waters of that Iſland convince me, that there is a foſſil or rock-ſalt in ſome part of the ground, though none has been yet diſcovered; but if it ſhould be found in a convenient place, it might prove very ſerviceable as it is an agreeable manure for all ſtiff and clayey lands.

NITRUM { *Humi.* Florid, or native nitre.

This ſalt is very common about all the ſtone and brick houſes in *Jamaica*; eſpecially thoſe, whoſe mortar has been worked up with ſalt or brackiſh waters: It flowers in ſuch places upon the walls; and deſtroys all the cloaths, or paints, that are placed near it: the cooling and antiſeptic qualities of this ſalt are ſufficiently known to every body.

HALCRIPTIUM { *Thermarum.* The ſalino-ſulphureous ſalts of hot well waters.

This ſalt is only known by its effects, and action: It is of a mixt kind, and its conſtituent parts are eaſily ſeparated; its nature and qualities are explained in our account of the hot well waters.

SECT. III.

Of ſulphureous Bodies.

AMBRA { *Unicolor griſea adorata.* Ambergreaſe.

The *Ambergreaſe* is rarely met with in *Jamaica* at this time, though it is ſaid to have been found frequently on that coaſt in former times. It is both an agreeable perfume, and a grateful nervous medicine.

ASPHALTUM { *Friabile nigrum & ſubodoratum.* Jews pitch.

The *Jews pitch* is generally introduced here from ſome parts of the main continent, where it is found in great abundance: It is the principal ingredient in the beſt varniſhes that are now uſed by our engravers.

MARCHASITES { *Aureo ſplendens.* Yellow mundick.

This ſhining ſubſtance is largely mixed with moſt of the copper ores now found in *Jamaica*, and frequently obſerved to run in peculiar veins among the more mellow matrixes.

SECT. IV.

Of metalic Subſtances.

STIBIUM { *Striatum nitens.* Striated antimony.

We frequently meet with ſome of this metalic ſubſtance in, and about the lead mines of *Liguanee*; but it is not made any uſe of here, though well known to be not only an eaſy alterant, and ſudorific, in the ſimple ſtate; but a ſource from whence we are now ſupplied with many very active and valuable medicines: the principal preparations made of this mineral are the *calx antimonii diaphoretica*; *calx antimonii ſale animali diviſa & attenuata*, vulgo, *James's* powder; *crocus metalorum*; *kermes mineralis*; *ſulphur auratum*; *vitrum antimonii*; *tartar emeticum*; *guttæ emeticæ*; and the various *regulus's*. But beſides its uſes in medicine, it is frequently employed in refining ſome of the more perfect metals.

1°. PLUMBUM { *Argentium granulato-micaceum.* The ſubgranulated lead ore.

This ore is very rich, of a ſhining ſilver gray colour, and lamellated texture; but the particles appear very ſmall when the maſs is broke in a croſs direction: It is richly impregnated with ſilver, which renders the ſolution of it in *aqua fortis* milky; but is not found in any regular bodied veins, which obliged the Gentlemen who had been engaged in the lead works of *Liguanee* (where this ore is had in the greateſt abundance) to drop the undertaking, after they had been at a great expence in building a very compleat and curious ſet of works; and carried on the manufacture for ſometime.

The ore ſtands a conſiderable time in *aqua fortis* before the fermentation riſes to any height, but it gradually throws up a conſiderable quantity of ſulphur, which, in colour and general properties, ſeem to anſwer the characters of the common ſort; and I doubt, if ſome of the ſulphureous ſprings found in that Iſland do not derive their qualities from this ſource, eſpecially as no iron ores have been yet obſerved there.

The mechanical uſes of this metal, are too well known to need any mention here; and its medicinal qualities are not many to require our attention long: it is generally pernicious to the nerves; and ſuch as work at it in any ſtate, ſeldom eſcape its diſmal effects, which ſeem to affect the bowels more immediately; but this is commonly followed by a paralitic weakneſs of the limbs, and a general reſolution of the whole nervous ſyſtem, if neglected: It is not immediate in its action, and ſeldom affects for ſome months after the firſt application; but is ſure to communicate the lurking poiſon in ſome degree with continuance: its calx, and precipitate, are uſed in plaiſters, and frequently ſerviceable to ſtupify the nerves, and lull the ſharp, or twichy pains ſo peculiar to ſcalds and cancerous ulcers: its ſalts, or vitriol, is a fine aſtringent, and frequently uſed in inflammations and defluxions of the eyes; but all inward application is both dangerous and imprudent; nor can any thing beſides an exceſſive *ſtimulus* to—, and the threatening ruin of a family, from ſuch a ſource, authorize the adminiſtration.

The other remarkable appearances of the lead ores of *Jamaica* are theſe following.

2°. PLUMBUM { *Argenteum lamellulatum.* The lamellated ſhining lead ore.

This is found with the former, and anſwers nearly as well in all the trials I have made: it is not of ſo ſhining an appearance, and its thin laminæ are diſpoſed more like thoſe of talk.

3°. PLUMBUM *Nigrum æneo ſubnitens.*

This is found with the other ſpecies, and commonly linked with a copper ore: when firſt broke it appears ſhining, but tarniſhes very ſoon; it is not much impregnated with ſilver.

4°. PLUMBUM { *Nigrum Schiſti.* / The black lead ore.

This ore is largely admixed with copper, and ſeldom rich; but the matrix is mellow, and eaſily fluxed: It is found with the foregoing ſorts in the lower mountains of *Liguanee.*

CUPRUM
Copper.

1. *Viride & ſubplumbeum in matrice ſchiſtoſo.*
   The green and livid copper ore.
2. *Plumbeo-æneum ſubnitens.*
   The ſhining dark copper ore.
3. *Cæruleum in ſchiſto molli.*
   The blue opake copper ore.
4. *Viride & fuſcum ſubnitidum leve.*
   The light green and dark copper ore.
5. *Subviride in ſchiſto ſpatoſo.*
   The greeniſh ore intermixed with ſpate.
6. *Viride pyriticoſum.*
   A green copper ore in a pyritical matrix.
7. *Viride & cæruleum ſubdiaphanum in matrice ſpatoſo-micaceo.*
   The green and blue ores in a ſparry matrix.
8. *Viride cæruleum & diaphanum in lapide fragili obſcuro.*
   The blue and green ores with ſome ſparks of the *lapis lazuli.*
9. *Viride & ſubviride, ſpatoſum atque pyriticoſum, in matrice nigricanti fragili fæcundiſſimâ.*
   The greeniſh ores in a rich blackiſh ſchiſt.
10. *Subfuſcum poroſum micis aureis nitens.*
    The dark porous ore with ſmall ſhining micaceous particles.
11. *Subviride in matrice ſpatoſo-ſaxeâ.*
    The greeniſh ore in a ſparry and ſtony matrix.
12. *Subviride in matrice ſubnitido fuſco & cinereo bolari.*
    The dark green ore in a bolar gloſſey matrix.
13. *Fuſcum in ſaxo cinereo & ſubmicaceo.*
    The dark ore mixed in a whitiſh and ſubmicaceous ſtone.
14. *Plumbeo cinereſcens, ſubnitidum æquale.*
    The even coloured livid copper ore.

Theſe are the moſt remarkable appearances of the copper ores of *Jamaica*, and no part of the world can abound more with ſuch productions. The firſt and ſecond ſpecies, are the richeſt we have yet diſcovered there; and theſe are thought to be equal

equal to ſome of thoſe that are eſteemed of the firſt claſs in *Europe*; nor undeſervedly; for the matrix in which they are engaged, is of a ſoft and yielding nature, and anſwers both the hammer, and the fire, with equal eaſe. I have examined a few lumps of that near Sir *Simon Clarke's*, which abounds more with the *lapis lazuli*; and found it both rich and mellow, but as they have not yet dug any depth in the ground, it is not poſſible to know how the veins may turn out: the mine at Mr. *Anderſon's* ſeems to be the moſt conveniently ſituated, both for wood and water, as well as carriage; and not inferior to any in the quality of its ore; but that honeſt man frequently miſtakes the bad for the good, and ſhews a piece of mundick, which he obtains with difficulty from the hardened rock, for fine ore, while the rich and mellow matrix is thrown heedleſly aſide; and, I doubt not, but it is the caſe with many others, who may be as little acquainted with the nature and appearances of metalic ſubſtances. I admire that ſome of thoſe gentlemen who have advanced ſo far in their reſearches after ſilver, did not puſh their induſtry a little further, and endeavour to extract gold from ſome of thoſe; in which they were likely to prove more ſucceſsful where copper is ſo much uſed at every plantation *(a)*.

Beſides the mechanical uſes of this metal, which are too well known to need any mention here: it is ſometimes applied for the relief of diſordered habits, and not undeſervedly eſteemed one of the moſt powerful remedies in ſuch dropſies as proceed from the weakneſs of the lymphatics, or a general languor of the ſolid ſyſtem; in which caſes it ſeldom fails to prove an excellent diuretic, and ſtrengthener: there is a ſalt and a tincture eaſily extracted from it by every volatile ſpirit, that may be given on theſe occaſions; and its vitriol and ruſt are found to be the moſt effectual deterſives and cleanſers of foul ſores in thoſe ſultry parts, where the ſurface of the body is too much relaxed for the common applications to be effectual. But this ſubſtance of its own nature is rather prejudicial to the machine, and frequently puts on the appearance of poiſon in its operation, for which reaſon it always requires to be adminiſtered with caution. It affords ſome beautiful blue's and green's that are daily uſed with ſucceſs in painting; but the diſorders which limners, and engravers, generally impute to this mineral, ſeem to ariſe rather from the *aqua fortis*, and the other ingredients that paſs daily through their hands, than from any of the dilaterious qualities of the metal.

As to Gold and Silver Ores, none were yet diſcovered in this Iſland, except what has been found mixed with the lead ores of *Liguanee*, which was not ſufficient to defray the charges of the manufactury. Neither could I ever find any conſiderable marks of iron, either in this or the other ſugar colonies: black ſand, it is true, is attracted by the magnet, but does not anſwer with the acid, or the fire; and the black Tricherium* which ſeems to ſhew ſome marks of real iron, is too light and porous to be conſidered as an ore; and too ſcarce to be of any ſervice even in phyſic.

* TRICHERIUM { *Atrum micaceum ferro rariori impregnatum & incruſtatum.* The black ſpangled Tricherium with a ſmall admixture of iron.

This ſubſtance is found far back in the mountains above *Bull-Bay*, but it is not in any conſiderable quantities.

(a) I have with the aſſiſtance of ſome very ingenious planters computed, that an eſtate which produces about 100 hogſheads of ſugar a year, muſt be at the certain expence of 65 *l. per. annum* in copper and lead alone; and hence it appears, that this Iſland muſt expend 2370 0 *l.* every year in theſe articles, which they might have got within the Iſland at an eaſier rate, and ſtrengthened the colony with ſome thouſands of induſtrious labourers beſides.

SECT.

SECT. V.

Of Earth, and earthy Subſtances.

TERRA *Earth and Soyl.*

1. *Fuſca vulgaris.* Dark loam, or Virgin-Earth.
2. *Lutea montana.* Yellow earth.
3. *Subpinguis crocea.* Red earth.
4. *Schiſtica purpurea.* Purple earth.
5. *Sabulo variè mixta.* The mixed loam, or ſandy ſoyl.
6. *Humoſa nigra.* Black mould.
7. *Humoſa radicibus intertexta.* Turf, and ſwamp-mould.
8. *Humoſa & paludoſa.* Mud and dung.
9. *Fimoſa.* The earth obtained from the remains of animals.

Theſe are the common ſorts of native earth generally found in *Jamaica:* and indeed, in moſt other countries: the firſt is what we properly call pure loam, or mould; it is of a free open texture, and muſt conſtitute the principal part of every cultured ſoyl to yield a profit ſuitable to the labourer's toil.

The ſecond is of a poorer ſort, and frequent in the mountains of this Iſland, where a conſtant moiſture and frequent admixture of vegetable mould renders it very luxuriant, and a proper matrix for many of the principal timbers and more ſucculent plants. The third ſort abounds in moſt of the hilly lands; it is more or leſs of a bolar nature, and not eſteemed either a kind or a luxuriant mould, though the native proviſions, and the vines of the country thrive beſt in ſuch a ſoil. The fourth and fifth are the common ſorts in the lower lands and ſavannas, which we generally find both a kind and fertil bed, when ſupplied with moiſture; but this often fails, and leaves thoſe fields almoſt uſeleſs. The ſixth and ſeventh, are chiefly the produce of decayed vegetables, and known to be the richeſt and moſt luxuriant bed for all ſorts of plants. The eighth is peculiar to thoſe bottom lands ſituated near the ſea, and is commonly mixed with bruſh and mangroves; the ſoil is rich, but the ſituation of the ground renders it only fit for *Scotch* graſs, and other marſhy vegetables. The ninth is common enough, but ſeldom uſed in this country; for few of them have any notion of the real properties of manure, or of dunging lands which they already think too rich: A moiſt, free ſoil, with moderate heat, will any where produce a luxuriant growth, but the warmth of the glebe alone can maturate or enrich the juice.

The moſt remarkable compounds of this kind now found in *Jamaica* are the,

TALCUM *Subfuſcum diaphanum lamellis tenuiſſimis ſubelaſticis.* The browniſh Talk with very thin laminæ.

I had once received ſome of this as a production of *Jamaica*; but have been, ſince informed, that it was brought there from the coaſt of *Guinea*. It differs but little from that with which we are ſupplied from *Muſcovy*.

MICA

Argentea particulis minimis elabilibus. The ſilver Mica.

Aurea particulis elabilibus impalpabilibus. The golden Mica.

Both

Both theſe ſpecies of Mica are frequent in *Jamaica*, eſpecially among thoſe hills that lie between *St. Katherine's* and *Sixteen-mile-walk*; the laſt ſort has been frequently waſhed down with the floods, and ſometimes taken for a lighter ſpecies of gold ſand: it is commonly found incorporated with the potters clay near *Spaniſh-town*.

TRICHERIUM
1. *Friabile, fibris ſubdiapanis longitudinalibus.*
The Tricherium with longitudinal ſubdiaphane fibres.
2. *Per ſtratas diſpoſitum, fibris obliquis niveis.*
The Tricherium with ſhort fibres diſpoſed obliquely in ſtrata.
3. *Nigrum ſubnitens ferro impregnatum.*
The black Tricherium with gloſſy flakes, and impregnated with iron.

Theſe ſubſtances are frequently obſerved in *Jamaica*, and may probably yield a fine cement; but they have not been yet tried in that Iſland.

AMIANTHUS
Duriſſimus externe granulatus, interne lamellatus.
The hard lamellated Amianthus.

They have great quantities of this ſubſtance both in *Antigua*, and *Jamaica*: it is generally found in large detached maſſes, having all the appearance of petrified wood, for which it is commonly taken in both iſlands.

SCHISTUS
1. *Purpuraſcens quaquaverſum fiſſilis ſcriptura atra.*
The purpleiſh Schiſt with black lines, and ſpliting freely in all directions.
2. *Spato impregnatus & ſeptis diviſus.*
The mixt Schiſtus.

The laſt ſpecies is frequently found in the ſurf about *Bull-bay*; the acid attacks, and diſſolves the cement of the maſs with great fury; and leaves an inert lump of pure ſchiſtic earth behind. The other is common in many parts of the mountains of *St. John's*; but is generally ſteril, and of little uſe.

SECT. VI.

Of Clay, and clayey Subſtances.

ARGILLA
1. *Subcinerea, fiſſilis.*
Refining clay.
2. *Teſſulata arenâ mixta.*
Potters clay, or ſandy clay.
3. *Sabulo & terrâ mixta.*
Clayey ſoyl.

Theſe are the moſt remarkable appearances of clay, in the viſcid ſtate, now obſerved in *Jamaica*. The firſt is almoſt pure, and very fit for the refining-houſe, as well as for earthen wares, if they ſhould ever think it neceſſary to work in ſuch a manufacture, but it is not very common. The ſecond ſort is more frequent, and now ſupplies the Iſland with water-jarrs, and other conveniencies of the like nature.

The third forms a great part of the ſoyl in many places; and is ſufficiently remarkable for its ſtiffneſs, and coheſion: when it abounds with ſand without earth, it is the true brick-clay; but, when any conſiderable quantity of this is joined in the maſs, it breaks its texture, and the clod is leſs coheſive; by which means it frequently

becomes a kind and luxuriant ſoil: from hence we may learn both the nature and manures of clayey land, as well as the manner of fitting it for every purpoſe.

The following ſeem to be the moſt compound ſubſtances of this nature, that I have obſerved in a ſolid form, in that Iſland, *viz.*

CRYSTALLUS
1. *Conico-cylindracea utrinque attenuata.*
The needle cryſtal.

This ſpecies is found in that freeſtone near the bath: the cryſtals are very ſmall, and hardly perceptible to the naked eye; but when the workmen break any of the ſtones, the little fragments that fly about, are ſo charged with theſe minute ſharp-pointed cryſtals, that they inflame and frequently bliſter the ſkin wherever they touch.

CRYSTALLUS
2. *Columnaris hexaedra, hinc tantum pyramidata, lateribus duobus majoribus oppoſitis.*
The pointed cryſtal with two oppoſite ſides larger than any of the reſt.
3. *Columnaris hinc tantum obliquè pyramidata.*
The obliquely pointed cryſtal.

There is but little difference between theſe two ſpecies; but the former ſeems to ſhoot more freely, and to be leſs tranſparent in its appearance: they are both very hard, and mark glaſs, or the beſt poliſhed ſteel, with great eaſe.

QUARTSZUM
1. *Subaqueum.*
The aqueous Quartz.
2. *Sublacteum.*
The white and ſubopake Quartz.
3. *Subrubellum diaphanum.*
The ſubtranſparent Quartz, with a fleſhy caſt.
4. *Diaphanum albidum.*
The whitiſh tranſparent Quartz.
5. *Nigrum arenaceum nitens.*
Black ſand, or black Quartz.

All theſe ſpecies are frequent in *Jamaica:* the three firſt are commonly found in detached maſſes, and ſeem to have much of the nature, and appearance of flint: the fourth is the true paraſitical native ſort, and found frequently mixed with many of the copper ores. The fifth is rather a ſteril iron ore, than a Quartz; but as it is generally found of an angular compreſſed form, and eludes the action of both the fire, and the acid, I have given it a place in this claſs; it is very common in many parts of *America*, and moſt frequently found in this form on the ſea ſide, but is ſometimes obſerved to be a principal mixture in many of the harder ſpecies of grain ſtones in this part of the world.

LYDIUM
1. *Atrum equale.*
The Touch-ſtone.
2. *Cinereum equale.*
The Aſh-coloured Lydium.
3. *Duriſſimum e fuſco griſeum.*
The Thunderbolt.
4. *Atro ſubceruleum.*
The Indigo-coloured Lydium.
5. *Rubellum ſubfibroſum.*
The brown Lydium with a fibrous texture.

All

All theſe ſpecies of Lydium are found in the Iſland of *Jamaica*, but ſeldom obſerved in any conſiderable maſſes: the firſt, and ſecond, are often met with on the ſhores, and may be uſed equally on occaſion; tho' the colour of the former renders it more fit for all the purpoſes of a touch-ſtone. The third is the produce of ſome other country; and has been introduced here, very much in the time of the native *Indians*, who uſed to grind their maze with thoſe ſmall figured maſſes, which we now call thunderbolts: It was manufactured in ſome part of the neighbouring continent, and worked into various forms, to ſupply thoſe people with tools, for the different occaſions of life, while the nature and manufacture of iron was yet unknown to them. The fourth and fifth ſorts are moſt common in the inland parts of the country; but are not yet obſerved to be of any peculiar ſervice.

COS
1. *Duriſſima griſea ferro arenacæo atro-nitenti impregnata.*
The chocolate ſtones.

Tho' many manufactured pieces of this ſtone are found in every part of *Jamaica*, I could never meet with any of the kind in the rude, or natural ſtate; for which reaſon, I was induced to look upon them as the produce and formation of ſome part of the neighbouring continent, where chocolate had been formerly in uſe, which have been introduced here from time to time (like the thunderbolt ſtone) for the manufacture, and oeconomical preparations of that ſeed; as this was for the uſe of their maize: The ſtone is very hard, and of a coarſe granulated texture intermixed with a finer ſhining black quartz, or ſandy matter: It gives fire readily with ſteel, and does not yield to any of the acids.

COS
2. *Granulata giratilis.*
The grinding ſtone.
3. *Micacea granulata fiſſilis.*
The Briſtol, or paving ſtone.

Both theſe ſpecies are imported here from *England*. The firſt is much in uſe at every plantation, where iron tools are made uſe of; and the other is ſometimes imported for the uſe of churches, and other large buildings.

COS
4. *Subcinerea miſcela ſpato mixta.*
The mixed ſparry Cos.
5. *Subfuſca granulata, duriſſima.*
The hard dark granulated Cos.
6. *Quartzoſa granulata, rugoſâ, terrâ rufeſſenti mixta.*
The ſparry granulated and mixed Cos.
7. *Subcinerea ſpato-mixta & diviſa.*
The Aſh-coloured Cos, with ſparry particles, and partition's.
8. *Arenoſa dura ſubfuſco-griſea.*
The hard and ſandy dark Cos.
9. *Purpurea ſpato maxime mixta.*
The purple Cos.

Theſe are the moſt common ſorts of grain-ſtones I have obſerved in *Jamaica*; but they have not yet diſcovered any regular quarry of either of them: they are generally found in detached maſſes of different ſizes.

COS
10. *Solidiuſcula poroſa aquam tranſmittens.*
The percolating ſtone, or the porous ſandy Cos.

This ſtone is frequently introduced here, in the manufactured ſtate; and found to be very beneficial to the inhabitants of the lower lands, as it ſerves to cool, as well

well as to purify the waters commonly uſed in their diluted drinks. It is a native of *Madera* and *Barbadoes.*

SECT. VII.

De marga & margaceis.

Of Marls and marly Subſtances.

MARGA
1. *Friabilis alba.*
   White friable Marl.
2. *Subpinguis tenax.*
   The aboo earth, or clammy Marl.
3. *Conchacea.*
   Shell Marl.
4. *Terrea variè mixta.*
   Marly ſoil, or mixed Marl.

Theſe are the only ſpecies of Marl I could obſerve in that iſland; but the third and fourth are not common; and the firſt is generally barren, for it affords neither true nouriſhment, or an eaſy paſſage, to the tender roots of vegetables. The ſhell marl is ſcarce, and hardly ever met with, but in the mountains, or by the ſea-ſide; it is an excellent manure for all ſtiff, and clayey ſoils.

The ſecond ſpecies is a peculiar ſort of earth, that runs in veins, and is chiefly found in marly beds: it is of different colours, but theſe generally anſwer to that of the layer wherein it is found; it is apparently ſmooth, and greaſy, and ſomewhat coheſive in its nature; but diſſolves eaſily in the mouth: The Negroes, who make frequent uſe of this ſubſtance, ſay, that it is ſweetiſh; and many get a habit of eating it to ſuch exceſs, that it often proves fatal to them. It is the moſt certain poiſon I have known, when uſed for any length of time; and often enters ſo abundantly into the courſe of the circulation, as to obſtruct all the minute capillaries of the body; nay, has been often found concreted in the glands, and ſmaller veſſels of the lungs, ſo far as to become ſenſibly perceptible to the touch: It breaks the texture of the blood intirely; and for many months before they die, a general languor affects the machine, and all the internal parts, lips, gums, and tongue, are quite pale, inſomuch, that the whole maſs of their juices, ſeems to be no better than a wateriſh lymph. It is probable they are firſt induced to the uſe of this ſubſtance (which is generally well known among them) to allay ſome ſharp cravings of the ſtomach; either from hunger, worms, or an unnatural habit of body.

The following are the moſt remarkable compound productions of this kind, I could have met with in *Jamaica.*

SPATUM
1. *Paraſiticum, cryſtallis minimis cuniformibus ſubaqueis.*
   The ſmall paraſitical ſpate, or ſpar, with wedged cryſtals.

This ſpecies of ſpar is frequent in the fiſſures, and interſtices of the lime-ſtones, in all parts of *Jamaica.*

SPATUM
2. *Subaqueum maſſulis triquetris priſmetico-truncatis quaſi talcoſis, fragmentis rhombeis.*
   The ſubaqueous ſpar found in three angular truncated and priſmatical maſſes.
3. *Rupeſtre ſubaqueum, ſubcryſtallizatum & ſubſtriatum.*
   The Rock-ſpar.

This

This ſort of Spar is very clear, and found formed into rocks, of a prodigious ſize, in the mountains of *St. Anne*'s; where it is obſerved to conſtitute whole ſtrata: Theſe rocks ſplit very eaſily in all directions, particularly the perpendicular; and the fragments, of which it ſeems compoſed, are ſtriated in a longitudinal direction. When it is expoſed any time to the weather, the ſurface grows opake, and of a milky white.

SPATUM

4. *Confuſe cryſtallizatum, cryſtallis truncatis ſuberectis adnatis ſubaqueis.*
The cryſtalline Spar, with confuſed, and truncated fragments.
5. *Confuſe cryſtallizatum, cryſtallis deformibus.*
The diaphanous Spar, with deformed cryſtals.
6. *Subcryſtallinum confuſum.*
The confuſed ſubcryſtalline Spar.

Theſe laſt ſpecies are pretty common in moſt parts of *Jamaica*, and generally found in ſmall detached maſſes.

MARMOR

1. *Lacteum variis concretum.*
The whitiſh baſtard marble.

This ſtone is very much debaſed, and frequently confounded with the lime-ſtone, in the room of which it is often uſed in *Jamaica:* It is very common, and indeed the principal ſort of ſtone in moſt of thoſe lower mountains, to the eaſtward of *Kingſton:* It has a ſmooth even grain, and bears a good poliſh, but is ſeldom very ſhining, or gloſſy.

CALCITARIUM

1. *Subcinereum ſpatoſum.*
The whitiſh ſparry lime-ſtone, or calcitory.
2. *Cinereum textura ſubequali.*
The even grained calcitory.
3. *Subrubellum ſpatoſum.*
The ſparry calcitory, with a fleſhy caſt.

Theſe are the common appearances of the lime-ſtones of that country, which we have generally obſerved to conſtitute the principal part of its rocky hills: the firſt, and ſecond ſort, are the moſt common in the ſouthern parts of the Iſland; but the other, which is more ſonorous, and uneven in its form, is more frequent on the north-ſide. They are all, more or leſs, of a granulated appearance, and yield with equal eaſe, both to the fire, and the acid. They are burned to lime in every part of the Iſland, where ſuch a manufacture is neceſſary; but it is not thought to be ſharp enough for the boiling houſe: this, however, muſt be a miſtake, or owing to ſome neglect either in burning, or caſking the lime; for the ſtone, in general, is not only kind, but hard enough to take and hold a great deal of heat, the moſt eſſential quality of good lime.

SIMPLEXIA

1. *Albida ſtructuræ ſubequalis.*
The ſofter fine grained free-ſtone.
2. *Alba ſubequalis, cryſtallis minutiſſimis acutis referta.*
The ſofter white free-ſtone of *St. Thomas*'s.
3. *Levior nivea particulis arenoſis confertis.*
The light ſandy free-ſtone of *Bermudas.*

The two firſt ſpecies are natives of *Jamaica*, and anſwer extreamly well in all manner of buildings: the firſt is found in a large quarry near *St. Anne*'s Bay; the other in the pariſh of *St. Thomas*'s *in the Eaſt:* but the third ſort is a native of *Bermudas*, and frequently imported here for buildings; it is more poreous, and leſs coheſive, than either of the others; but as it is very light, it anſwers beſt in the work; and is imported at a very cheap rate.

SECT. VIII.

Of mixed, and irregular Productions:

PUMEX { 1. *Plumbeus ſulphurariarum & thermarum.* The livid pummy of ſulphur mines.

This ſubſtance is the meer production of ſubterraneous fires: it is always found in great abundance about the ſulphur mines of *Mountſerrat*, and doubtleſs may be alſo obſerved in *Jamaica*, could we reach the firſt ſource of the hot-well waters of that place: the heat, at leaſt, of thoſe give me room to think, that ſuch a thing exiſts there; and, probably, may be always found where-ever this is conſtant, and from the conſumption of ſulphureous ſubſtances.

PUMEX. { 2. *Ferreus ater gypſo adnatus.* The black ferruginous Pummy.

This ſubſtance is very rare; I have met with a little of it far back, among the mountains in *Jamaica*.

TOPHUS { 1. *Aquarum incruſtantium.* The Tophus of incruſtating waters. 2. *Labethum.* The cruſt depoſited by boiling waters.

Theſe ſubſtances are only concretions of the heterogeneous particles, with which many of the waters of this Iſland are charged: the firſt ſort is ſo common in moſt of the ſmall currents about *St. Anne*'s, that every thing lying in their courſe, nay the very chanel is frequently incruſtated; and hence the ſource and formation of that beautiful, and famous caſcade, between *Roaring-river*, and *Mendzey*'s-*Bog*, in this pariſh.

ARGILLARIA { 1. *Subfuſca ſolidiuſcula, variis admixta.* The dark and variouſly mixed Argillaria.

This is a mixture of clay and gravel, that hardens into a very ſolid form by the continued heat of the ſun, and a ſmall admixture of ſalt-water; it is the foundation of that neck of land, that ſtretches into the ſea, and incloſes the harbour of *Kingſton*; as well as of ſome other parts of the ſea-ſhore round this Iſland. It receives but little damage from the ſurges, or more agitated waves; but acquires a degree of hardneſs as often as the incumbent ſands are waſhed off, by hurricanes, or other extraordinary commotions of the ocean.

SABULUM { 1. *Varium.* Gravel.

This is only a compoſition of the ſmaller fragments of all, or many of the fore-mentioned ſubſtances; which generally takes its ſpecific denomination from the moſt predominant kind: the ſhores, river-courſes, and many other parts of *Jamaica*, are full of various ſorts of this ſubſtance.

ARENA { 1. *Varia.* Sand.

Sand differs but little from the foregoing; and, like that, is only a compoſition of the more minute particles of all, or many of the other ſubſtances; which, in the ſame manner, takes its ſpecific denomination from the moſt predominant ſort: I muſt however remark, that we have claſſed the purer ſpecies of thoſe that uſed to go commonly under this appellation, with the other productions of the ſame nature, and ranged the cryſtalline ſands among the quartz's; the roundiſh among the pebbles; and black with the irons.

THE

CIVIL and NATURAL

HISTORY

OF

JAMAICA.

PART II.

BOOK II.

CONTAINING,

A Hiſtory of the vegetable Productions, claſſed and diſtributed nearly according to the *Linnean* Syſtem; with the Characters of ſuch as were not hitherto known, or have been but imperfectly repreſented: To which we have added the Synonyma from the moſt approved Authors, as well as the beſt Methods of cultivating and manufacturing the more uſeful Species; with the Properties and Uſes of each, in Mechanics, Diet, and Phyſic.

THE
CIVIL AND NATURAL
HISTORY
OF
VIRGINIA.

His genus omne
Plantarum fruticumque viret, nemorumque sacrorum;
Et quas quæque feret regio. VIRG. *Georg.*

PART II.

BOOK II.

PREFACE.

THE neceſſities of mankind have, doubtleſs, firſt obliged them to obſerve thoſe productions more exactly, which they had found by experience, to be the moſt immediately neceſſary for their maintenance; and to ſeek and propagate with the greateſt care, the beſt means of relieving their more frequent wants. This, experience and obſervations have, with time, improved ſufficiently to fix the firſt foundation of agriculture and paſturage (a); *which ſucceeding ages have enlarged, and embelliſhed with a numberleſs ſeries of mechanical arts and manufactures. But how far vegetable productions have contributed towards the general improvement, we can only learn from a due conſideration of ſome of thoſe valuable neceſſaries and conveniencies, with which we are daily furniſhed from this claſs.*

To give a circumſtantial account of thoſe, would require more room and labour than we can now beſtow; but if we look into the different methods of living generally uſed among mankind, we ſhall certainly find them to be ſupplied, in every country, with the moſt agreeable as well as the moſt neceſſary parts of their food from this province; which ſtill adds a moſt amazing variety to its luxuriance. Remark the different ſorts of roots now in uſe, and the multiplicity of forms in which they are ſerved up at our tables! Obſerve the different ſorts of greens, and tender ſhoots, that are daily uſed for nouriſhment; and conſider how many ſorts of grain and fruit ſerve to ſupply the luxury, as well as wants of our kind! View but the machine in a diſordered condition, you will find the principal means of relief to be generally ſought for, and obtained from this kingdom. Obſerve a man in his moſt accompliſhed ſtate, you will ſee him ſurrounded and adorned with the various productions of vegetables; his moveables are chiefly furniſhed by the foreſt; his cloaths frequently ſupplied by the cotton ſhrub; his linen, books and papers by the barks of various plants: and if you conſider him as a member of the

community,

(a) *Res pecuaria.*

community, his trade, his wealth and affluence, you will find, is chiefly maintained and carried on with the productions of this class. How natural must it then be for the inquisitive part of mankind, to search into, and endeavour to explore, the nature and situation of a class of beings, that furnishes so many materials to supply both the wants and luxury of the inhabitants of every part of the earth?

These inducements have always engaged some part of mankind in the study as well as culture of plants; and the informations and materials transmitted from one colony to another, have been always found to contribute alike towards the improvement of both. From hence we may learn to know the use of Natural Histories in general, which serve, not only to inform us of the materials with which different countries abound, but likewise to acquaint us with their uses and various manufactures.

In this part of the Natural History of Jamaica, *I have followed the order and distribution of* Linneus *as much as possible: I have, however, differed from him in the disposition of the more imperfect plants, which I have placed, according to a more antient custom, before the rest: nor was this my only reason, for really I think they, in some measure, seem to approach nearer to mineral substances in their nature: but in the distribution of them I have been various; followed* Hill *sometimes,* Michelius *often, and partly my own fancy, just as I thought them to approach nearest to nature. I have given the general characters wherever I found them new, or but imperfectly represented before; and have added the synonima out of the most noted and approved authors; I have also given a short description of most of the species, and adjoined the uses, culture, and manufactures of such as were found of any certain or known service.*

THE

THE CIVIL and NATURAL HISTORY OF *JAMAICA.*

PART II.

BOOK II.

ORDER I.

Of Plants that bear only obſcure, or imperfect Flowers.

CLASS I.

Of ſubmarine Vegetables.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as are of a tender herbaceous Texture.

ALGA 1. *Foliis ferè linearibus.*
Alga *Anguſti-folia vitrariorum.* C. B. & Sl. Cat. p. 5.

The ſmall graſſy leaf'd Alga, or Turtle-graſs.

This Plant grows frequently in the ſhallow ſandy bays of *Jamaica*; and is the moſt common food of the manatee, the turtle, and the trunc-fiſh; as well as many other ſmaller marine animals.

ALGA 2. *Foliis planis anguſtis, radice geniculata.*
Alga *Juncea, ſive juncus maritimus radice alba geniculata.* Slo. Cat. p. 5. & H. t. 22. f. 5.

The larger Alga with fleſhy roots.

This grows with the foregoing in moſt of the ſhallow ſandy bays; and ſeems to be more generally uſed by the turtle and manatee.

FUCUS 1. *Membranaceus brevis, lobatus, circulis concentricis notatus.*
Fucus *Fronde ſeſſili reniformi decuſſatim ſtriata.* L. Sp. pl.
Fucus *Maritimus galli-pavonis pennas referens.* C. B. Pro. & Sl. Cat.

The membraneous aſh-coloured dwarf Fucus.

This ſmall plant grows very near the ſhores in all the bays of *Jamaica:* it ſeldom riſes

riſes above three or four inches, and ſticks by a ſtrong ligamentous foot-ſtalk to every rock, and ſmaller pebble.

FUCUS 2. *Membranaceus, tenuis, undulatus, viridis.*
Alga *Latifolia, ſive muſcus marinus, &c.* Sl. Cat. p. 5.

The long undulated membranous green Fucus.

This plant grows pretty deep in the ſea, and is generally found about the larger rocks at ſome diſtance from the ſhore. It is moderately tranſparent, and of a beautiful green colour. It is frequently thrown up every where on the ſhores of *Jamaica*.

FUCUS 3. *Caule tereti ramoſiſſimo, foliis oblongis ſerrato-dentatis, veſiculis globoſis.*
Fucus *Caule tereti ramoſiſſimo, foliis lanceolato-ſerratis, fructificationibus globoſis, pedunculis ſubariſtatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Lenticula *Marina ſerratis foliis.* Lob. & Slo. Cat. p. 4.
Lenticula *Marina foliis latis brevibus ſerratis.* Slo. C. 5.

The larger branched Fucus, or Gulph-weed with broader ſerrated leaves.

This plant is frequent in all the ſeas about thoſe parts of *America:* it grows about the rocks in the deeper parts of the ocean, and is frequently thrown upon the ſhores of this, and every other neighbouring Iſland, after hurricanes and ſtrong ſea breezes.

FUCUS 4. *Ramoſus, foliis oblongis anguſtis ſerratis, capſulis natantibus ſtilo ornatis.*

The ſmaller branched Fucus, or Gulph-weed.

This ſpecies ſeems to be only a variation of the foregoing ſort; it is however more commonly met with in this form, and very frequent in thoſe ſeas.

FUCUS 5. *Caule tereti ramoſo, foliis linearibus, capſulis foliolatis.*
Fucus *Caule tereti ramoſo, foliis linearibus integerrimis, fructificationibus globoſis, pedunculatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The branched Fucus with capillary leaves.

This is rather an *European* than an *American* plant, and moſt frequently obſerved in the chaps of the *Engliſh* channel: it is diſtinguiſhed from the foregoing, which it reſembles very much in the general form, by its ſimple capillary leaves.

FUCUS 6. *Opuntioides ſubcompreſſus, brachiis oblongis tumentibus quandoque excavatis.*

The larger Opuntioid Fucus.

This plant is more frequent about the Weſtern Iſlands, where I have gathered it in great abundance on my return from *Jamaica*. It is the common food of the logger-head turtle in thoſe parts, eſpecially when they ſtray any diſtance from the ſhore.

FUCUS 7. *Opuntioides ſubcompreſſus minor, brachiis ſubangulatis brevioribus.*
Corallina *Opuntioides ramulis denſioribus, & foliis magis ſinuatis, &c.* Slo. Cat. p. 4. & H. t. 20. f. 2.
Corallina *Latifolia & opuntia, &c.* Pk. t. 26. f. 1.

The ſmaller Opuntioid Fucus with many ſhort angular joints.

This

This little marine plant is very common about all the harbours of the Iſland.

FUCUS 8. *Fronde dichotamo diſtico, ramulis ſimplicibus teretibus ſubcompreſſis punctatis, diſco infernè cauli circumducto.*

The dichotomous ſlender flexile Fucus with a diſk round the ſtem.

This plant is but little known to Botaniſts; tho' frequent enough in the *Engliſh* channel, where I have met with it on my return from *Jamaica*. It is commonly called Cable-moorings by our ſailors, and remarkable for the flexibility and eveneſs of its branches, as well as for that extraordinary rim or diſk that ſurrounds the ſtalk near the root.

FUCUS 9. *Fronde dichotamo integro, caule medium folium tranſcurrenti veſiculis verucoſis terminalibus.* L. Sp. Pl.

The flat divided and marginated Fucus with large ſpungy capſules.

This plant is commonly called Kelp, and frequent in moſt parts of *Europe*, but rare in *Jamaica*. When burnt it yields that concreted ſaline maſs, of which our black or coarſe glaſs is chiefly made.

FUCUS 10. *Minor ramoſus, ramulis patuciribus ſimplicibus conico-acutis.*

The more ſimple moſſy Fucus with erect and ſlender conic branches.

FUCUS 11. *Minor ramoſus, ramulis ſubcompreſſis tuberculatis minuſque diviſis.*

The ſmaller moſſy Fucus with fewer ſubcompreſſed branches.

FUCUS 12. *Minor compreſſus ramoſus, ramulis anguſtiſſimis.*

The ſmaller flattened moſſy Fucus with narrow branches.

FUCUS 13. *Minor caule tereti ramoſiſſimo, ramulis minoribus ſparſis tenuiſſime diviſis, ultimis acuminatis.*
An, Fucus *Caule tereti ramoſiſſimo, ramulis ſparſis, ſpinis mollibus alternis.* L. S. P.

The larger moſſy Fucus with ſlender and much divided branches.

FUCUS 14. *Minor caule tereti ramoſiſſimo, ramulis minimis tenuiſſime ſectis, ultimis obtuſis ſubgloboſis.*

The ſmaller moſſy Fucus with obtuſe branches.

FUCUS 15. *Ramoſus tenuior & erectior, ramulis quaſi ſetaceis, breviſſime & tenuiſſime ſectis.*

The ſmaller moſſy Fucus of a more erect and leſs branched appearance.

Theſe are the moſt common ſpecies of thoſe moſs-like Fuci obſerved about *Jamaica*; they grow very plentifully in all the bays and harbours of the Iſland, and are found on every part of the ſhore, whenever the ſeas are agitated more than uſual.

SECT. II.

Of ſubmarine Plants of a more ſtiff and fibrous Texture.

ACETABULUM 1. *Caule ſimplici, cyatho ſtriato & quaſi ſubcaliculato.*

The ſmall ſlender ſtalked Acetabulum.

This delicate little plant is frequent about all the harbours of the Iſland; it grows in cluſters, and riſes from a ſimple cruſtaceous root by which it ſticks to the ſtones. Its ſtalk or ſhank is ſmall and ſlender, and the cup rather of a conic form with the baſe upwards; and ſeems as if it were ſuſtained by a few ſmall protuberances that ſtand at the top of the ſhank in the form of an irregular calix. When this plant is taken freſh out of the water it is fluxile, and elaſtic; but when it continues for any time in the open air, it grows more ſtiff, and fragil: the cup is always ſtriated ongitudinally.

SPONGIA 1. *Minor mollis & flexilis, fibris tenuiſſimis equalibus intertextis.*

Spongia *Minor & mollior medullæ panis ſimilis, &c.* Sl. Cat. p. 7. & H. t. 23. f. 5.

The ſmalleſt ſoft and downy Spunge.

This little plant is frequently obſerved about *Jamaica*; and, in texture and appearance, reſembles the inward part of fine white bread.

SPONGIA 2. *Minor & tenuior mollis, cellulata.*

The ſmalleſt ſoft Spunge with large cells.

This ſpecies is as common as the foregoing, but ſeems of a more porous or cellular ſtructure, though equally fine.

SPONGIA 3. *Minor fibroſa, fibris ſubequalibus tenuibus & flexilibus tenuiterque intertextis.*

The fine fibrous ſmall and flexile Spunge.

This is a beautiful even maſs, compoſed of very delicate fibres looſely connected together. It is of a more reticulated and interwoven texture than either of the foregoing ſpecies.

SPONGIA 4. *Fiſtuloſa, flexilis & fibroſa major; fibris inequalibus laxe intertextis, exterioribus craſſioribus reticulatis.*

Spongia *Dura, ſeu ſpuria major alba fiſtuloſa fibris craſſioribus.* Sl. Cat. p. 6.
Spongia *Tubuloſa ſimplex.* L. Sp. Pl.

The coarſe reticulated yielding Spunge.

This plant has ſomething of the texture and appearance of a coarſer brown bread, or of the bark of ſome tree in a macerated ſtate.

SPONGIA 5. *Fiſtuloſa major, flexilis, poroſa & prominulata.*

Spongia *Turbinata cava.* L. Sp. Pl.
Spongia *Dura, ſeu ſpuria ſuperficie, apicibus acutis exaſperata.* Sl. Cat. 7. & H. t. 23. f. 4.

The larger porous and warted hollow Spunge.

This

This is of a cloſer texture than the foregoing ſpecies, and generally found growing about ſmall decayed pieces of wood.

SPONGIA 6. *Fiſtuloſa & cavernoſa rufeſcens, fibris rigidis ſubequalibus laxe intertextis.*
Spongia *Cavernoſa extus aculeata.* L. Sp. P.

The brown looſe Spunge with rigid fibres.

This plant grows ſomething like the foregoing in its diſpoſition; but its fibres are always rigid and ſubdiaphane, and its texture more looſe and diſengaged.

SPONGIA 7. *Subrotunda, cavernoſa, lamellata & ſubvilloſa, texturæ chartaceæ.*
Alcinoum *Subvilloſum Americanum.*

The cavernous lamellated and ſubvilloſe Alcinoum, or *American* Spunge.

This ſpongy ſubſtance is found in looſe cavernous maſſes, compoſed of thin compreſſed laminæ irregularly diſpoſed, and of a cloſe paper-like texture. Every plate of the whole maſs is covered with a ſhort delicate down.

KERATOPHYTON 1. *Reticulatum compreſſum.*
Frutex *Marinus elegantiſſimus Cluſii.* Sl. Cat. p. 3.

The plain reticulated Sea-fan, or feather.

Though the productions of this kind may ſhew many marks of an animal nature, and are generally found ſurrounded with a coat or cruſt, which is allowed to be the work of ſome marine inſects; I have been induced from their tunicated regular ſtructure, and tapering branched form, as well as hollow center and expanded root; to look upon them as meer vegetable ſubſtances: and as ſuch, I have thought this the moſt convenient place for them. I acknowledge my worthy, and learned friend Mr. *Ellis*, has ſatisfied me very amply as to the nature and claſs of moſt of the other ſeemingly vegetating marine productions, but muſt wait for ſome further illuſtrations before I can conſent to range theſe among the effects of animal labour. Theſe are eaſily known by their ſtrong coheſion and horny texture; branched and frequently reticulated form, and the ſtrong animal ſmell they commonly yield when burnt.

KERATOPHYTON 2. *Majus compreſſum, reticulatum & appendiculatum.*

The larger reticulated Sea-fan with lateral appendages.

This may be a variation of the foregoing ſort, but is more remarkable on account of thoſe ſmaller appendages that riſe out of both ſurfaces: it is chiefly found about *Carolina*, and grows often to a monſtrous ſize.

KERATOPHYTON 3. *Fruticoſum ramulis liberis ſubcompreſſis diſtice diſpoſitis.*
An, Corallina *Humilior fruticoſa, &c.* Slo. Hiſt. t. 22. f. 4.

The compreſſed Sea-feather with looſe branches.

KERATOPHYTON 4. *Fruticoſum elatius, ramulis teretibus quaquaverſum expanſis.*
Corallina *Fruticoſa elatior, &c.* Sl. Cat. & Hiſt. t. 22. f. 1, 2, 3.

The ſpreading Sea-feather with ſlender branches.

The

The two laſt ſpecies are very common about this Iſland, and grow, like moſt common vegetables, with looſe diſengaged branches, but without any foliage. The latter ſort riſes to a moderate ſize, and its mean ſtem, when ſtripped of the branches, is frequently uſed as a riding ſwitch.

CLASS II.
Of Muſhrooms.

SECT. I.
Of the horizontal Muſhrooms, or Fungus's.

AGARICUS 1. *Villoſo-membranaceus, ſuperne lacteus.*
An, Agaricum *Membranaceum Micheli.* T. 66. f. 2.

The ſmall white villous Agaricus.

AGARICUS 2. *Subcinereus oblongus, ad apicem fimbriatus, elatior.*

The oblong fringed Agaricus.

This little plant is very beautiful in its form, and of a whitiſh aſh-colour. It is very rare in this Iſland: I have met with this ſpecies in the remote mountains of St. *Anne's.*

AGARICUS 3. *Niveus major ad imum tumidus lamellis interruptis.*
Agaricus *Officinarum.*

The larger white Agaricus with interrupted laminæ.

The plant is frequent enough in the woods of *Jamaica,* where its growth is but little diſturbed or noticed. It is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its white colour, thicker maſs, and the interrupted diſpoſition of its Laminæ or ſeed plates.

This vegetable has been lately diſcovered to be the moſt effectual application hitherto known to reſtrain the effuſion of blood in recent or old wounds, as well as in chirurgical operations; nay, is now found to anſwer even where ſome of the moſt conſiderable arteries are cut *(a)*: is applied in ſmall pieces *(b)* to the extremities of the veſſels. The powder of this plant has been, heretofore, frequently uſed as a purgative, and put as a principal ingredient in ſome of the capital preparations of the ſhops, but is now deſervedly left out of all the ſtanding compoſitions.

PORIA 1. *Subfuſca, ſuperne ſubſpongioſa, lanuginoſa.*

The downy Poria of a darkiſh brown colour.

PORIA 2. *Miniata ſuperne glabra.*

The ſcarlet Poria with a ſmooth ſurface.

(a) See Caſes in Surgery, &c. by *Joſeph Warner.* 1754.
(b) The middle part of this ſubſtance is all that is uſed, the outward coats being ſtripped off on both ſides.

PORIA 3. *Alba levis.*

The ſmooth white Poria.

PORIA 4. *Craſſiſſima fuſca, porulis minimis.*
Agaricum *Igniarium, &c. Micheli.* T. 61. f. 1.

The thick black Poria with very ſmall holes.

All theſe ſpecies are very common in *Jamaica*, and may be always found in every part of the woods: the laſt ſort is the moſt common, and grows thick, rugged, and lumpiſh in time; but is perfectly ſmooth, and of a whitiſh colour when young.

SECT. II.

Of the petiolated Muſhrooms, or ſuch as are generally found ſtanding on diſtinct Footſtalks.

LEPIOTA 1. *Ephemora minima albida.*

The ſmall upſtart Muſhroom.

This little ſpecies is frequent every where after heavy rains: it is of a very delicate texture, grows ſuddenly, and ſeldom lives above a few hours.

LEPIOTA 2. *Major alba, ſeptis lividis, petiolo glabro.*
An, Fungi *Albi venenati viſcidi.* I. B. Slo. Cat. & H. p. 64.

The larger Lepiota with a ſmooth ſtalk.

This is very like the common large *European* Muſhroom, and is very frequent in *Jamaica* after the rainy ſeaſons.

LEPIOTA 3. *Major alba ſeptis lividis, petiolo annulo membranaceo cincto.*

The larger Muſhroom with a membraneous ring round the ſtalk.

There are but few of this ſort in *Jamaica:* I have only ſeen one which was found on *Coſtly's Hill.* It is rather larger than the common ſort, and always furniſhed with a membraneous flap round the foot-ſtalk.

LEPIOTA 4. *Sublutea minor, petiolo annulo membranaceo cincto.*

The ſmaller yellow Lepiota with a membraneous flap round the ſtalk.

This is as uncommon as the foregoing; it is much ſmaller, and of a delicate yellow colour.

LEPIOTA 5. *Paraſitica nivea ſuperne glabra, lamellis interruptis.*

The white paraſitic Lepiota with interrupted laminæ.

This ſpecies is frequent enough in the woods, and reſembles thoſe muſhrooms figured in *Micheli*, t. 72. f. 4. but the laminæ ſeem to be more regular and leſs interrupted in this.

LEPIOTA 6. *Paraſitica nivea, confertim enata, & ſuperne excavata, limbo oblique reflexo.*
An, Fungus *Ramoſus maximus, Mich.* t. 79. f. 1.

The white tufted oblique Muſhroom.

This ſpecies of the Lepiota is very common after every heavy rain, and grows generally on the decaying trunks of the hog-plum, and cotton-trees: it is the only ſort that is in uſe here; and when waſhed and pounded, is ſometimes boiled with beef in our ſoops, to which they really give a very delicate and agreeable flavour, ſo as to be generally pleaſing to all ſorts of palates.

POCILLARIA *Lanuginoſa ſupernè cava, obverſe conica, externè lamellata.*

The downy Pocillaria lamellated on the outſide of the cup.
See Tab. III. f. 1.

I have found a few ſpecimens of this plant in the road to *Sixteen-mile Walk*. It is very rare in *Jamaica*, and eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the Lepiota by its peculiar form, though the outſide of the cup is lamellated from the ſhank to the rim or margin, which generally reflects a little, as in moſt of that genus. It is made in the form of a wine-glaſs; is obverſely conic and hollow at the top, with a ſlender foot-ſtalk below: It is very much like thoſe repreſented in *Micheli*, tab. 73. f. 4. but the ſtalk is always ſimple in this ſpecies.

SECT. III.

Of the impeliolated Muſhrooms; or ſuch as riſe above the Surface of the Ground without any diſtinct Foot-ſtalks.

CLETRIA *Rubella major odorata & obverſe ovata.*
Mich. T. 93. f. 1.

The fleſh coloured Cletria with a ſtrong ſmell.

This curious muſhroom is found ſometimes in *Jamaica*: it is of a lax ſpungy texture when freſh, hollow within, and furniſhed with large rhomboidal apertures, diſpoſed in an oblique direction in every part. It is of a roſy colour and rank ſmell.

LYCOPERDON 1. *Minus globoſum petiolo breviſſimo vel nullo donatum.*

The ſmaller Lycoperdon.

LYCOPERDON 2. *Majus ſubrotundum albidum.*

The larger Lycoperdon.

Both theſe ſpecies are frequent in *Jamaica*; they grow from a few ſtringy roots, and are found in all the lower lands, and paſtures, after every heavy rain.

CYATHIA *Aperta minor obversè conica, corpuſculis compreſſis nigricantibus.*
Cyathoides. *Mich.* t. 102. f. 1. a.

The ſmaller ſmooth Cyathia with black compreſſed ſhining capſules.

CLA-

CLAVARIA *Oblonga pulvere luteo referta.*

The oblong ſlender Clavaria, or vegetable ſulphur.

This plant is frequent enough in the pariſh of *Clarendon*, and generally called the vegetable ſulphur from the colour of its duſt or ſeeds. It ſeems not to differ much in nature from the Lycoperdon.

DITIOLA *Cinerea aſſurgens. Mich.* t. 88. f. 3.
An, Fungus *Ramoſus minor corrugatus.* Slo. Cat. 8. & Hiſt. p. 65.

The aſh-coloured erect Ditiola.

This genus of muſhrooms is of a compreſſed and branched form, it is ſmooth on one ſide, and lamelated longitudinally on the other: it grows pretty common in the inland woods of *Jamaica*.

CLASS III.

Of Moſſes.

SECT. I.

Of filamentous Moſſes, or ſuch as appear in a thready Form.

BYSSUS *Sericeus ſimplex aquatilis, colore viridi.*

The ſimple green Byſſus.

This delicate little plant is very common in moſt waters in the mountains; it is of a light green colour and extreamly fine.

CONFERVA *Sericea ramoſa viridis, caule rigidiori.*

The ſlender green Conferva.

This plant grows frequent enough in *Mammee River*, and many other parts of the Iſland; it is diſtinguiſhed from the foregoing by its branched and jointed form.

SECT. II.

Of foliaceous and gelatinous Moſſes.

ULVA *Anguſta minor, tubo tenuori.*

The ſlender Ulva.

This plant is frequent about all the wharfs of *Kingſton*; it thrives in the ſalt water, and grows on every poſt in the harbour.

COLLEMA

COLLEMA *Viſcoſa, foliacea, inequalis.*

The foliaceous Jelly-moſs.

I have obſerved this moſſy ſubſtance once in *Mangeneel*; it is of a glutinous conſiſtence and appearance, and is found in uneven foliaceous maſſes.

SECT. III.

Of the branched aphyllous Moſſes of a firm and moderately rigid Texture.

USNEA 1. *Filiformis incana ramoſa & longiſſima, propendens.*
Uſnea *Offi.*
Muſcus *Tenuis & capillaceus, &c.* Slo. Cat. 9. & H. p. 60. t. 122. f. 3.

The white pendulous and branched filamentous Uſnea.

This plant is at preſent chiefly uſed by the perfumers, who frequently mix it with their powders. It is ſometimes kept in the ſhops, and its vinous infuſion is ſaid to be anodine and ſubaſtringent: it uſed to be ordered formerly to ſtop fluxes, and to reſtore the tone of weakened ſtomachs.

USNEA 2. *Lutea, fibris ſubequalibus ſubrigidis intertextis.*

The yellow rigid Uſnea.

This little moſſey plant grows commonly in every part of the woods: its fibres ſeem to be pretty even in every part, and are generally connected in an irregular tufted form.

USNEA 3. *Lutea minima, fibris tomenti-formibus, ſaxis enaſcentibus.*

The ſmall ſilky Uſnea.

This little plant is ſo very delicate and ſlender, that it requires a good glaſs to examine it with any ſatisfaction. It grows pretty plentifully on the ſide of the precipice near the ſecond waterfall in *Hope River*, above the plains of *Liguanee*.

USNEA 4. *Minima fuſca repens & tomenti-formis.*

The ſmall woolly Uſnea.

This ſpecies is not quite ſo fine as the foregoing; the old plants are of a dark or brown colour, and the younger ſhoots of a delicate white.

PLATISMA 1. *Cinerea ramulis acuminatis.*

The whitiſh Platiſma with ſharp-pointed branches.

PLATISMA 2. *Cinerea, fibris lateralibus nigris crinita.*

The bearded Platiſma.

Both theſe ſpecies are frequent in the woods of *Jamaica*; they are both of a whitiſh aſh-colour, but the latter is remarkable for its black beard.

CLADONIA 1. *Subcinerea flexilis atque propendens, caule rufescenti fibroso.*

The pendulous branched Cladonia with a foxy ſtalk.

The main ſtalk of this plant diſtinguiſhes it from the firſt ſpecies of the Uſnea, which it, otherwiſe, reſembles pretty much both in colour and appearance.

CLADONIA 2. *Cinerea erecta ramoſiſſima, ramulis obtuſis.*

The erect Cladonia with obtuſe branches.

CLADONIA 3. *Cinerea erecta ramoſiſſima, caule rufeſcenti verucoſo.*

The erect Cladonia with a warted foxy ſtalk.

CLADONIA 4. *Cinerea tubulata & corniculata, minus diviſa.*

The leſs divided hollow Cladonia with pointed branches.

CLADONIA 5. *Cinerea tubulata & minus diviſa, caliculis ciliatis terminata.*

The whitiſh tubular Cladonia with ciliated cups at the end of the branches.

CLADONIA 6. *Cinerea tubulata, ramulis paucioribus obtuſis capſulis coronatis.*

The tubular Cladonia with obtuſe capſules.

CLADONIA 7. *Cinerea tubulata admodum ramoſa, ramulis ſub-obtuſis.*

The tubular Cladonia with ſubobtuſe branches.

CLADONIA 8. *Cinerea tubulata admodum ramoſa, apicibus elatioribus compreſſis & ciliatis.*

The branched tubular Cladonia with compreſſed and ciliated tops.

All theſe ſpecies are found in great abundance in the mountains of *Liguanee*: they grow moſtly upon the ground, among the other ſorts of moſs; but a few of the firſt ſpecies chiefly are found upon the decaying trunks of trees.

SECT. IV.

Of dry cruſtaceous Moſſes.

PLACODIUM 1. *Cinereum varie ſinuato-lobatum.*

The membranous diſſected Placodium.

PLACODIUM 2. *Cinereum ſubrotundum margine leniter crenato.*

The round lobed crenated membranous Placodium.

PLACODIUM 3. *Fuſcum ſubrotundum.*

The dark round lobed Placodium.

PLACODIUM 4. *Fuſcum filamentoſum.*

The ſtringy brown Placodium.

All theſe ſpecies are met with in the woods, and found growing almoſt on every tree in the inland parts of the Iſland.

SECT. V.

Of the foliated Moſſes.

AS the plants of this kind are very numerous, I have been obliged to divide them into claſſes; and to range thoſe that ſeem to anſwer in the general diſpoſition of their fructifications, together under the ſame generic appellations.

I°. In this manner I have placed all thoſe that bear oblong ſeed-veſſels on long and ſlender foot-ſtalks; (whether they riſe from the top, or inferior parts of either branch, or ſtalk,) under the generic name of *Polytricum.* And thoſe that bear coronated or angular ſeed veſſels at the top of the ſtalk or branches, and without any remarkable foot-ſtalks, I have alſo placed under another Genus which we have called *Mnium.*

II°. We have diſpoſed thoſe that bear ſquamoſe heads at the alæ of the leaves, and have theſe diſpoſed in three or four regular ſeries along the trunk and branches, under the generic name of *Selago.*

III°. Such as we have obſerved to bear their ſeed-veſſels, in the ſame manner, at the alæ of the leaves, and theſe placed without any determinate order, I have diſpoſed under the generic denomination of *Sphagnum.*

IV°. We have claſſed ſuch as have ſmall ſimple heads placed at the alæ of the upper leaves, and theſe diſpoſed into oblong ſpikes, under the name of *Lycopodium.*

V°. Thoſe that bear ſmall warted heads upon the very leaves, we have ranged under the appellation of *Hypnum.*

POLYTRICUM 1. *Erectum minimum ſemipolicare, foliolis in acumen productis.*

The ſmall erect Polytricum.

This little plant riſes by a ſmall ſimple ſtalk, and grows upon the trees, and rocks, every where in the mountains.

POLYTRICUM 2. *Repens diſtichè ramoſum atque pennatum, elegantiſſimè ad angulos rectos diviſum.*

The ramoſe Polytricum with pinnated, divided and diſtich branches.

This little moſs is extreamly beautiful: it ſpreads flat wherever it grows, and is very minutely ſubdivided; but all the branches ſpring from the ſides, and are again ſubdivided very much in a like diſtich and pennated order.

POLYTRICUM 3. *Bilineare minimum, foliolis patentibus.*

The ſmall Polytricum with patent leaves.

This

This ſpecies is very ſmall, and generally found in ſhallow waters where the bottom is gravelly and hard.

POLYTRICUM 4. *Minus glaucum pedunculo longiori.*

The ſmall whitiſh Moſs with long foot-ſtalks to the capſulæ.

This ſpecies is pretty ſimple, and erect: it grows to about three quarters or one inch in height, and is always found in the more open and ſunny parts of the mountains.

POLYTRICUM 5. *Erectum ſimplex, ſuperne foliolatum, infernè ferè nudum, foliolis in ſetas quaſi productis.*

The larger erect and ſimple Polytricum with long ſetaceous leaves about the top.

This plant is frequent in the mountains, and riſes generally from an inch and a half, to two inches or better in height: the foot-ſtalks of the ſeed-veſſels are very long.

POLYTRICUM 6. *Tripolicare ſimplex & erectum, foliolis acutis. Plum.* T. b. f. 6.

The larger Polytricum with ſharp pointed leaves.

This plant is found only in the cooler mountains of *Liguanee*; it is furniſhed with leaves equally from the bottom to the top.

MNIUM 1. *Erectum ſimplex & quadripolicare, foliis rarioribus, coronâ duplici.*

The large erect Mnium with a double crown.

This large and beautiful ſpecies of moſs riſes by a ſimple foliated ſtalk to the height of three or four inches, and bears a double angular crown or ſeed capſule on a ſhort foot-ſtalk at the top.

SELAGO 1. *Ramoſa repens, & radiculoſa, ſpicillis quadratis.*

The branched creeping Selago with ſquare ſpicillæ.

SELAGO 2. *Ramoſiſſima repens, foliolis cordatis uno verſu amplexantibus.*

The branched creeping Selago with the leaves diſpoſed on one ſide.

SELAGO 3. *Reclinata major ramoſa, foliolis carinatis.*
Selago *Etc.* Pk. t. 453. f. 8.

The larger reclining branched Selago with carinated leaves.

SELAGO 4. *Minima repens atque ramoſa, foliolis ovatis uno verſu amplexantibus.*
Selago *Etc.* Pluck. t. 453. f. 9.

The ſmall creeping and branched Selago with oval leaves.

All theſe ſmall creeping moſſes are common every where in *Jamaica:* they ſpread and grow by many roots to all the ſhaded rocks, and banks. The arangement and diſpoſition of their leaves diſtinguiſh them ſufficient from all the other ſorts.

SPHAG-

SPHAGNUM 1. *Tomentoſum ramulis ſimplicibus, foliolis anguſtis ſemiconicis.*

The downy Moſs with ſimple branches and ſharp ſemiconic leaves.

This little plant riſes about two or three inches from the ground: its branches are generally very ſimple, and furniſhed, as well as the ſtalk, with a ſoft down between the leaves.

SPHAGNUM 2. *Minus, è viridi fuſcum craſſiuſculum, ramoſum & imbricatum.*

The dark branched Sphagnum with ſhort imbricated leaves.

SPHAGNUM 3. *Erectum, ſeſquipolicare & ramoſum, foliolis conicis excavatis patentibus & obliquè attenuatis.*

The ſmall erect and branched Sphagnum with hollow pointed leaves.

SPHAGNUM 4. *Tenuiſſimum repens, foliolis nitidis, cordato-ovatis, amplexantibus.*

The ſmall creeping Sphagnum with ſhining oval leaves.

SPHAGNUM 5. *Scandens diffuſum, foliolis cordato-acuminatis rarioribus amplexantibus.*

Muſcus *Ramoſus repens plumeri Plum. de filicibus Americanis.* T. 43.

The ſpreading climbing moſs with pointed leaves.

SPHAGNUM 6. *Fibratum repens, ramulis ſimplicibus minimis aſſurgentibus, foliolis oblongis criſpis diſtichè ſitis.*

The fibred creeping Sphagnum with ſmall ſimple branches.

SPHAGNUM 7. *Tenue aquaticum, ſuberectum, ramoſum, foliolis minoribus aproximatis & imbricatis.*

An, Muſcus *Terreſtris minor repens, &c.* Slo. Cat. 12. & Hiſt. t. 25. f. 3.

The ſlender aquatic Sphagnum with imbricated leaves.

SPHAGNUM 8. *Reclinatum ramoſum longius & tenue; foliolis rarioribus oblongis ciliatis.*

The ſpreading ſlender Sphagnum with oblong ciliated leaves.

LYCOPODIUM *Ramoſum erectum maximum, foliis ſetaceis patentibus.*

Muſcus *Squamoſus, ſive Lycopodium altiſſimum. Plum.* T. 165.

An, Lycopodium *Foliis alternis remotis, &c.* L. Sp. plant.

An, Bellan-Patsja. H. M. P. 12. t. 39.

The larger Club-moſs or Wolf's-claw.

This large moſſy plant is frequent in all the mountainous and ſhady parts of *Jamaica*; it throws out a good many ſtrong branches, and riſes commonly from one, to three or four feet; but is apt to lodge when it grows ſo luxuriantly, and then ſhoots many ſmaller roots from every part of the trunk, and branches that lies contiguous to the ground.

SECT.

SECT. VI.

Of foliaceous Moſſes with viſible Fructifications.

MARSILEA *Foliis quaternatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Lens *Et lenticula paluſtris.* J. & C. B. Ray. Hiſt.
Lemma *Aquatica quadriphylla.* Pk. t. 429. f. 5.
An, Nymphea *Minor maderaſpatana ejuſdem.* T. 207. f. 6.

The four-leaf'd Marſilea.

This plant is pretty common in the ponds about *Old-harbour*, and in the pariſh of *St. Elizabeth's:* it has a ſlender weakly ſtalk, that creeps along the banks and bottoms under the water, and emits a few long and ſlender foot-ſtalks that reach the ſurface, and bear four thin obtuſe leaves at their extremities, which are not unlike thoſe of wood-ſorrel either in ſhape or ſize.

MARCANTIA *Terreſtris viridis, foliis oblongo-lobatis, pedunculis longioribus, capitulis palmatis.*
Marcantia *Calice communi quinquefido laciniis margine reflexis.* L. S. Pl.
Muſcus *Saxitilis, vel lichen primus petreus latifolius, &c.* Sl. Cat. 13. & H. p. 69.

Common Liverworth.

This plant is frequent enough in moſt parts of *America*, and grows on all the moiſt and ſhady banks in the woods and cooler mountains.

It is a gentle ſubaſtringent cooler and laxative; and may be very properly ordered in all the cooling apozems made uſe of in the burning fevers of *America*; as well as for thoſe foulneſs's, and exulcerations of the ſkin, ſo common in thoſe parts. It is the principal ingredient in the *pulvis antilyſſus* of the preſent *Pharmocopœia* of the college, which has been ſo much ſpoke of ſome time ago for the cure of the *rabies canina.*

LICHEN 1. *Subcinereus maximus, tenuis, variè & tenuiſſimè diviſus.*

The aſh-coloured large, thin and variouſly diſſected Lichen.

LICHEN 2. *Subcinereus maximus variè lobatus, lobis oblongis ſubtus fuſcis tomentoſis.*

The larger aſh-coloured Lichen with oblong lobes.

LICHEN 3. *Tenuis variè lobatus, lobis variè & elegantiſſimè pertuſis, & ad margines fimbriatis.*

The fimbriated Lichen.

LICHEN 4. *Variè lobatus, lobis irregularibus, irregulariterque & obtuſè crenatis.*

The variouſly divided Lichen.

LICHEN 5. *Variè & tenuiter lobatus, quandoque fruticis in modum diviſus, apicibus pulverulentis reflexis.*

The branched Lichen with ſeeded tops.

 Theſe

Theſe ſpecies of the Lichen are frequent enough in the mountains of *Jamaica*, eſpecially thoſe of *New Liguanee:* they are diſtinct enough both in the form of the leaves, and manner of bearing their ſeeds.

ANTHOCEROS *Niveus, variè lobatus & corniculatus, lobis anguſtis integris.*

The white corniculated Anthoceros.

This beautiful little plant is frequent enough in the mountains of *New Liguanee*, and receives much additional elegance from thoſe ſlender and hollow conic appendices that riſe from the margin of the leaves, or lobes in every part. The ſeed-capſulæ ſeem raiſed above the body of the leaf; they are of a compreſſed form, and open into two recedeing ſpiral valves.

CLASS IV.

Of Ferns.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have their Fructifications or Capſulæ of an inverted conic Form; hollow, and diſpoſed ſeparately at the Margin of the Foliage, with a ſingle Briſtle or Seta in each.

TRICHOMANES 1. *Minor, repens, ſimplex, foliolis oblongis ſinuatis.*
An, Trichomanes *Minor repens, &c,* Pk. t. 205. f. 3.
An, Phyllitis *Minima ſcandens.* Slo. Cat. 15.

The ſmall creeping Trichomanes or Goldy-locks.

TRICHOMANES 2. *Simplex, repens, foliis erectis inciſis, capſulis biphyllis.*
Trichomanes *Fronde ſimplici oblonga lacerata.* L. Sp. Pl.
Phyllitis *Scandens minima muſci facie, &c.* Slo. Cat. 15. & H. t. 27.

The ſmall creeping Trichomanes with diſſected leaves.

TRICHOMANES 3. *Major ſcandens & ramoſiſſimus, fronde tenuiſſimè diviſa.*
Trichomanes *Frondibus ſupra decompoſitis, pinnis filiformibus linearibus uniſloris.* L. Sp. Pl.
An, Trichomanes *Scandens, &c.* Pk. Phy. t. 291. f. 2,
Adiantum *Ramoſum ſcandens, &c.* Slo. Cat. 22. & Hiſt. t. 58. & Plum. t. 93.

The larger climbing Trichomanes.

Theſe ſpecies of the Trichomanes are common in the woods of *Jamaica*, and ſo diſtinct from each other that they need not a particular deſcription: the firſt and ſecond ſorts are very ſmall, and ſeldom exceed three or four inches in height; but the third is larger, and its numerous foliage often ſhoot above a foot from the climbing root, or trunk of the plant.

SECT.

SECT. II.

Of ſuch as have their Fructifications diſpoſed in ſeparate Spots, and placed immediately under the Margin of the Leaves.

ADIANTUM 1. *Minimum erectum ſimplex, foliis trapezioidibus ſubimbricatis.*
Filix *Parva, &c.* Pluck. tab. 251. f. 4.

The ſmall erect undivided Adiantum, or Maiden-hair.

This little plant ſeldom riſes above two or three inches from the root; its leaves and ſtalk are very delicate, and the fructifications but few. It grows chiefly in dry and rocky places.

ADIANTUM 2. *Simplex aut vix diviſum, caule tereti, foliis amplis triangularibus impetiolatis.* T. 38. f. 1.
Lonchitis *Serrata & retuſa.* Plum. t. 52.
Adiantum *Nigrum non ramoſum majus, &c.* Slo. Cat. 21. & Hiſt. t. 55. fig. 2.

The large leaf'd undivided Maiden-hair.

This plant grows chiefly in moiſt and ſhady places: its ſtalk is ſeldom branched or divided, and its leaves are commonly from one to two inches in length, and about one and one fourth in breadth.

ADIANTUM 3. *Ramoſum, ramis ſimplicibus longis alternis reflectentibus, inferioribus quandoque diviſis, foliis trapezioidibus anguſtioribus.*
Adiantum *Nigrum maximum non ramoſum, &c.* Slo. Cat. 21. & Hiſt. t. 55. f. 2.
Adiantum *Ramoſum foliis dentatis, &c.* Pl. t. 97.

The ſmall leaf'd Maiden hair with undivided branches.

This plant is very common in *Jamaica*, and riſes generally from a foot and a half, to about two feet or better, in an oblique direction: it is furniſhed with a few alternate ſimple branches, and oblong crenated leaves; but the former are diſpoſed in a diſtich as well as an alternate order, and thoſe neareſt the root are ſometimes furniſhed with lateral ramifications alſo.

ADIANTUM 4. *Simpliciter ramoſum, foliis majoribus, caule hirſuto.*
An, Adiantum *Etc.* Pk. t. 253. f. 1.

The hairy ſtalked Adiantum with undivided branches.

This differs but little from the foregoing in its general make and diſpoſition; but the ſtalk is always hairy, and the leaves large and open. It riſes commonly to the height of two feet or better.

ADIANTUM 5. *Tenuius ſimpliciter ramoſum, fronde minori profundè lobatâ.*

The ſlender Maiden-hair with ſhort undivided branches and ſmall leaves.

This

This plant riſes by a very delicate ſlender black ſtalk to the height of twelve or fourteen inches: its branches are very ſhort, and furniſhed with a ſmall lobed and diſſected foliage.

ADIANTUM 6. *Ramoſum, ramis ſimplicibus, ſummo caule radiatis.*
Adiantum *Fronde digitata foliis pinnatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Lonchitis *Radiata.* Plum. t. 100. & Pluck. t. 253. f. 3.

The ſmaller Maiden-hair with radiated branches.

This elegant little plant riſes by a ſimple ſtalk to the height of ſix or eight inches, and then divides into five or more ſimple branches diſpoſed in a radiated expanded form; which are ſuſtained, as it were, by a few ſimple leaves placed in the manner of an umbrella or common cup, under their inſertions. The leaves are ſmall and diſpoſed in a pennated order.

ADIANTUM 7. *Erectum inordinate ramoſum, caule tereti, ramulis & petiolis atro-nitentibus.*
Adiantum *Ramoſius, &c.* Pl. t. 95.
Adiantum *Nigrum Canadenſe, &c.* Pk. t. 254. f. 1.
Adiantum *Offi. Jamaicæ.*

The ſmaller branched Maiden-hair.

This plant riſes by a ſhining black branched foot-ſtalk to the height of fourteen or eighteen inches: it grows in ſhady places, and is plentifully ſupplied with leaves; but theſe fall off with great eaſe when the plant is dryed.

ADIANTUM 8. *Erectum majus inordinatè ramoſum, foliis amplioribus trapezioidibus cum acumine; caule, ramis & petiolis atro-nitentibus.*
Adiantum *Frondibus ſupra decompoſitis, foliolis alternis, &c.* L. Sp. pl.
Adiantum *Nigrum ramoſum maximum, &c.* Slo. Cat. 23. & H. t. 59.

This plant reſembles the foregoing both in form and appearance; but it grows to a more conſiderable ſize, and is often obſerved to be half an inch, or more, round the ſtalk: it riſes ſometimes to the height of three feet or better, and makes a very beautiful appearance in the woods.

ADIANTUM 9. *Ramoſum caule tereti, ramulis ſimplicibus, fronde compoſitâ profundè lobatâ.*
An, Filix *Sexatilis caule tereti, &c.* Pk. t. 180. f. 9.

The branched Maiden-hair with a compound foliage.

ADIANTUM 10. *Ramoſum ad tertiam ſeriem diviſum, ramulis teretibus compreſſis, fronde pinnata, laciniis ſublobato-dentatis, inferioribus diſtinctis.*

The branched Maiden-hair with a lobed foliage.

Theſe two ſpecies have been but little known until of late: I found both in the midland parts of the Iſland, where the latter grows pretty luxurioufly, and riſes ſometimes to the height of three or four feet. Its ſmaller branches are very ſlender; and its delicate foliage divided into diſtinct denticulated lobes.

ADIANTUM 11. *Flavum ramoſiſſimum, aculeatum; ramulis & frondibus tenuiſſimis.*

Adiantum *Frondibus ſupradecompoſitis, pinnis palmatis multifidis, caule aculeato.* L. Sp. pl.

Filix *Ramoſa major caule ſpinoſo, &c.* Slo. Cat. 23. & H. t. 61.

This plant is very much divided, and furniſhed with a great number of ſhort recurved prickles; its branches are very ſlender, and the leaves ſmall and deeply crenated: it grows in tufts, and is found in great abundance *Above-rocks*, and in many other parts of the Iſland.

All theſe Species of the Adiantum are light ſubaſtringent vulneraries, and may be adminiſtered with great propriety in all relaxations and weakneſſes of the fibres; in purulent conſumptions; and in the ulcerated or relaxed ſtate of the glands, eſpecially thoſe of the breaſt; as well as in moſt cutaneous diſeaſes.

SECT. III.

Of ſuch as have their Fructifications diſpoſed in ſimple Lines, under and along the Margin of the Sinus's, or Inciſions of the Foliage.

LONCHITIS 1. *Erecta ramoſa, pinnulis profundè crenatis.*

An, Lonchitis *Altiſſima globuligera, &c.* Pl. t. 31.

Adiantum *Nigrum ramoſum maximum, foliis ſeu pennulis obtuſis variè ſed pulcherimè ſinuatis & dentatis.* Slo. Cat. 22. & H. t. 57.

The larger Lonchitis with a ſmooth diſſected foliage.

This plant grows very common in the woods: it riſes generally to the height of three or four feet, and ſpreads a good deal in its growth: it is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its ſmoothneſs, and the divided appearance of its foliage.

LONCHITIS 2. *Erecta tribrachiata, lateralibus tripartitis, medio recto ſimplici.* Tab. I. fig. 1, & 2.

The tripartite Lonchitis.

This plant riſes by a ſimple ſtalk to the height of two or three feet, and then divides into three parts, whereof the middle is ſimple; but each of the lateral diviſions is again parted into three ſimple branches of a proportionate length: it grows in the mountains of *New Liguanee*, and has not been obſerved by either *Plumier*, or Sir *Hans Sloan*.

LONCHITIS 3. *Hirſuta, coſta ſimpliciter pennata, lobis oblongis obtusè crenatis.*

Lonchitis *Frondibus pinnatifidis obtuſis integerimis, furculis ramoſis hirſutis.* L. Sp. Pl.

Filix *Villoſa pinnulis quercinis.* Pk. t. 30. f. 3.

This plant riſes commonly to the height of four or five feet; it is moderately hirſute, and often found in the mountains of *St. Anne's*.

LONCHITIS 4. *Subvilloſa, coſta ſimpliciter pinnata, frondibus lanceolatis diſtinctis profundè lobatis, lobis approximatis integris.*

The pinnated Lonchitis with a lobed foliage.

This plant is very different from either of the other ſpecies; it ſeldom riſes above three feet, and the lobes of the foliage are ſimple and very near each other.

SECT. IV.

Of ſuch as have their Fructifications diſpoſed in Lines under and along the Margin of the Leaves.

PTERIS 1. *Minor ſimplex monophyllus atque lobatus, lobis profundè inciſis, laciniis lanceolatis.*
Hemionitis *Profundè lacineata.* Pl. t. 152.
Pteris *Minor diviſus.* Pk. t. 286. f. 5.
Hemionitis *Foliis atro-virentibus, &c.* Slo. Cat. 15.

The ſmaller ſimple Pteris with a divided foliage.

This little plant ſeldom riſes above four or ſix inches from the ground; it is beautifully diſſected, and of a very ſingular form, but varies very much in its diviſion and appearance.

PTERIS 2. *Simplex, foliis impetiolatis longis anguſtis auritis.*
Filex *Pediculo pinnas gladiformes tranſadigente, &c.* Pk. 402. f. 1.
An, Pteris *Fronde ſimplici lineari integerimâ longitudinaliter fructificanti.* L. Sp. P.
Lonchitis *Non ramoſa, longiſſimis anguſtis, &c. foliis.* Plum. t. 69.

The ſimple Pteris with narrow leaves.

This plant ſeldom riſes above fourteen or ſixteen inches; it grows in cool and moiſt places, and is remarkable for its narrow ſimple leaves, and undivided ſtalk.

PTERIS 3. *Simplex aſſurgens, foliis longioribus lanceolatis, petiolis brevibus.*
Lonchitis *Major pinnis longis anguſtiſſimiſque.* Slo. Cat. 16. & H. t. 34.
The fragrant Luzan-Fern of *Pet. Gaz.* t. 63. f. 10.

The larger erect Pteris with long lanceolated leaves.

This plant ſprings from a large firm root, and riſes commonly to the height of twelve or ſixteen inches above the ground, ſometimes more: it grows in the moſt cool and ſhady places, but thrives beſt in a rocky or gravelly ſoyl.

PTERIS 4. *Simplex, pinnis longis in lobos anguſtos falcatos profundè ſectis, infimâ utrinque geminatâ.*
Pteris Pluck. t. 401. f. 1.
Pteris *Fronde pinnatâ, pinnis pinnatifidis, infimâ bipartitò.* L. Sp. Pl.

The ſimple Pteris with the lower ribs double.

This plant grows in the cooler mountains of *New Liguanee:* it riſes commonly to the height of two feet and a half, or better, and is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the regular diviſion of its lower ribs.

PTERIS 5. *Seſquipedalis ramoſus, foliis minoribus oblongis ſerratis.*
Adiantum *Album floridum, &c.* Pk. t. 3. f. 2.
An, Adiantum *Foliis hexagonis.* Pl. t. 37.

The branched Pteris with oblong crenated leaves.

This is a very elegant little ſpecies of the Pteris: it grows commonly in moiſt and ſhady places, and riſes to the height of ſixteen or eighteen inches. It is pretty much divided, and the leaves, when young, are ſerrated; but, as it begins to ſeed, the margin reflects, and none of theſe are ſeen: it is very common about the caſcade in *St. Ann's.*

PTERIS 6. *Ramoſus, fronde profundè lobatâ, pinnulis oblongis lobis denticulatis.*

The branched Pteris with prickly ribs.

This plant riſes to the height of three or four feet, or more, and makes a very elegant appearance in the woods. It is not common; I have found it once in the woods *Above-rocks.*

PTERIS 7. *Ramoſus, fronde rariori lobatâ, lobis linearibus auritis quandoque ſubdiviſis, terminalibus longioribus.*
Filix *Ramoſa, &c.* Plum. t. 29.
Pteris *Fronde ſupra decompoſitâ, infimis baſi pennato-dentatis, terminalibus longiſſimis.* L. Sp. P.
Filix *Fœminea ſive ramaſa major, &c.* Slo. Cat. 24. & H. t. 63.

The larger branched Fern with a narrow divided foliage.

This plant is very common in the mountains of *Jamaica:* it grows very thick in the moſt open ſpots, and thrives beſt in a ſtiff clayey ſoyl.

PTERIS 8. *Ramoſus, foliis linearibus per pinnas alatas.*
Pteris *Fronde decompoſitâ foliolis pinnatis, infimis ſemipinnatiſidis, terminalibus baſeoſque longiſſimis.* L. Sp. Pl.
An, Pteris *Etc.* Pet. Pterig. t. 3, 10.

The ſmaller branched Fern with a narrow divided foliage.

This plant grows like the foregoing, but never riſes to that height: it loves an open gravelly ſoyl, and is very common in the lower hills.

SECT. V.

Of ſuch as have their Fructifications diſpoſed in ſimple Lines extended along the Sides of the main Nerve or Vein of the Leaves.

BLECHNUM 1. *Simplex foliis amplioribus oblongis falcatis & impetiolatis.*
Blechnum *Fronde pennatâ, pennis lanceolatis oppoſitis baſi emarginatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Lonchitis *Juxta nervum pulvurulenta.* Plum. t. 62. & Pet. Pterig. t. 3. f. 9.
An, Filix *Maxima in pennas tantum diviſa, &c.* Slo. Cat. & Hiſt. t. 37.

The undivided Blechnum with larger oblong leaves.

This

This plant riſes by a ſimple undivided ſtalk to the height of thirteen or eighteen inches; the leaves are long and pretty narrow; and the ſeed-capſulæ diſpoſed in two lines along the ſides of the main nerve on the under ſide of the foliage.

SECT. VI.

Of ſuch as have their Fructifications diſpoſed in ſtreight and ſimple Lines on the under Side of the Leaves.

ASPLENIUM 1. *Acaule, foliis ampliſſimis, margine inequali & leniter ſerrato, petiolis angulatis & marginatis.*
Aſplenium *Fronde ſimplici lanceolatâ ſerratâ.* L. Sp. Pl.
Lingua Cervina *Longo lato ſerratoque folio.* Plu. t. 124.
Phyllitis *non ſinuata, foliorum limbis, &c.* Slo. Cat. 14.

The large ſimple Aſplenium or Hart's-tongue with a ſerrated margin.

This plant is found in all parts of *Jamaica:* and is generally obſerved to grow in tufts. The leaves riſe from a thick fibrous root, and ſhoot commonly to the height of two or three feet. It grows ſometimes upon trees, ſometimes upon the ground.

ASPLENIUM 2. *Acaule minus, foliis oblongis, petiolis glabris.*

The ſimple Aſplenium or Hart's-tongue with a ſmooth ſhining Foot-ſtalk.

This plant ſeldom riſes above ten or twelve inches; but grows from a fibrous root like the former, which generally runs in the ground: the margin is even and the ſtalk ſmooth. It is found in the road through *Mayday-hills*, and has not been noticed before, or if it has, muſt have been confounded with other plants.

ASPLENIUM 3. *Minimum ſimplex foliolis ſubrotundis quandoque crenatis.*
Aſplenium *Frondibus pinnatis, pinnis cuni-formibus obtuſis crenato-emarginatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Filicula *Pumila, &c.* Pk. t. 89. f. 5.

The ſmall ſimple Aſplenium with roundiſh leaves.

This little plant ſeldom riſes more than one or two inches above the root; the ſtalk is ſlender and delicate; and the leaves roundiſh, jagged and few: the ſeed-capſules are diſpoſed in a few ſhort lines on the back of the leaves. It grows in the fiſſures of the rocks about *Port Antonio.*

ASPLENIUM 4. *Simplex minus reflectens, foliis oblongis crenatis & ſubauritis, ſummitate aphyllo radicanti.*
Aſplenium *Frondibus cordato-cuniformibus indiviſis, apice filiformi radicante.* L. Sp. pl.
Aſplenium *Minus, &c.* Pk. t. 253. f. 4.
Lonchitis *Aſplenii folio, pinnulis variis, &c.* Slo. Cat. 16. & Hiſt. t. 30.

This plant is frequent in the mountains of *Liguanee:* it ſeldom grows above ten or twelve inches in length, and is always found, with the top bending towards the ground.

ASPLE-

ASPLENIUM 5. *Minus assurgens simplex, foliis oblongis, margine inequali crenato.*

Asplenium *Frondibus pinnatis, pinnis subrotundis crenatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Asplenium *Minus, &c.* Pk. t. 253. f. 5.
Trichomanes *Crenulis bifidis incisum.* Pl. t. 74.

The simple erect Asplenium with crenated leaves.

This plant grows also in great abundance about the mountains of *Liguanee*; it is very different in its growth, and is found from six to eighteen inches in height.

ASPLENIUM 6. *Simplex foliis oblongo-ovatis, caule marginato-alato.*

The oval leaf'd Asplenium with a margined stalk.

This plant seldom rises above fourteen or sixteen inches in height; its leaves are oval and simple, and the stalk furnished with a margin on each side: it is very common in *Portland*, and the *Barrack* mountains in *Westmoreland*; and seems to like a shady moist soyl best.

ASPLENIUM 7. *Simplex assurgens, foliis oblongis oppositis, caule geniculato, lineis fructificationis fere contiguis.*

Lingua *Cervina nodosa.* Plum. t. 108.
Filix *Major in pinnas tantum divisa raras, &c.* Slo. Cat. 18. & Hist. t. 41.

The simple erect Asplenium with a knotted stalk.

This plant is very common about the *Barrack* road in the mountains of *Westmoreland:* it rises three or four feet in height, and has the seed-lines so closely disposed on the back of the leaves, that it may be easily mistaken for an Acrosticum at first view.

ASPLENIUM 8. *Simplex, frondibus oblongis acuminatis & profundè crenatis.*

Filix *Mas vulgari similis, pinnulis amplioribus, &c.* Pk. t. 179. f. 2.
Asplenium *Etc.* Thez. Zey. page 100. Pl. 1.

The simple Asplenium with an oblong and deeply jagged foliage.

This plant rises generally to the height of about three feet: its leaves or *pinnæ* are deeply indented, and the seed-lines short and thick-set on the back of them.

ASPLENIUM 9. *Assurgens, simplex, foliis oblongis, ultimo crenato.*

Trichomanes *Majus nigrum, &c.* Slo. Cat. 17. & Hist. t. 35.

The simple erect Asplenium with a crenated upper leaf.

This plant generally rises to the height of two or three feet; the stalk is simple and the leaves almost entire to the uppermost, which is commonly jagged, or more imperfectly divided: it grows in cool and shady places.

ASPLENIUM 10. *Simplex villosum, foliis lanceolato-ovatis, levissimè crenatis, lineis fructificationis densissimè sitis.*

Pteris *Fronde pinnatâ, foliis oblongo-ovatis obtusis subtus lanatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Filix *Minor rufâ lanugine obductâ.* Slo. Cat. 19. & Hist. t. 35.

The simple hairy Asplenium.

This plant ſeldom riſes above eighteen or twenty inches, and is foliated almoſt from the root: it grows in the lower mountains of *Liguanee*, and ſeems to like a ſhaded ſandy ſoyl beſt.

ASPLENIUM 11. *Simplex, nigrum, foliis oblongo-acuminatis, margine quaſi laceratis.*

Filix *Non ramoſa Zeylonica, &c.* Thez. Zey. t. 43.

The ſimple Aſplenium with lacerated leaves.

This ſpecies of the Aſplenium ſeldom riſes above fourteen or eighteen inches; the ſtalk is black and ſimple, the leaves pointed, and appear as if torn at the margin: it grows in the lower mountains of *Liguanee*, and thrives beſt in a free ſandy ſoyl.

ASPLENIUM 12. *Simplex minus flavum, foliis paucis trapezioidibus quaſi laceratis, terminatrice productiori.*

Aſplenium *Minus, &c.* Pk. t. 405. f. 2.
Nilla-panna *Etc.* H. M. p. 12. t. 18.

The ſmaller Aſplenium with lacerated leaves.

This plant is very like the foregoing both in form and diſpoſition; but it ſeldom riſes above ten or twelve inches, and the upper leaf is remarkably longer than any of the reſt.

ASPLENIUM 13. *Majus, ſimplex, foliis amplioribus & longioribus, cordato-lanceolatis leniterque crenatis, petiolis breviſſimis.*

An, Lonchitis *Glabra major.* Plum. t. 60.

The larger Aſplenium with the leaves ſlightly crenated.

This plant is commonly found in the moſt ſhady and mountainous parts of *Jamaica:* it grows to the height of three or four feet, and is frequent enough in the mountains of *St. Ann's* and *Weſtmoreland.*

ASPLENIUM 14. *Majus ſimplex, foliis oppoſitis ampliſſimis amplexantibus.*

The larger Aſplenium with oppoſite embracing leaves.

This plant, if ever noticed before, has been confounded with the foregoing: it is very rare, and grows generally in the moſt retired parts of the woods. I have obſerved only one tuft of it, and that, far back in the mountains of *St. Ann's:* it grows in a rich ſhady ſoyl, and riſes to the height of five or ſix feet from the root.

ASPLENIUM 15. *Simpliciter pinnatum, caule compreſſo marginato, fronde pinnatâ, laciniis ſublobato-dentatis inferioribus diſtinctis, ſuperioribus adnatis.*

Aſplenium *Fronde compoſitâ, pinnis oppoſitis, &c.* L. Sp. Pl.
Lonchitis *Dentata, pinnularum cacumine biſecta.* Plum. t. 46.

The divided Aſplenium with margined ribs.

This plant ſeldom riſes above two feet: it is beautifully divided and margined, and ſeems to thrive beſt in a ſhady dry place. It is frequent in the lower mountains of *Liguanee.*

ASPLE-

ASPLENIUM 16. *Ramoſum majus, frondibus amplioribus pinnatifidis, lobis anguſtis ſerratis patentibus.*
An, Filix *Africana floridæ ſimilis.* Pk. t. 87. f. 5.

The divided Aſplenium with narrow ſerrated lobes.

The ſmaller branches, in this ſpecies, are very ſimple, and the foliage divided by open interſtices into narrow ſerrated lobes, which do not join to the baſe, but are connected by a ſlender ſegment of the common margin; the whole plant, if I remember right, riſes to the height of five or ſix feet, or higher; and is frequently met with in the woods: the ſeed-capſulæ are diſpoſed in two ſeries on the back of each lobe.

ASPLENIUM 17. *Subarboreſcens ſupra decompoſitum, foliolis anguſtis ſerratis baſi adnatis.*

The ſmall Fern-tree.

This ſpecies of the Aſplenium is very full of branches, and riſes by an imperfect bodied trunk to the height of ſeven or eight feet from the ground: it is very difficult to diſtinguiſh it from the Fern-tree, with which it has been generally confounded. The ſeed-capſulæ in theſe three laſt ſpecies, as well as in the firſt and ſome of the other ſorts, are diſpoſed in oblong ſpots of no great extent: they ſeem to approach the Polypodium in the general appearance, but may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed when carefully obſerved.

SECT. VII.

Of ſuch Plants as have their Fructifications diſpoſed in Lines that interſect each other on the underſide of the Leaves.

HEMIONITIS 1. *Paraſitica acaulis, foliis longis anguſtis utrinque productis.*
Hemionitis *Frondibus lanceolatis integerimis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Hemionitis *Plum.* t. 127. Lit. C.

The narrow leaf'd undivided Hemionitis.

This plant is commonly found on the trunks of trees in the cooler and more ſhady inland woods: the leaves are plain and ſimple, and ſeldom exceed ſixteen or eighteen inches in length, when moſt luxuriant; they grow in tufts from a ſtrong fibrous root.

HEMIONITIS 2. *Paraſitica repens, foliis ovato-acuminatis.*

The creeping Hemionitis with pointed oval leaves.

This uncommon plant is ſometimes found creeping on the trees in the cooler ſhady inland woods: the leaves are about two inches long, and one and a half over where broadeſt. I have obſerved this ſpecies far back in the mountains of *St. Ann's.*

HEMIONITIS 3. *Subhirſuta monophylla ſimplex, fronde palmato-lobatâ.*
Hemionitis *Frondibus palmatis hirſutis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Hemionitis *Subhirſuta, ſimplex, &c.* Pk. t. 287. f. 4.

Hemionitis

Hemionitis *Aurea, hirſuta.* Plum. t. 151.

The hairy ſimple lobe-leaf'd Hemionitis.

This little plant ſeldom riſes above five or ſix inches from the ground. It is pretty hairy every where, and grows chiefly in low moiſt places, but thrives beſt in a rich luxuriant ſhady ſoyl.

SECT. VIII.

Of ſuch as have their Fructifications diſpoſed in diſtinct round Spots, or ſmall Heaps, on the under Side of the Foliage.

WHEN I firſt diſpoſed theſe plants in the following order, I had not ſeen *Linnæus's* method of claſſing them, nor his remarks upon the diſpoſition of their capſulæ (*a*); but as I find the ſituation of theſe to be of ſingular ſervice in the arrangement of this intricate and numerous family, I ſhall endeavour to mention it when ever I recollect, or can diſcover the true poſition of them; though I ſhall ſtill follow my common method, *viz.* of beginning with the moſt ſimple, and going on gradually to the moſt divided ſpecies.

POLYPODIUM 1. *Acaule foliis oblongis ſimplicibus, capſulis ſerialibus.*
Phyllitis *Arboribus innoſcentibus, &c.* Slo. Cat. 14.

The ſimple Polypodium without a trunk.

This plant is very common in the woods of *Jamaica*, and grows like the firſt ſpecies of the Aſplenium both in ſize and appearance: the leaves are thin and delicate, ſeldom under two and a half or three inches in breadth, and eighteen or twenty in length.

POLYPODIUM 2. *Acaule minus, capſulis duplici ſerie nervis interjectis.*

The ſmaller Polypodium with two ſeries of capſulæ between the radiating nerves.

This plant is commonly confounded with the foregoing, though it is very diſtinct both in the areolated texture of its leaves, as well as the diſpoſition of its capſulæ. It riſes generally to the height of ſixteen or eighteen inches.

POLYPODIUM 3. *Acaule erectum minus, margine crenato-lobatâ, apice lanceolato porrecto.*

The ſmall ſimple Polypodium with crenated leaves.

This plant grows, by a ſmall fibrous root, to the trunks of decaying trees, and is commonly found in the moſt ſolitary woods: it conſiſts of ſimple leaves, which ſeldom riſe above three or four inches from the root; theſe are obtuſely crenated at the margin's in the lower part; but the top ſtretch into plain lancet-like ſimple lobes.

(*a*) Thoſe that are diſpoſed in two lines, along the ſides or nerves of either the leaves or lobes, I ſhall call *Lineales*; but ſuch as run in a lineal direction from the middle vein, or rib, and lie parallel to the ſmaller nerves, we ſhall call *Seriales*; and thoſe that are diſpoſed in no peculiar order, we ſhall call *Sparſæ*.

POLY-

POLYPODIUM 4. *Minus acaule, fronde infernè partitâ ſupernè lobatâ, capſulis linealibus.*
Polypodium *Minus, acaule.* Pk. t. 290. f. 1.

The ſmaller ſimple lobe-leaf'd Polypodium.

In this plant the leaves riſe together from a fibrous root, and ſeldom grow above five or ſix inches in height: the foliage is divided into ſmall diſtinct parts towards the bottom, but as the plant riſes theſe are confounded together, and it becomes a lobed margin on each ſide of the ſtalk or rib. It thrives beſt in dry rocky places.

POLYPODIUM 5. *Simplex repens, foliis minoribus ovatis, capſulis ſparſis.*
Lingua-Cervina *Minima repens.* Plum. t. 118.
An, Polypodium *Frondibus crenatis glabris fructificationibus ſolitariis.* L. Sp. Pl.
An, Phylitidi *Scandenti affinis minima.* Slo. H. t. 28.

The ſmall creeping Polypodium with oval leaves.

This ſmall plant is very rare in *Jamaica:* I found it in the mountains of *St. Faith's* near the ſide of the river below Mr. *Browne's* eſtate. It creeps along the ground, and caſts its ſmall oval leaves on both ſides, in an alternate order: theſe ſeldom exceed an inch and quarter in length, and lie, commonly, cloſe upon the ground, or rocks.

POLYPODIUM 6. *Scandens, caule tereti hirſuto, foliis ſimplicibus lanceolatis, capſulis linealibus.*
Polypodium *Frondibus lanceolatis integerimis glabris, fructificationibus ſolitariis, caule ramoſo repenti.* L. Sp. P.
Lingua-Cervina *Scandens, &c.* Plum. t. 119.
Polypodium *Scandens, &c.* Pk. t. 290. f. 3.
Phylittis *Minor ſcandens, &c.* Slo. Cat. 15.

The climbing Polypodium with a ſlender hairy ſtalk.

This plant is very common in the inland open parts of *Jamaica*; it is a climber, and creeps along every tree that comes in its way: the leaves are about two inches in length, and a third of an inch in breadth. It is frequent in *Sixteen-mile Walk*, and many other parts of the Iſland.

POLYPODIUM 7. *Tryphillum ſimplex, foliis majoribus margine quaſi laceratis, capſulis ſparſis.*
Hemionitidi *Affinis filix major trifida, &c.* Slo. Cat. 18. & H. t. 42.
An, Hemionitis *Maxima trifolia.* Plum. t. 148. & Pett. Pter. t. 7. f. 6.

The larger ſimple Polypodium, with three lacerated leaves.

This plant riſes commonly to the height of twenty four or thirty inches: its leaves are very large in proportion, and appear as if they had been torn at the margin. It grows in the more ſandy inland mountains, and is pretty frequent in the woods of *St. Mary's.*

POLYPODIUM 8. *Minus triphyllum, foliis profundè diviſis, lobis oblongis ſublobato-crenatis.*
Polypodium *Etc.* Pk. t. 289. f. 4.
An, Polypodium *Fronde ternatâ ſinuato-lobatâ, intermedio majori.* L. Sp. P.

The ſmaller three leaf'd Polypodium with a divided foliage.

Theſe

Theſe little plants riſe, three or four together, from a tufted fibrous root, and ſeldom exceed eight or ten inches in height: their foliage is divided very deep, and each lobe is again deeply crenated in the margin.

POLYPODIUM 9. *Simplex minus, fronde ad nervum pennatifidâ, laciniis linearibus patentibus, capſulis linealibus.*

The ſmaller ſimple Polypodium, with a narrow-lobed open foliage.

This plant ſeldom riſes above ſixteen or eighteen inches; the ſtalk is black and delicate, and the lobes, or diviſions of the foliage, nearly alike in breadth; they are generally about an inch long and pretty wide aſunder.

POLYPODIUM 10. *Simplex, fronde majori ad nervum pinnatifida, lobis ſubcrenatis longis anguſtis acutis, capſulis linealibus.*

The ſimple Polypodium with a large digitated foliage.

This plant grows commonly in an open free ſoyl: the trunk or rather root, is pretty thick and ſhagged, and runs a good way under ground; from whence it emits, at certain diſtances, ſome ſimple ſtalks with an open divided foliage: this conſiſts of long narrow ſlips ſtanding in a pinnated order on each ſide; but theſe are all connected at the bottom, cloſe to the main rib. This plant is ſometimes found climbing on the neighbouring trees; and then the root becomes a trunk of the ſame ſize and ſhagged appearance; and emits its foliage laterally, as it does in the other ſtate: the ribs are ſeldom under two feet and a half in length, in any ſtate, and the narrow ſide lobes are generally about ſix or ſeven inches.

POLYPODIUM 11. *Simplex, caule tenui, foliis lanceolatis totâ baſi affixis, inferioribus diſtinctis ſuperioribus adnatis; capſulis ſerialibus.*

The ſimple ſlender Polypodium with long narow lobes.

This plant riſes, by a very ſmall and ſlender rib, to the height of twenty ſix or thirty inches; its foliage is pretty open, and the lobes very diſtinct and ſeparate towards the bottom; they are of a lanceolated form, and ſtick by their entire baſes to the rib; but as they approach nearer towards the top, they are joined together at their baſes, as if it had been but a lobed margin.

POLYPODIUM 12. *Erectum ſimplex, foliis paucioribus & majoribus ovatis.*
An, Lingua-Cervina *Quinquefolia*. Plum. t. 114.
Hemionitis *Maxima quinquefolia*. Plum. t. 146.
Filix *Major ſcandens in pinnas tantum, &c.* Slo. Cat. 17. & H. t. 39, & 41. f. 2.

The ſimple erect Polypodium with large oval leaves.

This plants grows moſtly in the cool and ſhady woods, and ſeldom riſes more than ſixteen or eighteen inches from the ground: its leaves are large, diſtinct, and of an oval form. I have never ſeen any of its fructifications, tho' I have often obſerved it freſh; and have ranged it here only by the habit or appearance, which ſeems to ſhew it is of this kind.

POLYPODIUM 13. *Erectum ſimplex, foliis oblongis majoribus, inferioribus auritis ſupremis adnatis, capſulis ſerialibus.*
An,

An, Polypodium *Simplex, &c.* Pk. t. 289. f. 3.

The ſimple erect broad-leaf'd Polypodium, with diſtinct capſulæ.

This plant is furniſhed with broad leaves, like the foregoing; but the capſulæ are very diſtinct: the three uppermoſt leaves are connected together at the bottom, and the two lowermoſt have each an ear, or appendage, towards the baſe. It ſeldom riſes above ſixteen or eighteen inches.

POLYPODIUM 14. *Simplex foliis lanceolatis integris baſi inequalibus ſubauritis, petiolis breviſſimis, capſulis ſparſis.*

An, Lonchitis *Altiſſima pinnulis utrinque, &c.* Slo. Cat. 16. & Hiſt. t. 31.

The ſimple narrow-leaf'd Polypodium.

This plant ſeldom riſes above two feet and a half, or three feet in height; the ſtalk or rib is very ſimple, and the leaves pointed and entire: they are connected by very ſhort footſtalks, and project backwards on each ſide of them.

POLYPODIUM 15. *Simplex, foliis nervoſis lanceolatis integris acuminatis ad baſem contractis.*

The ſimple Polypodium with pointed narrow leaves.

I have not yet ſeen the capſulæ of this plant, and place it here only from the habit which ſeems to manifeſt it of this tribe: it is ſeldom above two feet and a half in height, and is remarkable for the cloſe nervous texture of its leaves.

POLYPODIUM 16. *Simplex ſubhirſutum, foliis lanceolato-oblongis, capſulis ſolitariis.*

Polypodium *Frondibus lanceolatis, integerimis, hirſutis; fructificationibus ſolitariis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The ſimple hairy Polypodium with lancet-like leaves.

This plant ſeldom riſes above thirteen or fifteen inches: I have only ſeen one of the kind in the iſland; I found it at Mr. *Cook's* in *St. Elizabeth's*.

POLYPODIUM 17. *Simplex, foliis lanceolato-ſerratis gradatim minoribus, capſulis ſerialibus, caule ſinuato & ſubangulato.*

Kari-beli-panna *Etc.* H. M. vol. xii. t. 17.

The ſimple Polypodium with a pyramidal foliage.

This plant is very ſimple, and ſeldom riſes above the height of two feet and a half: the leaves are lanceolated, and ſerrated or indented; and faſtened by ſhort foot-ſtalks.

POLYPODIUM 18. *Erectum ſimplex, foliis lanceolatis profundè ſublobatis ferè equalibus & oppoſitis, terminatrici conſimili, capſulis linealibus.*

Filix *Latifolia, pinnulis ferè acuminatis dentata.* Plum. t. 16.
Filix *Zeylonica denticulata, &c.* Thez. Zey. t. 44. f. 1.
Filix *Non ramoſa major ſurculis raris, &c.* Slo. Cat. 19. & Hiſt. t. 48.

The ſimple erect Polypodium with leaves equally lobed.

This plant is very common in the lower mountains of *Jamaica*. It ſeldom riſes above

above two feet; and is the only one of the kind I have known, whoſe branches and leaves do not diminiſh gradually to the top.

POLYPODIUM 19. *Simplex, frondibus majoribus oblongis profundè lobatis, inferioribus diſtinctis auritis, mediis dimidiâ, ſuperioribus totâ baſi adnatis; lobis ſubcrenatis remotis.*

The large-leaf'd ſimple Polypodium with remote open lobes.

This plant riſes generally to the height of two or three feet, and is commonly found in cool and ſhady places. The capſulæ are very few, and ſeem as if they were diſpoſed in a lineal form.

POLYPODIUM 20. *Minimum ſimplex, foliis anguſtis ſerrato-lobatis.*
An, Polypodium *Minimum foliolis anguſtis crenatis.* Pk. t. 283.

The ſmalleſt Polypodium with ſlender ſerrated leaves.

This plant ſeldom riſes above four or five inches: it grows in tufts from a proportionate fibrous root; and is generally well ſupplied with narrow ſerrated, or lobed leaves.

POLYPODIUM 21. *Simplex & pyramidatum, foliis lanceolatis inciſis gradatim minoribus, lobis approximatis anguſtis integris, capſulis ſublinealibus.*
An, Filix *Minor in pennas tantum diviſa.* Slo. Cat. 18. & Hiſt. t. 43.
Filix *Non ramoſa major ſurculis crebris, &c.* Slo. Hiſt. t. 51. f. 2.
Filix *Paluſtris mas non ramoſa, &c.* Pk. t. 243. f. 6. & t. 244. f. 1.

The ſimple Polypodium with deep-cut leaves.

This plant is very common about the lower hills of *Jamaica*: it grows in ſhady places, and ſeldom riſes above two or three feet.

POLYPODIUM 22. *Minus ſimplex, foliis oblongis integris falcatis, ſuperioribus totâ inferioribus auritis dimidiâ tantum baſi adnatis.*
Filix *Non ramoſa major, &c.* Slo. Cat. 19. & Hiſt. t. 48.

The ſimple Polypodium with oblong leaves.

POLYPODIUM 23. *Simplex, foliis lanceolatis integris diſtinctis totâ baſi affixis, ſupremo ſubhaſtato, capſulis ſolitariis.*
Polypodium *Simplex, &c.* Pk. t. 288. f. 1.

The ſimple Polypodium with diſtinct leaves.

POLYPODIUM 24. *Scandens, caule tereti glabro, foliis petiolatis anguſtis ſubſerrulatis, quandoque auritis, quandoque digitatis.*
Polypodium *Scandens, &c.* Pk. t. 407. f. 2.
Polypodium *Etc.* Thez. Zey. Tab.
Phylitidi *Multifidæ affinis.* Slo. Cat. 19. & Hiſt. t. 46.

The climbing Polypodium with a ſlender ſmooth ſtalk.

This ſpecies of the Polypodium is a climber, and riſes to a conſiderable height along

along the trees; the ſtalk is ſmooth and ſlender, and the leaves of a nervous texture, and ſometimes divided into two or more unequal parts.

POLYPODIUM 25. *Minus ſubhirſutum & ſimpliciter pinnatum, foliis diſtinctis ſubovatis crenatis, capſulis ſparſis.*

The ſmaller ſubhirſute and divided Polypodium with ſimple branches and oval crenated leaves.

This plant is not common in *Jamaica*; it ſeldom riſes above eight or ten inches from the ground, and ſpreads into a branched foliage above the middle; theſe are ſimple, and furniſhed with oval alternate and jagged leaves: both the foliage and branches of the plant are adorned with a fine down.

POLYPODIUM 26. *Simpliciter pinnatum, pinnis obtusè lobatis, inferioribus ſubdiviſis petiolatis, mediis diſtinctis, ſuperioribus baſi adnatis, capſulis lineálibus.*

An, Polypodium *Etc.* Pk. t. 296. f. 2.

The Polypodium with diſtinct and divided under-branches and obtuſe lobes.

This plant ſeldom riſes above the height of two or three feet, but its foliage is very ſpreading open and large in proportion: the lower branches are much divided, and each of the diviſions is lobed again; but theſe ſtand on peculiar foot-ſtalks: the other ribs are obtuſe, and ſlightly jagged, ſimple, and cut into diſtinct lobes; but the middle pinnæ are diſtinct at the baſe, while thoſe above them are all connected by a marginal foliage: the ſtalk is pretty ſlender.

POLYPODIUM 27. *Simpliciter pinnatum, pinnis diſtinctis ſimplicibus profundè ſinuatis, lobis majoribus crenatis, capſulis ſparſis.*

The pinnated Polypodium with an open diſſected foliage.

This plant reſembles the foregoing very much in the ſize, form, and diſpoſition of its foliage; but it is diſtinguiſhed by the arrangement of its capſulæ, and undivided ribs or branches.

POLYPODIUM 28. *Subarboreum ramoſum, fronde pinnatifidâ ad coſtam ſectâ, lobis lanceolatis integris, capſulis ſparſis.*

The ſubarboreſcent Polypodium with a large lobed foliage.

This plant grows very large and buſhy, putting on the appearance of a ſmaller tree: it riſes to the height of eight or ten feet, and is compoſed of a ſhort thick trunk, and branched ſpreading arms. It is ſometimes met with in the mountains of *St. Mary's*; and is not uncommon *Above-Rocks*.

POLYPODIUM 29. *Simpliciter ramoſum minus, foliis anguſtis crenatis gradatim minoribus.*

Filix *Mas non ramoſa, pinnulis anguſtis, &c.* Pk. t. 180, f. 4.

The ſmaller Polypodium with ſimple branches and ſmall crenated leaves.

This plant ſeldom riſes above three feet in height; it grows in cool and ſhady places, and is common enough in moſt of the inland parts of the Iſland.

POLYPODIUM 30. *Minus, pinnis marginato-alatis & canaliculatis, foliolis oblongo-ovatis profundè crenatis.*
Filicula *Fontana latiori folio.* Pk. t. 180. f. 6.

The leſſer branched Polypodium with oval crenated leaves and chanel'd ribs.

This plant ſeldom grows to any conſiderable height, and is pretty frequent in all the ſhady vales of *Jamaica.*

POLYPODIUM 31. *Ramoſum ſcandens, fronde patulâ ſpecioſâ tenuiori, capſulis ad crenas poſitis, ramulis teretibus.*
Filix *Ramoſa maximè ſcandens, &c.* Slo. Cat. 23. & Hiſt. t. 60.

The larger climbing Polypodium with a minute ſpreading foliage.

This plant is pretty common in the woods in *St. Elizabeth's*; and riſes to a conſiderable height by the aſſiſtance of the neighbouring trees: it is remarkable for the elegancy of its ſmall and ſpreading foliage, the lobes of which are very minute, oblong, and jagged, and the ſeminal capſulæ diſpoſed at the bottom of each chap or notch, ſo that it ſeems to reſemble an Adiantum in ſome meaſure; but on obſerving the ſpots with a lens, they are found to have the ſame make and appearance with thoſe of all the other ſpecies of this tribe.

POLYPODIUM 32. *Ramoſum tenue & aſſurgens elegantiſſimè diviſum, pennulis marginatis, fronde tenui lobatâ atque crenatâ, capſulis ſublinealibus.*

The ſlender branched Polypodium with a minute ſpreading foliage.

All the parts of this plant are very neat and ſlender; its foliage is very like that of the foregoing, but ſomething larger and more cloſe; and the capſulæ, when thick, are diſpoſed in very regular lines along the back of the lobes; but when they are but few, they do not appear ſo orderly. It ſeldom riſes above three feet from the ground.

POLYPODIUM 33. *Subarboreum ramoſum, coſtis validiſſimis, fronde majori ſinuatâ & minus diviſâ.*

The larger Polypodium with ſtrong ribs, and a leſs-divided foliage.

The ribs of this plant are very large, and riſe from a ſtubed ſhort and thick trunk; they ſpread much, and ſhoot commonly to the height of eight or nine feet: its foliage is very large, open, and irregularly lobed. The plant thrives beſt in a rich and cool ſoyl, and is frequently met with *Above-rocks.*

POLYPODIUM 34. *Hirſutum ramoſum, frondibus oblongis pinnatis & pinnatifidis, lobis appropinquatis oblongis integris, capſulis linealibus.*

The larger hairy and branched Polypodium.

This plant is found in the inland woods, and riſes commonly to the height of four or five feet: its leaves are pretty deeply cut, but the lobes are ſimple and cloſe. It is remarkable for its down.

POLY-

POLYPODIUM 35. *Majus ramoſum, frondibus pinnatifidis, lobis oblongis ſubcrenatis, inferioribus diſtinctis ſuperioribus ſubadnatis, capſulis linealibus nervulo appropinquatis.*

The larger branched Polypodium with a pinnated foliage.

This ſpecies of the Polypodium riſes to a conſiderable height, and is divided into a number of pretty robuſt branches: the leaves or foliage is divided into oblong and lightly ſerrated lobes about half an inch in length; theſe are diſtinct, and pretty wide aſunder towards the bottom; but as they approach the top of the leaf, they grow nearer, and are connected at the baſe.

POLYPODIUM 36. *Ramoſum tenuius, caule & ramulis ſtipulis ſquamoſis obſitis, foliis ſeu frondibus lanceolatis ad nervum ferè pinnatifidis, lobis oblongis ſerratis & appropinquatis, capſulis ſublinealibus.*

The ramous ſlender Polypodium with ſtubbled branches.

This plant does not riſe above three or four feet; its ſtalk and branches are very ſlender, its foliage delicate, and the ſeed-capſulæ very thin.

POLYPODIUM 37. *Ramoſum caule tereti glabro, frondibus geminatis ad nervum pinnatifidis, lobis lineari-lanceolatis rectis oppoſitis.*

The divided Polypodium with ſlender ſtalks and a paired foliage.

This plant is not mentioned by either Sir *Hans Sloane*, or *Plumier*; its pinnæ are always diſpoſed in pairs on common alternate foot-ſtalks, and the lobes of each, ſharp and lanceolated, always intire, and riſing at right angles from the main nerve.

POLYPODIUM 38. *Ramoſum caule tereti nigro, frondibus geminatis longioribus.*

The larger divided Polypodium with a paired foliage.

This plant differs but little from the foregoing either in form or appearance, but is generally larger: both ſpecies are ſometimes found climbing, tho' they commonly grow in large ſpreading tufts: they are frequent enough *Above-Rocks*.

POLYPODIUM 39. *Quadrunciale minimum ramoſum, coſta alata, foliolis cornu cervi in modum ſectis.*

An, Filix *Saxatilis caule tenui fragili.* Ray. Pk. t. 180. f. 5.

The ſmall Polypodium with a divided foliage and few branches.

POLYPODIUM 40. *Cauleſcens ſpinoſum & ſimpliciter ramoſum, foliis ovatis leniter inciſis.*

Filix *Arboreſcens humilis & ſpinoſa, &c.* Plum. t. 3.
Polypodium *Spinoſum, &c.* Pk. t. 293.
Filix *Arborea ramoſa & ſpinoſa, &c.* Slo. Cat. & Hiſt. t. 46.

The prickly Polypodium with oval indented leaves.

This plant riſes to a pretty conſiderable height; it is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its oblong indented leaves and prickly ſtalk.

POLY-

POLYPODIUM 41. *Arboreum maximum, fronde tenuiori, caudice duriſſimo.*

Filix *Arboreſcens pinnulis dentatis, &c.* Plum. t. 1, 2.

The Fern-tree.

This plant riſes by a conſiderable ſimple hard and lignous trunk, to the height of twenty or twenty five feet; it is, like the other ferns and palms, furniſhed only with ribs, which fall off gradually as it riſes, while the new ſhoots ſpring up from the top: it reſembles the palm tribe both in the form and ſtructure of its trunk alſo, being very hard immediately under the bark, but looſe, ſoft and fibrous in the middle. It holds for many years, bears all the inclemency of the weather with eaſe, and is frequently uſed for poſts in hog-ſties and other incloſures, where the ſmaller palms are not at hand.

I could not hitherto obſerve the ſeed-capſulæ of the following plants; but as the general habit, and ſtructure of the leaves ſeem to range them in this claſs, I ſhall inſert them here, until further obſervations determine their real claſſes.

POLYPODIUM 42. *Simpliciter diviſum, frondibus inferioribus ſubdiviſis, mediis ſimplicibus lobatis, ſuperioribus haſtato-lobatis, lobis ubique denticulatis.*

This plant ſeldom riſes above a foot and a half; the lower branches are divided into three or five oblong foliages, and theſe into oval ſubſerrated lobes.

POLYPODIUM 43. *Ramoſum, ramis & ramulis alatis, foliis ovatis ſerratis, ſuperioribus adnatis.*

This plant ſeldom riſes above one or two feet; and is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the oval ſerrated form of its foliage, and margined branches.

POLYPODIUM 44. *Ramoſum, frondibus oblongo-lanceolatis profunde inciſis, nervo ſubcanaliculato, lobis appropinquatis & ſubcrenatis, infimis quandoque diſtinctis.*

By the general make of this plant it muſt riſe to the height of three or four feet: its foliage is very particular, for the nerves of the lobes are very diſtinct, the ribs furniſhed with a little down, and the nerves of the foliage lightly channeled and full of duſt; but I could not yet obſerve any ſeed-capſulæ upon it.

SECT. IX.

Of thoſe capillary Plants whoſe Fructifications cover the whole Disk, or Underſide of the Leaves or Foliage.

ACROSTICUM 1. *Acaule, folio oblongo integro ſuperne nitido petiolato.*

Lingua-Cervina *Anguſtifolia, &c.* Plum. t. 129.

The Leaf-Acroſticum.

This plant is found in the cooler mountains of *New Liguanee*; it grows upon the rocks, and riſes in tufts from a ſpreading fibrous root; but it ſeldom exceeds ten or twelve inches in length, and is every where ſurrounded with a thin membraneous margin.

ACROS-

ACROSTICUM 2. *Acaule, fronde pinnatifidâ ad nervum divisâ, lobis linearibus basi adnatis.*

Filici-folio Polypodium *Ferruginosum minus.* Pk. t. 89. f. 9.

The smaller Acrosticum with a narrow-lob'd foliage.

This plant is commonly found in low cool and shady places: it rises in tufts, and seldom exceeds ten or twelve inches in length.

ACROSTICUM 3. *Minus simplex, fronde pinnatifida, lobis linearibus remotis distinctis totâ basi adnatis.*

The smaller simple Acrosticum with narrow open lobes.

This plant stretches by a simple slender root upon the rocks, and, at certain distances, emits a few simple stalks, which seldom exceed five or six inches in length, and throw out many oblong narrow lobes on each side: the whole plant is of a dry dirty colour, and seldom perfect in its foliage; it is very different from the foregoing species.

ACROSTICUM 4. *Maximum uliginosum simplex, costâ crassiori, foliis oblongis distinctis integris.*

Acrosticum *Fronde pinnata, pinnis alternis linguæformibus integerimis glabris.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Lingua-Cervina *Aurea.* Plum. t. 104.

Lonchitis *Palustris maxima, &c.* Slo. Cat. 15.

The large marshy Acrosticum with oblong leaves.

This plant grows commonly in low and marshy places: it rises often to the height of seven or eight feet, and is well supplied with oblong alternate leaves.

ACROSTICUM 5. *Erectum minimum simplex, foliolis angustis crenatis vel lobatis.*

Acrosticum *Erectum minimum, &c.* Pk. t. 283.

The small narrow-leaf'd erect Acrosticum.

ACROSTICUM 6. *Erectum simplex, foliis oblongis marginatis & leniter undulatis.*

Filix *Major in pinnas tantum divisa oblongas, &c.* Slo. Cat. 18. & Hist. t. 40.

The simple erect Acrosticum with oblong margined leaves.

This plant grows in the cooler mountains, and seems to like a free open or gravelly soyl; it is found near *St. Mary's*, and seldom rises above three feet and a half from the ground. It is a question if it be not a variation of the foregoing species.

ACROSTICUM 7. *Simplex villosum, foliis lanceolato-ovatis crenatis & subauritis petiolatis minimis.*

Acrosticum *Frondibus pinnatis, pinnis oblongis integris serratis acutis stipitibus squamosis.* L. Sp. Pl.

Trichomanes *Majus, &c.* Slo. Cat. 17. & Hist. t. 35.

Filicula *E Galipoli villosa, &c.* Pet. Gaz. t. 17. f. 13.

Trichomanes *Argenteum ad oras nigrum.* Plum. t. 175.

Acroſticum *Minus, &c.* Pk. t. 281. f. 4.

The ſmaller ſimple Acroſticum with oval leaves.

This plant is very common in the middle mountains of *Liguanee*; its leaves are ſimple, of a milky white beneath, and furniſhed with a brown down at the margin: the ſtalk is pretty ſlender, and ſeldom ſhoots more than ten or twelve inches above the root.

ACROSTICUM 8. *Simplex, foliis lanceolatis irregulariter diſpoſitis, ſuperioribus ſingularibus, inferioribus geminatis vel ternatis.*
Lingua-Cervina *Triphylla, &c.* Plum. t. 144.
Acroſticum *Fronde non pinnatâ, foliis ternatis lanceolatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The erect Acroſticum with lanceolated leaves irregularly diſpoſed.

This plant grows chiefly in the mountains, and loves a moiſt, rich ſoyl; it is commonly found by the ſides of rivulets, and ſeldom riſes above two or three feet.

ACROSTICUM 9. *Quadrunciale minimum ramoſum, caule alato, fronde tenuiori diviſo.*

The ſmall Acroſticum with a divided foliage and margined ſtalk.

This beautiful little plant ſeldom riſes above three or four inches from the root; the ſtalk is furniſhed with a rim or margin on both ſides, and the foliage is very minutely divided into narrow ſubpalmated ſegments: by the habit it ſeems to be of this kind.

ACROSTICUM 10. *Fuſcum ſimpliciter pinnatum, foliis parvis totâ baſi adnatis, inferioribus diſtinctis remotis haſtatis auritis vel ſublobatis, ſuperioribus acuminatis contiguis integris.*
An, Filix *Seu filicula, &c.* Plum. t. 40.
Acroſticum *Fronde pinnatâ, pinnis ſeſſilibus oblongis ſinuatis, ſummis breviſſimis integerimis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Filix *Non ramoſa minor caule nigro, &c.* Slo. Cat. 19. & Hiſt. t. 7.

The brown pinnated Acroſticum with narrow leaves.

This plant ſeldom riſes above two feet and a half from the root, and is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its brown ſtalks, and ſmall narrow leaves.

ACROSTICUM 11. *Simpliciter pinnatum, caule et ramulis teretibus nitidis, fronde tenui diſſecto, lobis diſtinctis palmatis ſublobatis & apice inciſis denticulatis.*
An, Acroſticum *Minus, &c.* Pk. t. 350. f. 3.

The ſlender branched Acroſticum with a delicate diſſected foliage.

This elegant little plant is pretty frequent in the cooler mountains; its ſtalk and branches are very ſlender, the former ſeldom exceeding the thickneſs of a large pin; the latter not much above a thick hair: the foliage is very delicate and much divided, and each part denticulated at the top; but the larger diviſions are diſtinct and ſupported by narrow foot-ſtalks. The whole plant ſeldom riſes above twelve or fourteen inches, and bears its largeſt foliage above the middle of the ſtalk.

ACROSTICUM 12. *Erectum ramosum, caule & ramis atro-nitentibus, fronde divisâ.*

The black-stalk'd Acrosticum.

This plant grows in the most cool and shady places in the lower lands; its branches are pretty much divided, and rise to the height of twenty or thirty inches above the ground: the leaves are minutely divided, and of a silver colour underneath. The whole plant seems to have much of the appearance of a species of Maiden-hair.

SECT. X.

Of such as have their Fructifications of a globular Form, and disposed on separate branches.

OSMUNDA 1. *Subhirsuta scapis caulinis geminis, fronde bipinnatâ lobatâ & subcrenatâ.*

Osmunda *Scapis caulinis geminis, fronde bipinnatâ hirsutâ.* L. Sp. Pl.

The hairy Osmund with crenated oval lobes.

This plant is pretty common in *Jamaica*: it grows in cool and rocky places, and seldom rises above fourteen or fifteen inches from the ground.

OSMUNDA 2. *Fronde lanceoalata bipinnata lobata atque serrata, lobis inferioribus distinctis angustis subserratis.*

The Osmund with lanceolated leaves.

This plant grows from an oblong fibrous root, and seldom rises above sixteen or eighteen inches: it is very smooth, and the leaves oblong and serrated. I have not yet seen the seed-capsulæ, and have placed it here only from its general habit.

OSMUNDA 3. *Ramosa, foliis superioribus lanceolatis serratis, inferioribus lobatis, lobis distinctis serratis.*

The larger smooth Osmund.

This plant grows commonly to the height of twenty four or thirty inches; its stalk and foliage are very smooth and spreading, and its leaves serrated pretty deep. I have placed it here from the habit not having yet seen any of its seed-capsulæ.

OSMUNDA 4. *Minor quadripolicaris simpliciter pinnata, caule sinuato marginato, pinnis oppositis lanceolatis, superioribus simplicibus, mediis auritis, inferioribus ad basem pennatifidis, lobis lanceolatis distinctis.*

The small Osmund with a margined stalk.

This plant seldom rises above four or five inches; the lower lobes are a little, but minutely, serrated.

SECT.

SECT. XI.

Of ſuch as have their Fructifications diſpoſed on ſimple diſtich Spikes.

OPHIOGLOSSUM 1. *Spicatum ſimplex, folio cordato.*
Ophioglossum *Fronde cordatâ.* L. Sp. Pl.

The heart-leaf'd Adder's tongue.

This plant riſes commonly to the height of five or ſix inches above the root; I have ſeen only one of the ſort in *America*, which was found in the thicket below Mr. *Roch's* in *Mountſerrat*.

OPHIOGLOSSUM 2. *Fronde biſectâ palmatâ; ſpicâ centrali fronde longiori.*
Ophioglossum *Fronde palmata baſi ſpicifera.* L. Sp. Pl.

The ſmaller Adder's tongue with a palmated foliage.

OPHIOGLOSSUM 3. *Fronde biſectâ palmatâ, ſpicâ laterali breviori monocapſulari.*

The ſhort-ſpik'd Adder's tongue with a palmated foliage.

Theſe little plants are common enough in the woods, and ſeldom riſe above three or four inches: the ſtalk is ſimple, and divides into two parts at the top; and each of theſe is again biſected, and bear a bilobed or trilobed foliage.

SECT. XII.

Of ſuch as have their Fructifications of the Form of a Creſcent, and diſpoſed on ſimple Spikes at the Extremities of the Stalks or Branches.

EQUISITUM 1. *Aſſurgens majus, ramis verticillatis ſimplicibus.*
Equiſitum *Caule anguloſo frondibus ſimplicibus.* L. Sp. Pl.

The larger Horſe-tail with ſimple branches.

EQUISITUM 2. *Aſſurgens ramoſum & verticillatum.*
Equiſitum *Caule ſpicato frondibus compoſitis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The branched Horſe-tail.

Theſe plants grow naturally in *Jamaica:* I have obſerved both ſpecies about the river near Mr. *Dennis's* in *St. Mary's*, where they ſhoot very luxurioufly. The dryed plants, are uſed by our Cabinet-makers to give a poliſh to their work; for the ſurface of every part of them is ſomething like a fine file, and furniſhed with ſhort delicate denticles, that rub off the ſmaller protuberances of the wood by ſlow degrees, and leave the ſurface ſmooth and ſhining.

CLASS

CLASS V.

Of ſuch as have viſible, tho' very ſmall Flowers, concealed in peculiar Capſulæ, or common Receptacles.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have their Flowers diſpoſed in cloſe fleſhy Receptacles.

FICUS 1. *Foliis lobatis fructu majori.*
Ficus. *Foliis palmatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Garden Fig-tree.

This tree has been long introduced and cultivated in the low warm lands of *Jamaica*, where it thrives very luxuriantly, and produces a great quantity of delicate mellow fruit, which is greatly eſteemed by moſt people in that country. It is planted almoſt in all the gardens about *Kingſton*, and riſes often to the height of ſixteen or ſeventeen feet from the ground; but its branches are commonly thick and ſpreading, and frequently require to be ſupported. It is generally propagated by the ſuckers that riſe from the roots of the old trees: But Mr. *Miller*, who has had long experience, and tried many experiments on this and the like occaſions, recommends raiſing of them by layers; which, he ſays, always produce more promiſing and better rooted plants, and may be removed in a twelvemonth; but probably ſooner, in thoſe warm countries where the vegetation is conſtant. In pruning theſe trees, he adviſes to cut only the naked branches, or thoſe leaſt ſupplied with collateral ſhoots. *Columella* obſerves, that this tree thrives beſt in an open air, and gravelly ſoil, which indeed anſwers extremely well, where the ſeaſons are moderate, and the fruit deſtined to be preſerved; but, in a dry ſituation, and when the fruit is intended for immediate uſe, it requires a richer ſoil, with ſome manure, and watering. *Tournefort*, in his travels thro' the *Archipelagus*, has obſerved, that this tree when caprification *(a)* is uſed, produces above eleven times more than thoſe in the ſouthern provinces of *France*, where the annual produce of a moderate tree is computed to weigh about 25 pounds, one year with another. The fruit is preſerved by a continuance in the heat of the ſun; but it muſt be picked before it grows over mellow, or ſoft, and ſheltered from all manner of damps during the proceſs, for which *Columella* recommends a watled floor raiſed about a couple of feet from the ground, and covered with cane tops, ſtraw, or other dry ſubſtances, on which the fruit may be laid; but to preſerve them from the injury of the weather, he propoſes tacked ſide hurdles, that may be raiſed every night, or in moiſt or rainy weather, and let down when the ſun appears more active. After they are dried properly in this manner, they muſt be potted, and kept in a dry warm place; but in *Zia*, they paſs 'em generally thro' the oven after they have been ſome days in the ſun, by which means they are enabled to keep them for a conſiderable time; and indeed it is neceſſary to take ſome ſuch method, where they make a principal part of the food of the inhabitants *(b)*.

(a) See voyage *du Levant*, Tom. ii. p. 23-4.

(b) Since my writing the above, I have had the following account of this tree from a perſon whoſe knowledge in regard to vegetables, can hardly be excelled; and on whoſe information we may ſafely depend. He ſays that the tree ſhould be hardly ever pruned, or but as little as poſſible; but if it ſhould grow too luxuriant, he adviſes the ground to be dug up of one ſide of it, and about two or three feet from the bottom

FICUS 2. *Arboreſcens folio ovato, fructu minori glabro.*
An, Ficus *Indica maxima cortice candicanti, &c.* Slo. Cat. 189.

The Mountain Fig-tree.

FICUS 3. *Arboreſcens, foliis oblongo-ovatis, baccis ſubverucoſis.*

The Mountain Fig-tree, with ſmall warted Berries.

FICUS 4. *Arboreſcens foliis cordato-ſagittalis.*

The Hart leafed wild Fig.

FICUS 5. *Arborea aſſurgens utrinque brachiata, foliis ovatis, ramis appendiculas tenues flexiles dependentes demittentibus.*
Ficus *Foliis lanceolatis petiolatis, pedunculis agregatis, ramis radicantibus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Ficus *Indica maxima cortice nigricanti, &c.* Slo. Cat. 188.

The wild Fig tree, or the *Indian* God-tree.

This monſtrous tree is, at firſt, but a weakly climbing plant that raiſes itſelf by the help of ſome adjoining trunk, rock or tree; and continues to ſhoot ſome ſlender flexile radicles, or appendixes, that embrace the ſupporter, and grow gradually downwards, as the ſtem increaſes: This at length gains the ſummit, and begins to ſhoot both branches and radicles or appendixes more luxuriantly; theſe in time reach the ground, throw out many ſmaller arms, take root, and become ſo many ſtems and ſupporters to the parent plant; which now begins to enlarge, to throw out new branches and appendixes, and to form a trunk from the ſummit of its ſupporter; which ſtill continues in the center of the firſt radicles, interwoven in their deſcent, and at length augmented and connected gradually into a common maſs or body about the borrowed foundation; which (if a vegetable) ſoon begins to decay, and at length is wholly loſt within the luxuriant trunk it ſupported. This tree is very common in both the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, and a poor deſpicable creeper in its tender ſtate: it ſeldom fails when it meets with a proper ſupport, and generally makes uſe of all the arts of true policy to perfect its growth; but when once compleat, it will live a long time, for it throws out many new appendixes for every one that chances to fail, and each more uſeful, as they ſupport the top more immediately: nor is this all, for the roots frequently emit new ſhoots, and theſe riſe by the parent prop into other trees; and thus one plant is ſometimes obſerved to raiſe a whole grove.

Politias & mores hinc diſcite reges.

bottom of the trunk, all the roots (both big and little) to be cut away in that place, and the hole to be filled up with rubbiſh, of a dry barren kind; which, if the ſame growth ſhould ſtill continue, may be tried on another ſide the following year. But if the tree does not bear thick, or the fruit be obſerved not to come to perfection upon it, he adviſes to cut off the top ſtems, or buds, as ſoon as they and the fruit begin to appear in the ſpring.

SECT.

SECT. II.

Of ſuch as have their Flowers diſpoſed very thick, on oblong ſupporters, and covered with their membranous Caſes that fall off, as thoſe grow more perfect.

COILOTAPALUS 1. *Ramis excavatis, foliis amplis peltatis atque lobatis.*
Yarruma Oviedo, *&c.* Slo. Cat. 45. & H. t. 88, & 89.
Ficus *Surinamenſis multifido folio, &c.* Pk. Phy. t. 243, f. 5.
Amboiba *Plumeri*; & Gacirma *Mart.* 562.

The Trumpet-tree, and Snake-wood.

This tree grows in moſt of the woody parts of the Iſland, where the ſoil is looſe and free; and riſes commonly to a conſiderable height, being ſeldom under thirty-five or forty feet in the moſt perfect ſtate: The trunk and branches are hollow every where, and ſtopped from ſpace to ſpace with membranous Septæ, which anſwer ſo many light annular marks in the ſurface. It ſhoots both its leaves and fruit in the ſame manner; and each, while young, is covered with a membranous conick cap, which falls off from the baſe without ſplitting, as they acquire a certain degree of perfection. The leaves are large, round, and lobed; and furniſhed with a white down underneath: the fruits riſe four, five, or more, from the very top of a common foot ſtalk; and ſhoot into ſo many oblong cylindric berries, compoſed of a numberleſs ſeries of little aſſini, ſomething like our ſtrawberry or raſpberry, which they alſo reſemble very much in flavor, when ripe, and are very agreeable to moſt *European* palates on that account.

The Botanic characters of this plant, as nearly as I could make them out, are as follow, *viz.*

Periantium Commune. *Spatha conicæ baſi deſidua.*
Receptaculum. *Spadix quadri vel pluri brachiatus, brachiis ſimplicibus oblongis, cylandraceis, acinis minoribus numeroſis refertis, quæ etate creſcunt, & abeunt in totidem baccas acinoſas dulces. Partes propriæ generationis ſic videntur.*
Periantium. *Singulo brachio ſpadicis incidunt caliculi numeroſi, carnoſi, minimi germina totidem involventes.*
Corolla. *Corollula minima infundibuliformis, limbo ampliato antheris numeroſis minutiſſimis referto.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum calicula incluſum, &c.*
Recept. commune. *Brachium fibroſum ſpadicis, acinis baccatis refertiſſimum.*

The wood of this tree, when dry, is very apt to take fire, which it frequently does by attrition; and has been, for this reaſon, much in uſe among the native *Indians*, who always uſed to kindle their fires in the woods by theſe means. The bark is ſtrong and fibrous, and frequently uſed for all ſorts of cordage: the fruit is very delicate, and much fed upon by the pigeons and other birds, who by this means ſpread and propagate the tree in all parts of the iſland: and the ſmaller branches, when cleared of the Septa, ſerve for wind inſtruments, and are frequently heard many miles among thoſe echoing mountains; they yield an agreeable hollow ſound: I have ſeen ſome cut and holed in the form of a *German* flute, and have not been diſpleaſed with their notes. The trunks are very light, and the moſt appropriated timber for bark-logs, where ſuch conveniencies are uſed; which is often the caſe among the poorer ſort of people.

people. The trunk and branches of the tree, yield a great quantity of fixed ſalt, which is much uſed among the *French* to deſpumate, and granulate their ſugars: ſuch a mixture is always neceſſary in the manufacture of that commodity; and tho' the alkaline ſalts of lime are generally ſufficient; yet, when the juices are thin and clammy, a ſtronger and more active ſalt is requiſite, and will always anſwer the trouble of obtaining it.

This plant appears in two diſtinct forms in the woods; it grows ſometimes very luxuriantly, and then bears but four or five berries on each common ſpadix; ſometimes it riſes hardly above ſixteen or twenty feet, and then the berries are more numerous, generally ten or more on each ſpadix, and the bark is more tough and fibrous. Quere, If they may not be two diſtinct ſpecies?

ORDER II.

Of the more perfect Plants; or ſuch as bear diſtinct and apparent Flowers and Fructifications.

CLASS I.

Of the Monandria, *or ſuch as have only one Filament or male generative Part in every hermaphrodite Flower.*

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have one Filament, and one Stile, or Female Part in each Flower.

SALICORNIA 1. *Aphylla ramoſa, ramis in ſpicas abeuntibus longas anulatim areolatas.*

Salicornia *Articulis apice compreſſis emarginatis bifidis.* L. Sp. Pl.
An, Salicornia *Caulium remorumque articulis apice bicornibus.* Gron. fl. Virg. 129.

This plant is found in great abundance at the *burrough* in *St. James*'s: It grows in the low ſalina near the ſea, and ſeldom is above eight or eleven inches above the ground: It has but one ſtamen to every ſtile. The whole plant abounds with a neutro-muriatic ſalt.

MARANTA 1. *Foliis lanceolato-ovatis, petiolis ſuperne ganglionoſis fructu glabro.*

Maranta & Thalia. L. Sp. Pl. an Alpinia *ejus.* Gen. Pl.
Canna *Indica radice alba alexipharmaca, &c.* Slo. Cat.

Indian Arrow-root.

This plant is cultivated in many gardens in *Jamaica,* where it is conſidered as a warm

warm alexipharmic, and thought to reſiſt the force of poiſons very powerfully; but its chief effects ſeem to depend on its abſorbent and lenient nature, having but few warm particles in its compoſition.

The root waſhed, pounded fine, and bleached, makes a fine powder and ſtarch: it has been ſometimes known to be uſed for food when other proviſions were ſcarce, and is frequently adminiſtered in infuſions to the ſick: the plant grows from a thick fleſhy root, and ſhoots by a ſimple foliated ſtalk to the height of two or three feet, and terminates in a looſe and ſomewhat branched flower-ſpike: it was called *Indian* Arrow-root, becauſe it was thought to extract the poiſon from the wounds inflicted by poiſoned arrows of the *Indians*.

CANNA 1. *Capſulis verrucoſis ſpatulis biſloris.*
Canna *Spatulis biſloris.* L. Sp. Pl.
Canna *Indica Rivini, &c.* Slo. Cat. p. 121.
Cannacorus *Latifol. vulg.* Tournf. & Thez. Zey. 53. Pag. 2.
Katu-Balo H. M. P. 11. t. 43. & Meeru. Piſ. pag. 212.
Tozcuitlapil. Hern. 282.

Indian ſhot.

This plant is common in moſt parts of *Jamaica*; it riſes commonly about four feet from the ground, and is furniſhed with large oval leaves near the bottom: the top ſhoots into a ſimple flower-ſpike, and is adorned with red bloſſoms, which are ſucceeded by pretty large oval and echinated capſulæ containing large round ſeeds, from the ſize and form of which it derives its preſent appellation in thoſe parts.

AMOMUM 1. *Minus ſcapo veſtito, floribus ſpicatis.*
Maranthæ L. Sp. Pl.
Zinziber *Silveſtre minus, &c.* Slo. Cat. p. 61. & H. t. 105.

The leſſer Amomum with a foliated ſtalk.

This plant is found wild every where in the woods of *Jamaica*; it grows from a fleſhy root, and ſhoots by a ſimple foliated ſtalk to the height of three or four feet, and then terminates in a ſimple flower-ſpike. As the botanic characters of this plant have been but imperfectly deſcribed before, I ſhall ſet them down here at length.

Periantium. *Monophyllum breve tubulatum, germini incidens, ad limbum in tria ſegmina obtusè ſectum.*

Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata calice duplo longior, fauce parum ampliato, ore in tria ſegmina equalia obtusè ſecto.*

Nectarium, & ſtamina. *E fauce tubi emergit* Nectarium *ovatum latius; & è parte huic oppoſita, ſurgit* Stamen *unicum breviſſimum, antherâ oblongâ bilobâ & longitudinaliter canaliculatâ ornatum.*

Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum obtuſum; ſtylus ſimplex; ſtigma obtuſum, quod cum parte ſuperiori ſtyli in ſinu anthoræ reconditur.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula ſubrotunda obtusè trigona trilocularis trivalvis, ſingulis loculamentis binis vel quatuor ſeminibus refertis.*

The root of this plant bruiſed and applied by way of poultice, is thought to be an admirable remedy in open cancers. *Slo. &c.*

AMOMUM 2. *Scapo florifero partiali aphyllo, ſpicâ longiori.*
Amomum *Scapo nudo, ſpicâ oblongâ obtusâ.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Paco-Ceroca *Piſonis*, page 213.

Zerumbet *Off.* Dale. & Pet. Gaz. t. 22. f. 3. & Caſſamunier *off. ejuſdem.* t. 27.
Zinziber *Silveſtre majus, &c.* Slo. Cat. 61. & H. t. 105.

The larger Amomum with a diſtinct flower-ſtalk.

This plant is frequent enough in the woods, and grows commonly to the height of five or ſix feet; the ſtalks are ſimple, and furniſhed with oblong leaves, that decreaſe gradually towards the top: the flowers grow on particular ſtalks that ſpring immediately from the root without any foliage; but theſe ſeldom riſe above one or two feet from the ground.

The root is warm, and ſtimulates very gently; it is not much uſed at preſent, but may be very properly adminiſtred as a ſtomachic and alexipharmic in caſe of need.

CLASS II.

Of the Diandria, or ſuch as have two Filaments or male generative Plants in each hermaphrodite Flower.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have two Filaments or Stamina, and one Stile or female Part, in every Flower.

CLADIUM 1. *Culmo nodoſo, floribus quaſi umbellatis, umbellis gradatim aſſurgentibus.*

The large florid Cladium.

This plant grows commonly in marſhy ground, and riſes frequently to the height of four or five feet above the ſurface; the ſtalk is hollow and jointed, and furniſhed with a few triangular ſharp-edged ſedgie leaves; theſe are vaginated at the baſe, and embrace the main ſtalk for the ſpace of two or three inches above the joints: from each of the upper vaginæ, ſprings a lateral compreſſed and ſlightly vaginated peduncle or ſupporter which divides ſoon after into a number of radii in the form of an umbrella; theſe are again divided, and ſubdivided until, at length, they become the ſimple foot-ſtalks of the following flowers, and fructifications, *viz.*

Periantium. *Gluma quinque valvis uniflora, valvis imbricatis, exterioribus brevioribus, ſuperioribus majoribus florem involventibus.*
Corolla. *Gluma univalvis genitalia ſtrictè involvens.*
Nectarium. *Setæ geminæ inermes è dorſo corollæ verſus baſem enatæ.*
Stamina. *Filamenta duo breviſſima, anthoris oblongis ſulcatis margine laterali floris utrinque obvolutis, & ad latera ſtyli poſitis.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongo-ovatum, ſtylus ſimplex longitudine calicis, ſtigmata tria tenuia cirrata deflexa.*
Pericarpium. *Nullum* ſemen *unicum oblongo-ovatum.*

NYCTANTES 1. *Caule volubili, foliis ovatis, floribus terminalibus ternatis.*

Nyctantes

Nyctantes *Caule volubili, foliis ſubovatis acutis.* L. H. C. &
Nyctantes *Foliis inferioribus cordatis obtuſis, ſuperioribus ovatis acutis ejuſdem.* H. Up. & Sp. Pl.

The *Arabian* Jeſſamine, or Jaſmin.

This plant is cultivated and thrives in moſt of the gardens of *Jamaica*; it forms a ſhady pleaſant arbour, and its delicate flowers afford a very agreeable ſcent.

JASMINUM 1. *Volubile, foliolis pinnatis oppoſitis.*
Jaſminum. *Foliis oppoſitis pinnatis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

The *Spaniſh* Jeſſamine, or Jaſmin.

This plant is cultivated in the gardens of *Jamaica* like the foregoing, and ſerves for the ſame purpoſes; it climbs pretty faſt, and forms a ſhady and pleaſant arbour: it thrives very well in all thoſe colonies.

JASMINUM 2. *Fruticuloſum, foliis ovato-acuminatis minoribus rigidis oppoſitis.*

The ſmall ſhruby dwarf-Jeſſamine, or Jaſmin.

This is a native of *Jamaica*, and grows very plentifully in the pariſh of *Portland*; it ſhoots in ſmall tufts, and ſeldom riſes above a foot or two from the ground. Its leaves are very ſmooth and ſhining.

OLEA 1. *Foliis lanceolatis, ramis teretiuſculis.* L. H. C.
Olea *Foliis lanceolatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Olive-tree.

This plant has been introduced here ſome years ago, and cultivated at Mr. *Ellis's* at the *Caymanas*, where it now grows to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, but has not yet bore any fruit. It is a pity that the gentlemen of this Iſland have not been equally induſtrious in procuring ſome of thoſe valuable vegetables that grow ſo luxuriantly on the neighbouring coaſt, and add ſo much to the riches and trade of the *Spaniſh* ſettlements upon the main.

When this tree does not bear, or grows leſs fruitful, *Cato* adviſes to dig the earth from about the roots, placeing ſome ſtraw or litter in its room; and then to put ſome rich manure over this *(a)*.

VERBENA 1. *Erecta diviſa, ſpicis è divaricationibus ſupremis aſſurgentibus.*

(a) Where the oil of the Olive is well manufactured, great care is generally taken to hand-pick the fruit, if it can poſſibly be done, either from the ground or a ſcaffold; for by this means, both the fruit and tree remain uninjured, and this produces equally the following year, while that is obſerved to produce a leſs tainted oil. They are generally ripe about *December*, gathered in dry weather, and preſerved from moiſture as much as poſſible: they are paſſed upon cloſe hurdles to cleanſe them from naſtineſs, and ſorted, if neceſſary, thro' large ſieves; the leaves, ſtalks, and cups (if any adhere) picked out, then paſſed through the mill, which is ſet ſo as to break the pulp only, and ſent to the preſs, where the oil is expreſſed with the other juices, and ſmaller looſe particles of the fruit: theſe admixtures are what they call lees, and come off more plentifully towards the end of the operation; but the oil ſeparates gradually from them, and to quicken the ſeparation in what comes off laſt, which is generally received in ſeparate veſſels, they frequently throw in proportionate quantities of ſalt, which mixes very eaſily with the aqueous parts, and carries them with the adherent particles to the bottom; great care ſhould, however, be taken, that all the veſſels in which the oil is received, be well tinned or waxed; for otherwiſe it is apt to acquire both a colour, and a foreign taſte from the wood.

The preſerved fruit is recommended as a cooling ſtomachic: the oil is opening and demulcetive; and frequently uſed in mixtures, fomentations and plaiſters. Its diethetical and mechanical uſes are too well known to need any further notice.

Verbena *Folio ſubrotundo ſerrato, flore cæruleo.* Slo. Cat. 60.
Verbena *Scutellariæ ſive caſſidæ folio, &c.* Pk. t. 70. f. 1.

The larger erect Vervine.

This plant has been commonly confounded with the following ſpecies, from which it is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its growth and appearance; it is commonly divided into a great number of branches, and generally riſes from one to two feet, or more, above the root.

VERBENA 2. *Procumbens ramoſa, foliis majoribus, ſpicis longiſſimis lateralibus.*
Verbena *Diandra, ſpicis longiſſimis carnoſis ſubnudis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The reclining branched Vervine.

This plant grows in a ſupine poſition, and is commonly furniſhed with a few ſimple branches, which, like the main ſtem, terminate in a long flower-ſpike, and are furniſhed with pretty large and ſucculent leaves: the whole plant is kept in moſt of the ſhops of *America*, where it is much in uſe among the poorer ſort of people; its juice is a ſtrong purgative; the infuſion diaphoretic and laxative, and the decoction aperitive and diobſtruent. A decoction of this plant and the *Mentaſtrum* is eſteemed a ſpecific in dropſies. See *Sloane's, &c.*

VERBENA 3. *Nodiflora repens foliis ob-ovatis ſupernè crenatis, pedunculis longis ſolitariis, floribus conglobatis.*
Verbena *Tetrandra, ſpicis capitato-conicis, foliis ſerratis, caule repenti.* L. Sp. Pl.

The round-leaf'd creeping Vervine.

This plant is very common in the low moiſt lands of *Jamaica:* it is eaſily known by its obtuſe crenated leaves, and round-headed ſpikes.

VERBENA 4. *Subfruticoſa reclinata, foliis anguſtis ſerrato-dentatis, pedunculis longis ſolitariis, floribus conglobatis.* T. 3. f. 1.
Verbena *Diandra, ſpicis ovatis, foliis lanceolatis ſerratis, caule fruticoſo, &c.* L. Sp. Pl.

The larger reclining Vervine with narrow leaves.

This plant grows about the Ferry and lower lands of *St. Katherine's*; it is biannual or triannual, and ſtretches by a ſlender lignous ſtalk to the length of about five or ſix feet from the root: it grows in a rich and moiſt ſoyl, and is furniſhed with a great number of oblong ſerrated and veined leaves that are adorned with a fine down underneath: If I remember right, there is a figure of it in Pluck. The flowers are diſpoſed in the ſame manner as they are in the foregoing.

VERBENA 5. *Foliis cordato-ovatis, floribus ſpicatis, calicibus inflatis, ſeminibus echinatis.*
Verbena *Diandra calicibus ſubrotundis erectiuſculis ſeminibus echinatis.* L. Sp. P.
Blairia Houſt. & Scorodonia, &c. *Slo. Cat.* 66. & H. t. 110.
An, Herba-vulneraria *Mart.* 453.

The ſtiptic or velvet Bur.

This

This plant is a fine vulnerary and ſubaſtringent, and is commonly applied to bleeding wounds in either men or cattle by the inhabitants of the country parts of *Jamaica*; it is thought to be ſo powerful a ſtiptic or aſtringent, as to ſtop the hemorrhage even when ſome of the more conſiderable arteries are cut; and may be deſervedly conſidered as an excellent application in all manner of ſores where the habit is relaxed.

The flowers of this plant are furniſhed with four unequal ſtamina, and the ſpikes interruptedly verticillated.

VERBENA 6. *Hirſuta, foliis ovato-acuminatis atque ſerratis, ſpicis tenuiſſimis plurimis, caliculis ſubadnatis.*
An, Verbena *Tetrandra ſpicis filiformibus paniculatis, foliis indiviſis, &c.* L. Sp. Pl.
In floribus hujus plantæ ſtamina ſemper duo, & adnata ſunt; ſeminaque quatuor oblonga aglutinata.

The hairy Vervine with ſlender ſpikes.

This plant grows pretty common in *St. Mary's*; and ſeldom riſes above two feet and a half from the root: it is rare in moſt other parts of the Iſland, altho' I have met with a few ſpecimens about the Ferry. It thrives beſt in a cool and rich ſoyl.

SALVIA 1. *Spicata repens, Meliſſæ minori folio, floribus faſciculatis alternis.*
Verbena *Minima Chamedrios folio.* Slo. Cat. 64. & Hiſt. t. 107.
Verbena *Diandra ſpicis laxis calicibus alternis, &c.* L. Sp. Pl.

The creeping ſweet-ſcented Sage.

This little plant is found creeping under every hedge and buſh in the lower lands; and runs frequently to the length of two or three feet, but it always roots at the lower joints: it has a faint ſmell of balm when firſt pulled, and may be naturally ſubſtituted in the room of that plant; tho' it is not ſo ſtrong a cephalic.

SALVIA 2. *Foliis lanceolato-ovatis integris crenulatis, floribus ſpicatis, caliculis acutis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Salvia *Rubeſcens & viridis off.*

Garden-ſage.

This plant has been cultivated here a long time, and is chiefly planted in the mountains where it thrives and grows to great perfection: it is a gentle cephalic and diaphoretic; and is generally adminiſtered in infuſions.

ROSMARINUS 1. *Fruticoſus incanus, foliis lanceolato-linearibus.*
Roſmarinus L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Roſmarinus *Off.*

Roſemary.

This plant has been long cultivated here, but does not thrive well in either the high or low lands; though it grows ſufficiently to ſupply enough for common uſes: it is a warm cephalic and aromatic; and an excellent ingredient in diſcutient baths.

DIANTHERA 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis cum acumine, ſpicis florum geminatis.*

The double-ſpik'd Dianthera.

This curious little plant is very rare in *Jamaica*; I have ſeen one or two ſpecimens of it in the woods about *Mangeneel*, where it ſeems to be moſt common: it ſeldom riſes above eighteen or twenty inches, and bears its flowers at the alæ of thoſe leſſer leaves that conſtitute the greater part of the ſpikes; but as it differs very much in the general characters from what has been already deſcribed under this name, I ſhall give thoſe of this plant here at length.

Periantium. *Duplex*, exterius *byphyllum, foliolis anguſtis lanceolatis*; interius *monophyllum, ad baſem ferè ſectum in quinque lacinias lanceolatas minores.*

Corolla. *Recta tubulata ringens*, labio *ſuperiori recto oblongo*; *inferiori oblongo trifido.*

Stamina. *Filamenta duo longitudinis ferè corollæ, antheris gemellis oblongis ſingulo incidentibus: rudimenta vero duorum ſtaminum in fundo floris pullulant.*

Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum, ſtylus ſimplex longitudine ſtaminum*; *ſtigma ſimplex.*

Pericarpium. *Nullum.* Calix *connivens in ſinu ſemina fovet.*

Semina. *Duo oblonga, compreſſa, erecta, ferè adnata. ad Prunellam accedit.*

DIANTHERA 2. *Foliis lanceolato-ovatis, racemo ſpatioſo aſſurgenti, ſpicillis verticillatis.*

Antirrhinum *Minus anguſtifolium flore dilute purpureo.* Slo. Cat. 59. & H. t. 103.

The large Dianthera with a looſe ſpreading flower-top.

This plant grows commonly in the low lands, and is frequently met with about the Angels beyond *Spaniſhtown*; it riſes generally to the height of two or three feet, and is plentifully furniſhed with ſlender ſubdivided branches near the top: it differs widely in characters from that already mentioned, for which reaſon I ſhall put down the moſt eſſential marks of it at large.

Periantium. *Monophyllum in quinque lacinias erectas anguſtas ad baſem ferè ſectum.*

Corolla. *Tubulata ringens, tubus turgidus*; labium *ſuperius rectum ovatum*; inferius *reflectens tridentatum, fauce variegatâ.*

Stamina. *Filamenta duo longitudinis ferè corollæ, antheræ ſingulo gemellæ, diſtinctæ, alterâ paulo majori.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula oblonga obverſè-ovata bilocularis bivalvis, valvis diſſepimento oppoſitis.*

Semina. *In ſingulo loculamento bina, compreſſa diſſepimento affixa.*

DIANTHERA 3. *Foliis lanceolatis, floribus ſpicatis, calicibus duplicatis.*

Garden Balſom.

This plant is cultivated in ſome of the gardens of *Jamaica*, and ſeldom riſes more than ten or twelve inches in height: the *antheræ* are not ſo diſtinctly ſeparated in this ſpecies, though the other characters agree.

JUSTICIA 1. *Herbacea aſſurgens, ad alas alternas nodos & ſummitates florida; foliis paucioribus ovatis petiolis longis incidentibus.* Tab. 2. fig. 1.

The branched Juſticia with oval leaves.

This beautiful plant is very common about the Ferry, and flowers generally about the

the month of *July* or *Auguſt*: it riſes by a ſlender ſtem to the height of about three feet from the ground, and ſhoots into a great number of branches that grow gradually leſs as they aſcend, and are diſpoſed in an oppoſite order as well as the leaves from whoſe alæ they commonly ſhoot. The generic characters of this plant are as follows.

Periantium. *Triplex*; exterius *parvum bipartitum, laciniis anguſtis erectis acutis*; medium *quinquephyllum minus*; interius *minimum monophyllum quinquepartitum, laciniis erectis acutis.*

Corolla. *Monopetala nutans tubulata ringens & lateraliter compreſſa*; tubus *ad baſem anguſtus, ultra ampliatus falcatus*; limbus *in duas lacinias profundè ſectus, ſuperiori indiviſâ majori rectâ*; *inferiori anguſtiori integrâ & leniter reflexâ.*

Stamina. *Filamenta duo infernè tubo adnata ſupernè libera, ſub labium ſuperius porrecta, & longitudine floris*; *antheræ ovatæ.*

Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum, ſtylus ſimplex longitudine & poſitione ſtaminum, ſtigma ſimplex.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula compreſſa obversè-cordata, bilocularis, bivalvis.*

Semina. *Orbiculata, compreſſa, ſolitaria.*

UTRICULARIA 1. *Foliis capillaceis ramoſis, ſcapo aſſurgenti nudo ſupernè ramoſo.*

The ſmaller Utricularia with a branched ſtalk, and capillary leaves.

This elegant little plant is very common in all the ſtagnated waters about the Ferry, and in the pariſh of *St. George's*: it ſeldom riſes above four inches from the root, and bears a beautiful ſucceſſion of ſmall yellowiſh flowers.

ZINZIBER 1. *Foliis lanceolatis, floribus ſpicatis, ſcapo florifero partiali.*
Amomum *Scapo nudo, ſpicâ ovatâ.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Zinziber & Gingiber *Off.* & Zingiber. *C. B. Slo. Cat.* 60.
Zinziber *Anguſtiori folio fœmineo, &c.* Thez. Zey. & Jnſchi. H. M. Part xi. t. 12.

Ginger.

This plant ſometimes is cultivated with great care in our ſugar colonies, and frequently furniſhes a conſiderable branch of their exports; but as the demand is uncertain, and the price very changeable, it is not ſo regularly planted as ſo valuable a commodity ought to be: It is propagated by the ſmaller pieces, prongs, or protuberances of the root, each of which throw up two different ſtems; the firſt bears the leaves, and riſes ſometimes to the height of three feet, or more, though its uſual growth ſeldom exceeds ſixteen or eighteen inches: when this ſpreads its leaves and grows to a full perfection; the ſecond ſtalk ſprings up, which is alſo ſimple, and furniſhed only with a few ſcales below, but at the top is adorned with a roundiſh ſquamoſe flower-ſpike; and ſeldom riſes above two thirds of the height of the other. The plant thrives beſt in a rich cool ſoyl; (that lately cleared is the beſt,) and grows ſo luxuriantly in ſuch places, that I have ſometimes ſeen a hand of ginger weigh near half a pound *(a)*: it is, however, remarked that ſuch as are produced in a more clayey ſoyl ſhrinks leſs in ſcalding, while thoſe raiſed in the richer free black moulds are obſerved to loſe more conſiderably in that operation.

The land laid out for the culture of this plant, is firſt well cleared and hoe'd, then ſlightly trenched, and planted about the month of *March* or *April:* it riſes

(a) The larger ſpreading roots are called Hands in *Jamaica.*

to

to its height and flowers about *September*; and fades again towards the end of the year. When the ſtalks are wholly withered, the root is thought to be full grown and ſaturated, and then fit to dig; which is generally done in the months of *January* and *February* following. When theſe are dug up, they are picked and cleaned, and then ſcalded gradually in boiling water *(b)*: after this they are ſpread and expoſed to the ſun from day to day until the whole be ſufficiently cured; they are then divided into parcels of about one hundred weight each, and put into bags for the market: this is called black Ginger.

The white ſort differs but little from this; it is, however, more agreeable to the eye, and generally more pleaſing; but the difference is wholly owing to the different methods of curing them; for this is never ſcalded, but inſtead of that eaſy proceſs, they are obliged to pick, waſh and ſcrape every root ſeparately, and then to dry them in the ſun and open air, which takes up too much time and pains for any real advantage it can produce.

But to preſerve this root in ſyrup, as it is uſually done, it muſt be dug while its texture is yet tender and full of ſap; and then the ſhoots ſeldom exceed five or ſix inches in height: theſe roots are carefully picked, and waſhed, and afterwards ſcalded until they become tender enough for the purpoſe; they are then put into cold water and ſcraped and peeled gradually: this operation may laſt three or four days, during which time the roots are conſtantly kept in water, but is frequently ſhifted both for cleanlineſs, and to take off more of their native acrimony. After they are well prepared in this manner, they are put into jars, and covered over with a thin ſyrup, which, after two or three days, is ſhifted and a richer put on; and this is ſometimes again removed, and a fourth put on, but it ſeldom requires more than three ſyrups to be well preſerved: the ſhifted ſyrups are not, however, uſeleſs, for in thoſe countries they are diluted and fermented into a ſmall and pleaſant liquor, commonly called cool drink.

As the botanic characters of this plant have been but imperfectly deſcribed hitherto, and generally laid down from imperfect ſpecimens; I have been induced to give them here at large as they appear in the perfect ſtate of the plant.

Periantium. *Spatha duplex uniflora*, exterior *membranacea conica florem laxe cingens*, interior *membranacea tenuior & minor tubo floris adnata, & limbum cum genitalibus ſtricte involvens, in conum acuminatum leniterque compreſſum producta.*

Corolla, & Nectarium. *Monopetala, inferne anguſta tubulata, germini incidens*; limbus *tripartitus, laciniis oblongo-ovatis medio majori: è ſinu huic oppoſito emergit* Nectarium *craſſum oblongo-ovatum, in acumen ſinuatum deſinens.*

Stamina. *Filamenta duo tubo floris adnata; antheræ craſſæ nectario adnatæ: rudimenta vero totidem ſupernè libera per longitudinem tubi porrecta, nulliſque antheris donata, laciniæ majori floris ſuppoſita ſunt.*

Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum flori ſuppoſitum; ſtylus rectus ſimplex longitudine floris, & inter antheras porrectus: ſtigma craſſius tubulatum & ciliatum.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula ſubrotunda unilocularis, obtusè-triloba, tribus lineis longitudinalibus internè notata.*

Semina. *Plura, &c. ſed plerumque abortiunt.*

(b) For this purpoſe they have a large Kettle fixt in the field or ſome convenient place, which is always kept full of boiling water during the whole proceſs; the picked Ginger is divided into ſmall parcels, put into baſkets, and dipped one after another in the boiling water, in which each is kept for the ſpace of ten or twenty minutes; it is then taken up and ſpread upon the common platform; and thus they proceed until the whole is ſcalded; but they always take care to change the water when it is highly impregnated with the particles of the root.

The

The root of this plant is a warm pungent aromatic, and anſwers in all weakneſſes of the ſtomach and viſcera proceeding from cold, or inertion: when preſerved it is mild, and generally uſed as a ſtomachic, though not leſs effectual in defluxions of the breaſt, or weakneſs of the nerves; but the other coarſer preparations of it are uſed more by thoſe who are obliged to bear the inclemency of the weather in the colder regions, and require ſome warm ſtimulants to rarify their chilly juices, as well as to promote the tonic action of their contracted fibres.

SECT. II.

Of ſuch as have two Filaments and three Stiles in every Flower.

PIPER 1. *Fruteſcens diffuſum ramis flexilibus geniculatis, foliis ovatis quinquenerviis, ad petiolum leniter revolutis.*

Piper *Foliis lanceolato-ovatis quinquenerviis rugoſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Piper *Frutex Americana, &c.* Pk. 215. f. 2.
Saururus *Fruteſcens, foliis plantagineis, fructu breviori.* Plum.
Nhandu *Piſonis.*

The ſmall-grain'd black Pepper.

This plant grows very common in moſt of the hilly parts of the Iſland, and looks very buſhy and ſpreading on account of its ſlender flexile branches; it begins to divide very near the root, and riſes in tufts, frequently to the height of ſix or eight feet or more; it thrives beſt in cool ſhady places, and ſeems to delight in a mixt clayey ſoyl.

The ſeeds and other parts of the fructification grow in the ſame manner with thoſe of the black pepper of the *Eaſt-Indies*, from which they differ only in ſize; for the grains of this ſeldom exceed a large muſtard-ſeed in dimenſions, but the taſte and flavour is in every reſpect the ſame: the leaves and growth of the ſhrub very nearly reſemble that delineated in the *Hortus Malabaricus*, but the plant is neither ſo luxuriant or ſucculent.

I have had a large quantity of this ſpice gathered for me, and have generally uſed it for many months; but never could perceive any ſenſible difference between it and that of the Eaſt whether uſed either in cookery or ſeaſoning.

To gather any quantities of this aromatic, it muſt be picked when full grown, and before it ripens; for, like the Pimento, the Camela and moſt other ſpicy grains, it grows ſoft and ſucculent by maturity, and demits the purgent flavour that recommends it while in the full grown ſtate: it may be then dried in the ſun like the Pimento, and left adhering to the natural ſpikes, which ſeem to have the ſame flavour and pungency with the grain itſelf, and are as eaſily ground in the mill.

The leaves and tender ſhoots of this plant are frequently uſed in diſcutient baths and fomentations, and ſometimes pounded and applied with ſucceſs to foul ulcers: the root is warm, and may be ſucceſsfully adminiſtered as a reſolutive, ſudorific or diaphoretic; but it muſt anſwer beſt in a diluted ſtate, ſuch as in infuſions or light decoctions: which, however, may be varied in degrees of ſtrength as occaſion requires. I do not know of any diobſtruent of this nature that anſwers better in dropſies, or lighter obſtructions from a lentor or inertion.

PIPER 2. *Arboreum erectum geniculatum, foliis cordato-acuminatis ad petiolum inequalibus.*

Piper *Foliis ovatis ſeptem-nerviis oblongiuſculis acuminatis, petiolis bidentatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

Piper qui Saururus *Foliis ſepti-nerviis oblongo-acuminatis.* Thez. Zey. t. 83. f. 2.

Piper *Longum arboreum altius, &c.* Slo. Cat. 44. & H. t. 87.

The Elder-tree.

This ſhrub has been generally confounded with the foregoing, but it grows more luxuriantly, and riſes commonly by a ſtreight ſlender and geniculated branched ſtem to the height of twelve or fifteen feet, or more; the ſpikes are always inconſiderable in this ſpecies, and the leaves not even at the botttom, running always further along the foot-ſtalk on one ſide.

PIPER 3. *Fruteſcens diffuſum flexile, foliis ovatis venis plurimis obliquè arcuatis refertis.*

Piper *Foliis ovato-lanceolatis, nervis alternis, ſpicis uncinatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The ſmaller tufted Piper with oval leaves.

This plant is pretty frequent in the low lands, and ſeldom riſes above ſeven or eight feet from the ground; the leaves are whitiſh underneath.

PIPER 4. *Fruteſcens minus, foliis amplioribus nitidis ovatis ad baſem inequaliter porrectis, ſpicâ longiori equali.*

Piper *Longum arboreum foliis latiſſimis.* Slo. Cat. 45. & H. t. 88.

Jaborandi *Quarta.* Piſ. 216.

An, Piper *Longum off.* & Pk. t. 104. f. 4.

The Piper with large ſmooth leaves and even ſpikes.

This plant ſeldom riſes above ſix or ſeven feet, and is eaſily known by its large ſmooth and ſhining leaves: it is found in *St. Mary's,* and *St. Elizabeth's,* and grows moſt commonly in ſhady places and a gravelly ſoyl.

CLASS III.

Of the Triandria, or Vegetables that have three diſtinct Filaments or male generative Parts in every Flower.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have three Filaments, and one Stile or female Part in each Flower.

BOERHAAVIA 1. *Diffuſa, foliis ſubrotundis ſubtus cinereis, fructu ſtriato aſpero.*

Boerhaavia *Foliis ovatis.* L. H. C. *& caule diffuſo.* Sp. Pl.
Valerianella *Curaſavica* Pk. t. 113. f. 7.
Boerhaavia *Varia.* Houſt. *apud* Miller.
Valerianella *Folio ſubrotundo, &c.* Slo. Cat.
Talu Dama *H. M.* p. 7. t. 46.

Hogweed.

This plant grows in every part of the Savannas; the ſtalk ſhoots from an oblong fleſhy root, and riſes commonly to the height of two feet and a half or better; the flowers are red, and diſpoſed in the form of an umbrella at the end of its ſlender riſing branches. The weed is frequently gathered for the hogs, and thought to be very fattening and wholeſome food for them; but they ſeldom eat the root.

BOERHAAVIA 2. *Sarmentoſa, floribus herbaceis diandris campanulatis, foliis ſucculentis obtusè triangularibus, fructu ad apicem verucoſo.*

Boerhavia *Alſines folio ſcandens.* Houſt. *apud* Miller.

The creeping branched Hogweed with ſucculent leaves.

This plant is common in the low lands, and grows every where among the buſhes in the Savannas, about *Kingſton*; it runs frequently three or four yards in length, and throws out a number of ramified branches as it creeps: the leaves are ſucculent and of a pale greeniſh colour, and the flowers of a dirty yellow: the fruit is oblong and echinated round the top, but ſmooth below. I have been induced to place this genus here becauſe I have always found the parts of the flowers to be conſtantly and regularly the ſame in theſe climates, tho' they are frequently obſerved to vary in the *European* gardens.

ANTIDESMA 1. *Fruticoſa, ramulis teretibus, racemis laxis terminalibus.*

Berberis *Fructu* arbor *baccifera, &c.* Slo. Cat. 170.
Hirtella *L. Gen.*
An, Antideſma *Alexiteria ejuſdem.* Sp. Pl.

The ſhruby Antideſma with ſlender branches.

This ſhrub is pretty frequent about *St. Mary's,* and ſeldom riſes above eight or nine feet from the ground; the leaves are of an oval form, pointed, and placed in an alternate

ternate order along the branches; it has not been put to any uſe here yet, tho' probably the ſame whoſe alexiterial qualities have been tried and atteſted from the Eaſt.

I have been induced to make uſe of *Burman's* appellation as more expreſſive of the virtues of this plant, which I think ſhould be the principal ſource from whence the names of vegetables ought to be derived, when they are remarkably noted for any.

COMOCLADIA 1. *Caudice ſimplici quandoque brachiato, fronde comoſâ pinnatâ; floribus confertis ſeſſilibus, racemis alaribus.*

Prunus *Racemoſa, caudice non ramoſo, &c.* Slo. Cat. 184. & Hiſt. t. 131, & 222.

The Maiden Plumb-tree.

This tree ſeldom grows to any conſiderable thickneſs; it is frequent in the low lands, and riſes by a ſimple, or ſimply divided ſlender ſtalk to the height of twelve or ſixteen feet, and is furniſhed with many oval pinnated leaves about the top; theſe are pretty large and hang regularly on the ſides of long proportioned ribs, from whoſe alæ ſpring ſo many, or more, ſlender branched ſpikes, on which the flowers grow in groops at diſtant intervals. The botanic characters of this plant have not been yet known, for which reaſon I have inſerted them here at length.

Periantium. *Monophyllum parvum, ad baſem ferè tripartitum, laciniis patentibus.*

Corolla. *Monopetala, tripartita patens, laciniis ovatis ferè equalibus inciſuris calicis oppoſitis.*

Stamina *Filamenta tria equalia breviora, ex inciſuris floris orta, antheræ ſubrotundæ.*

Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum minimum, umbilico carnoſo cinctum; ſtylus nullus, ſtigma obtuſum.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca oblonga ſubarcuata ſucculenta.*

Semen. *Nucleus oblongus bilobus, nauco proprio perdurato tectus.*

This tree is propagated both by the joint and ſeed; the fruit is eatable, though not inviting, and the wood hard, of a fine grain and reddiſh colour. The whole plant grows ſo like the *Spathe* in form, diſpoſition and foliage, that they are generally confounded under the ſame name, and diſtinguiſhed with difficulty when out of bloom; nor could I be yet certain which is the true timber-tree; but one of them certainly is one of the hardeſt woods and of the fineſt grain of any in *America*; it is however, only fit for ſmall pieces of workmanſhip, being ſeldom above three or four inches in diameter.

It is remarkable that in this, and ſome other *American* plants, where a fleſhy umbilicus ſurrounds the germen, the pulp of the ſucceeding berry is not formed by the calix, but by the ſwelling navel of the flower: this is the caſe in the green-heart plumbs, &c.

MELOTRIA 1. *Scandens, foliis obtusè triangularibus ſubcrenatis, fructu glabro.*

Melotria L. Gen. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

Cucumis *Minima fructu ovali nigro levi.* Slo. Cat. 103. & H. t. 142.

The ſmall Melotria with black ſmooth berries.

This plant is nearly allied to the cucumber tribe, from which it is diſtinguiſhed only by its hermaphrodite flowers; it is common enough in the low lands, and generally found creeping or climbing occaſionally. It is remarkable for its ſlender ſtalk and ſmall black oval berries.

TAMI-

TAMARINDUS 1. *Diffuſus, foliolis pinnatis, pinnis diſtichis alternis.*
Tamarindus Ray *Hiſt.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Tamarindus *Muſei & Thez.* Zeyl.
Tamarindus *Gerhardi emaculati, &c.* Slo. Cat. 147.
Tamarindus Pluck. t. 64, f. 4.
Tamarindus & Caranda Bontii, p. 94. & Intay. Pif. 157.
Balem Pulli. *H. M.* P. 3. t. 23.

In floribus hujus plantæ ſtaminacompreſſa ſunt, uno verſu diſpoſita, & ad medietatem connexa; petalumque ſuperius, majus rigidum, difforme & obtuſum. Ad Diadelphias *prope accedit.*

The Tamarind-tree.

This tree is pretty common in *Jamaica*, and indeed in all our ſugar colonies, but thrives moſt luxuriantly in the gravelly bottoms of *St. Chriſtophers*. Its fruit and leaves are equally cooling: the latter are ſometimes uſed in ſubacid infuſions, but the other is moſt generally preſerved with ſugar or ſyrup, and kept in that ſtate throughout the year by moſt families: It is a gentle grateful cooller and laxative, and much coveted by all new-comers: It is ſometimes uſed in common diluting drinks, and frequently enters as an ingredient in punch, which then ſeldom fails to open the body. *Alpinus* ſays, that the decoction of the leaves kills the worms in children, but with what certainty, I am not able to determine: It is however obſerved, that moſt auſtere vegetable juices do deſtroy them more or leſs in theſe warm climates.

This plant is a ſenſitive, in ſome degree, and cloſes up its leaves on the approach of cold, or moiſt and heavy air.

COMMELINA 1. *Erecta major ſimplex; floribus conglomeratis pedunculo longiori incidentibus.*
Commelina *Corollis equalibus, foliis ovato-lanceolatis ſubciliatis.* L. H. Upſ. & Sp. Pl.
Periclimenum *Erectum herbaceum, &c.* Slo. Cat. & H. tab. 147.
Zanonia *Plumeri.* t. 38.

The larger erect Commelina with long Flower-ſtalks.

This plant is frequent enough in the ſhady mountains, and riſes generally to the height of three feet, or better, above the root. The ſtalk is ſimple, and furniſhed from ſpace to ſpace, with large lanceolated leaves that ſtand on vaginated foot-ſtalks: From the upper vaginæ and immediately under the main body of the leaves, riſe the peduncles or foot-ſtalks of the flowers; theſe are generally pretty long, and furniſhed with one or two ſmaller leaves about the middle, but at the top they are charged with a group of flowers diſpoſed cloſely together.

Tho' I think this plant differs widely from the other ſpecies of the Commelina, both in diſpoſition and appearance, I have ranged it here, according to cuſtom; but ſhall add its Botanic characters, as they appeared in the freſh plants growing in their native ſoil.

Periantium. *Preter folia floralia, nullum.*
Corolla. *Monopetala infundibuliformis; pedamen imperforatum; limbus in ſex lacinias ovetas ſectus, laciniis tribus interioribus majoribus & corollam referentibus, ceteris exterioribus & calicis quaſi vicem ſupplentibus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta ſex fere equalia, quorum tria flore paulo longiora ſunt antheriſque ſagittatis referta.*
Piſtulum *Germen ſubrotundum, parvum, obtuſe trigonum, in fundo floris ſitum, ſtilus ſimplex longitudine ſtaminum, ſtigma ampliatum & quaſi trilobum.*

Pericarpium. *Poſt delapſum ſtaminum corolla connivet capſulamque involvit ſubrotundam obtuſe trigonam trilocularem; & abit in baccam ſuccolentam obverſe-ovatam, & oblique pedunculatam.*

Semin. *Unum vel alteram in ſingulo loculamento capſulæ obvolutæ.*

COMMELINA 2. *Procumbens foliis lanceolato-ovatis, floribus paucioribus, petalis duobus majoribus.*

Commelina Plum. Gen. t. 38.

Commelina *Corollis inequalibus, foliis ovato-lanceolatis acutis, caule procumbenti glabro.* L. Sp. Pl.

Veatla-Caitu *H. M.* P. 7. t. 58. & Ephemerum *bengalenſe.* Pk. t. 27. 3.

The broad-leaf'd Commelina.

This plant is very common in the middle lands; it grows in beds, and creeps generally along the ground, throwing out a great number of leaves and ſmall branches towards the top. It is accounted an excellent food for moſt ſorts of cattle, eſpecially thoſe that give milk.

COMMELINA 3. *Erecta ſimplex anguſti folia, floribus ſingularibus.*

An, Commelina *Petalis tribus majoribus equalibus.* L. H. C.

Ephemerum *Phalangoides maderaſpatens minimum, &c.* Pk. t. 27. f. 4.

This plant ſeldom riſes above the height of nineteen or twenty inches: It is pretty common in the mountains of *Weſtmorland*, but I have not ſeen it any other part of the Iſland.

SCIRPUS 1. *Minimus nudus, capitulo ſtricto ovato, radice fibroſâ.*

Scirpus *Culmo tereti nudo ſetiformi, ſpica ſubgloboſa.* L. Sp. Pl.

Et Scirpus *Culmo tereti nudo ſetiformi, ſpica ovata bivalvi ejuſdem.*

Juncelli *Omnium minimi, &c.* Pk. t. 40. f. 7.

The ſmall Wire-ruſh.

SCIRPUS 2. *Minimus nudus, capitulo ſtricto terminali, radice ſquamoſa.*

Juncus *Parvus paluſtris, &c.* Pk. t. 40. f. 6.

The larger Wire-ruſh.

Both theſe little plants are very frequent in the ſwamps of *Jamaica*, eſpecially thoſe near *Kingſton*; the former grows commonly to the height of three or four inches, but the latter is more luxuriant, and riſes generally to ſix or eight.

SCIRPUS 3. *Culmo rotundo nudo; ſpica ſtricta oblonga terminali.*

Scirpus *Culmo tereti nudo, ſpica ſubovata & ſubgloboſa.* L. Sp. P.

The aphyllous round-ſhanked Scirpus, or Ruſh.

SCIRPUS 4. *Culmo triquetro nudo, ſpica ſtricta oblonga, terminali.*

The aphyllous Scirpus with a triangular Stalk.

Both theſe plants are frequent in all the ſhallow ſtanding waters of the Iſland, eſpecially thoſe to the eaſt and weſt of *Kingſton:* the ſtalks of both are almoſt hollow, and partitioned by frequent tranſverſe Septa. The Botanic characters of them are more or leſs particular, and generally appear in this manner, *viz.*

Re-

Receptaculum Commune. *Oblongum, ſquamis numeroſis anguſtis obſitum, quod flores ſingulares colligit in ſpicam ſtrictam oblongam.*

Corolla, *Nulla.* Stam. *filamenta tria vel pauciora longa tenuia, anthenis longis inſtructa.*

Nectaria. *Filamenta quinque vel ſex ſtilo breviora rugoſa erecta attenuata, infra baſem geminis enata.*

Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum breve, ſtilo conico bifido inſtructum; ſtigmata oblonga decedentia, ultra ſquamas porrecta.*

Pericarpium. *Nullum*; ſemina *ſolitaria orbiculata compreſſa.*

SCIRPUS 5. *Major rotundus, paniculâ terminali, ſpicillis compreſſis pedunculis tenuioribus & longioribus incidentibus.*

Juncus *Levis, &c.* Slo. Cat. 37.
Scirpus *Lacuſtris Altiſſimus.* Tournef. & L. flo. Lap.

The flat-panicled Bullruſh.

This plant is very like the common Bullruſh; I have met with it in the mountains of *St. Mary's*, where it grew extreamly well, but was probably planted there. The ſoil in which I obſerved it was rich, and beſtrewed with aſhes about the root.

SCIRPUS 6. *Major rotundus, paniculâ terminali ſpicillis ovatis tumentibus pedunculis compreſſis.*

Scirpus *Culmo tereti nudo, ſpicis ovatis plurimis pedunculatis terminalibus.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Bullruſh with oval Panicles.

This plant is common about the ferry, and grows every where in the banks of the river; it is very like the foregoing in appearance, but eaſily diſtinguiſhed from it by the oval and roundiſh form of the Spicillæ, or leſſer parts of the Panicle, which, in that, are long, narrow, and compreſſed.

CYPERUS 1. *Pratenſis minor paniculis conglobatis, ſpicillis compreſſis diſtiche imbricalis.*

Gramen *Cyperoides ſpicis compactis ſubrotundis.* Slo. Cat. & H. t. 79.
Gramen *Cyperoides pumilum, &c.* Pk. Phy. t. 191, f. 8, & 192, f. 2.

The ſmalleſt Graſſy Cyperus or Sedge.

This plant is common in the lower lands of *Jamaica*, and ſeldom riſes more than nine or ten inches above the ground. Its outward panicles ſtand upon foot-ſtalks, but the middle one is largeſt, and fixed to the end of the ſtem; each however is compoſed of a number of ſmall compreſſed Spicillæ that ſtand in a radiated form.

CYPERUS 2. *Minimus pratenſis paniculo ſtricto ſingulari, foliis involucri ternis.*

The ſmall Cyperus with a ſingle Head.

This little plant is ſometimes found in the lower lands, and ſeldom riſes above three or four inches from the root; the ſtalk is ſimple, triangular, vaginated at the bottom, and furniſhed with three leaves above; the flowers appear in this manner.

Periantium. *Gluma bivalvis brevis uniflora perſiſtens, valvis oblongis patentibus.*

Corolla

Corolla. *Gluma bivalvis, valvulis oblongis carinatis compreſſis.*
Semen. *Unicum orbiculatum compreſſum.*

CYPERUS 3. *Maximus aſſurgens, culmo rotundiori, panicula ſparſa quandoque monſtroſa; ſpicillis compreſſis diſtiche imbricatis.*
Cyperus. *Maximus panicula foliacea.* Slo. Cat. 35. & H. t. 74. f. 1.

The largeſt foliaceous Cyperus.

This plant grows in all the low lands near the *Caymanas*; and riſes commonly to the height of five feet, or better: It ſeeds but ſeldom, but in the room of theſe it bears a large foliated top that is divided and ſubdivided into two or three ſeries of umbellæ, each growing gradually ſmaller as they riſe towards the ſummit, where every little radius ends in a few leaves. It ſeems to be the papyrus of *Stapel*, in his notes on *Theophraſtus*.

CYPERUS 4. *Major umbellatus, paniculis laxis, ſpicillis teretibus, culmo triquetro.*
Cyperus. *Panicula maxima ſparſa, &c.* Slo. Cat. 35, & H. t. 75.

The larger Sedge with a triangular Stalk and looſe Panicle.

CYPERUS 5. *Major, culmo ſubtriquetro, panicula ampla ſparſa, foliis involucri longiſſimis.*

This plant is very like the foregoing, of which it may be only a variation. They are both very common in the lower lands, and ſeldom riſe above two feet and a half from the root, tho' the leaves are often more than that in length.

CYPERUS 6. *Major ſubtriquetrus, paniculis oblongis ſtrictioribus.*
Cyperus. *Maximus, panicula minus ſparſa, &c,* Slo. Cat. 35, & H. t. 9.

The large Cyperus with a more compact Panicle.

CYPERUS 7. *Humilior, foliis involucri albo longitudinaliter faſciatis.*
Gramen *Cyperioides ſpica compacta alba, &c.* Slo. Cat. 36, & H. t. 78.

The variegated Graſſy Cyperus.

CYPERUS 8. *Culmo erecto tereti ſubſtriato, foliis teretibus canaliculatis.*

The Ruſh Cyperus.

This plant is very common between *Kingſton* and *Hunts-bay*; the ſtalk is very ſlender, and ſeldom riſes above two feet and a half: it grows in large tufts, and the leaves, tho' very ſlender, are nearly of the ſame length with the ſtalk.

CYPERUS 9. *Erectus cylindraceus ſubteres umbellatus, ſpicillis compreſſis diſtichè imbricatis & radiatis.*
An, Cyperus *Umbellatus, &c.* Pk. t. 191, f. 4, vel 415, f. 4.

The larger erect field Cyperus with a ſlender Stem.

CYPERUS 10. *Erectus teres, ſpicillis ſtrictis ovatis, exterioribus pedunculatis confertim naſcentibus.*
Gramen *Junceum aquaticum geniculatum, &c.* Slo. Cat. 37, & H. t. 75.

Cyperus

Juncus. *Minor barbadenſis, &c.* Pk. t. 197, f. 8.

The ſlender aquatic Cyperus.

CYPERUS 11. *Odoratus viſcoſus ſubteres maritimus, ſpicillis compreſſis conglobatis & radialis.*
Cyperus *Longus odoratus, &c.* Slo. Cat. 35, & H. t. 75.

The ſcented Cyperus with clammy Leaves.

All theſe ſpecies are found in the lower lands and ſwamps of *Jamaica:* the laſt ſort grows generally near the ſea; it has a ſtrong, but agreeable ſmell, feels clammy while young, and riſes commonly to the height of two feet, or better. It is pretty frequent to the eaſt of *Kingſton.*

SECT. II.

Of ſuch as have three Filaments, and two Stiles in every Flower.

BOBARTIA 1. *Spicis capitalis, involucro majori folioſo tectis.*
An, Bobartia, *&c.* L. flo. Zey, & Sp. Pl.

The large-headed Graſs.

This graſſy plant grows very rank in and about the *Gully,* that runs to the eaſt of *Kingſton,* and is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its large foliated heads.

SACCHARUM 1. *Geniculatum & ſucculentum, paniculâ ſpatioſâ.*
Saccharum *Floribus paniculatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Arundo *Saccarifera* C. B. *&c.* Slo. Cat. 31. & H. t. 66.
Taca-Mara Piſ. Pag. 108.

The Sugar Cane.

It is not probable that this plant was much known to the antients, their *Sacchar, Saccaron, Saccharon,* and *Sachar-Mambu,* being more likely the produce of that large prickly reed, which ſtill ſupplies moſt of the inhabitants of the eaſtern provinces of *Aſia,* with that delicious juice which they call *Mambu* to this day. That plant grows commonly in thoſe parts of *Aſia* that extend along the eaſtern ſeas, and has been always known to ſupply the inhabitants of thoſe parts with a pleaſant drink, which they have ſometimes found intoxicating *(a)*; but as few vegetable juices are endowed with this quality before they are fermented, and that the other productions of this plant retain no marks of a narcotic nature, we may conclude that the people have been at all times uſed to ferment this juice; but whether this happened while the liquor was ſtill running from the tree; (for we have no reaſon to imagine it was ever had by any other means than by inciſion, or tapping) or that it had been laid by on purpoſe, is uncertain; it is however probable both from the quantity and appearance of the *Sacchar (b)* of the antients, that it was only the concreted oil and eſſential ſalts of that part of the juice that continued to dribble from theſe wounds, after the principal drains had been finiſhed, which had criſtalined about the ſcar, and along the body of the reed; or the produce of ſmall quantities of the juice expoſed to the more intenſe action of the ſun or fire: for the gummy

(*a*) Nearchum apud Strabo, Lib. 15.
(*b*) Diaſcorides, apud Mat. Ca. 55. Galen: de Medicamentis ſimplicibus, & Pliny, Lib. 12, Ch. 8.

appearance and concreted form (*a*) with which it has been deſcribed, ſerve alike to prove it of this nature; and if we conſider the various accounts left us by the moſt exact antient writers both of the ſalt and the juice, we ſhall certainly have no reaſon to doubt its being really ſo.

The true ſugar-cane ſeems to have been originally a native of the *Canary Iſlands*, and firſt known to the inhabitants of *Europe* in the times of the *Romans*; for what *Pliny* records (*b*) of *Juba's* account of the *Fortunate Iſlands*, if rightly conſidered, will undoubtedly leave us but little room to doubt of either. It has not however, been propagated or known any better among us for many ages after; and probably continued ſo until the *Spaniards* and *Portugueze* began to trade round the coaſt of *Africa*, and had frequent occaſions to call at thoſe iſlands; from whence they firſt brought this plant into *Spain* and *Portugal*, where it was regularly cultivated as well as in their foreign ſettlements. But though ſugar had been made from it in many parts, eſpecially in *Madera*, *St. Thomas's*, and the *Canary Iſlands*, they were but poorly ſupplied in *Europe*, until *Columbus* made the diſcovery of *America*, and this plant had been introduced and cultivated there, as it was, by that time, in many parts of the *Eaſt Indies*, and along the coaſts of *Africa*, where it now grows almoſt without culture in every rich and fertile field.

The culture of this plant, which now employs the principal part of the inhabitants of the ſouthern colonies of *America*, and ſupplies the moſt conſiderable branches of their exports, next deſerves our attention.

To ſucceed well in the culture of the ſugar-cane, and to raiſe it ſo as to anſwer both your labour and expectation, the ground you pitch upon muſt be rich and deep, the bottom cloſe, the mould free, and the ſituation warm; and diſpoſed ſo that you may expect a moderate ſhare of every rain or dew that falls, without being too remote from a market or a ſhiping-place. Your ſoyl thus choſe, cleared, and ready for the cane; you muſt next conſider your ſtrength, calculate juſtly what quantity of land you may be able to plant annually, compute how many acres of canes your ſtrength and conveniencies will allow you to manufacture the produce of one year with another; and divide the manureable part of your eſtate accordingly into three, four, five or ſix parts; but you may be more free where the ground is obſerved to produce a kind plant and to rattoon well.

Your land being thus laid out, and one of the parts divided into convenient pieces with proper intervals; you begin to hole, and continue to open the ground gradually until the planting ſeaſon comes on, and your mould be well ſunned. To have a piece of ground regularly holed, as the beſt planters are now obſerved to do, it muſt be lined out into oblong ſquares of about three feet breadth, and each of theſe marked again with a ſmall piece of ſtick or twig at every three feet diſtance; by which means the whole field is ſoon divided into leſſer areas, each containing ſeven or nine ſquare feet according to your choſen diſtances: theſe are ſeverally dug up and the mould raiſed on the banks between them; but you ſeldom open deeper than four or five inches from the ſurface.

This plant is propagated by the gem, and people that cultivate it carefully have ſpare pieces to ſupply them with plants in the latter ſeaſons, theſe are regularly drawn, cut into juncks proportionate *(c)* to the length of the holes, and placed three or four *(d)* parallel to each other, or in a triangle in the bottom of each: but it is re-

(*a*) *Diaſcorides* & *Galen*, &c. loco citato.

(*b*) *Plin.* Lib. VI. cap. xxxii.

(*c*) The beſt plants for this purpoſe are thoſe had from the tops of the cane, and cut ſo as to have two clear ſprouting eyes on one ſide, and three on the other, for they are always cut ſlanting; the plants taken from the body of the cane ought to have three eyes on one ſide and four on the other, as they are more liable to die in the ground.

(*d*) Poorer lands require four or five juncks, but two or three are generally ſufficient in a rich mellow ſoyl.

markable,

markable, that the upper joints of full grown canes, or thoſe that are covered by the leaves and yet ſoft and tender, anſwer beſt for this purpoſe, and are always uſed when they plant towards the end of the crop-ſeaſon. The plants thus diſpoſed, are covered from the neighbouring banks, but the mould is ſeldom raiſed above two inches over them in any dry and looſe ſoyl, the remainder being left to be added occaſionally at the different weedings. In ſtiff and clayey lands the holes ought to be ſomewhat deeper, and a part of the mould upon the banks to be lodged between the plants and the bottom, the remainder being employed to cover them to the height of two or three inches, which will always leave the ſurface of your field level.

The beſt ſeaſon for planting the ſugar-cane is about the month of *Auguſt*, where the ground is found ſtiff or chilly; but *September* and *October* are obſerved to anſwer better where the ſoyl is free and warm, which is generally the caſe where the mould lies deep over a marly or gravelly bottom; and then you may expect your canes to come in ſeaſonably in the beginning of the ſecond year, which is the beſt and uſual ſeaſon for making of ſugar. The latter part of this, and the beginning of the enſuing year is generally employed in building of the neceſſary works and other conveniencies, if theſe be not already provided; and in the following ſeaſons you hole and plant another part or diviſion of the manureable lands, and prepare all neceſſaries for boiling early the enſuing ſeaſon.

But where the ground has been opened and in uſe, it generally requires more care to anſwer your expectation; fallowing and dunging, become requiſite, though they ſeldom fail to overpay the toil; and peculiar care ſhould be taken to adapt the manure to the nature of the ſoil: dung, ſand and mixtures, anſwer in the different ſorts of poorer glebes; and burnings and lime have been always obſerved to quicken vegetation in chilly loams.

The ſeaſon being now come, and every thing in order about the works, the Negroes are provided with bills, and ordered into the moſt forward field to cut canes; this they perform very dexterouſly, they part the plants pretty near the root, chop off the tops, and leave the ſtalks in irregular parcels to be collected and tied together by the binders; theſe are again taken up by others and put into carts, cradles or other vehicles to be carried to the mill, where the juice is expreſſed by paſſing them to and fro between three perpendicular rollers caſed with ſteel; this, by a declivity formed in the bridge-tree is conveyed to the firſt ciſtern, and ſtrained in its paſſage through a baſket lined with hair-cloth, but this is ſeldom regarded in *Jamaica*: when this is full, the liquor is diſcharged by a tap placed in the bottom of the ciſtern, and conveyed by proper ſpouts or gutters to a large ciſtern, or immediately to the firſt clarifier in the boiling-houſe, where it ſhould be alſo ſtrained and tempered; the former, however, is ſeldom regarded in *Jamaica*, but the latter is always requiſite in the manufacture of ſugar, and generally done there by mixing a ſmall quantity of good quick-lime in powder, or ſome ſtrong lime-water with the juice after it is put in the clarifier: the fire is then raiſed gradually, and continued in a moderate ſtate until moſt of the filth and naſtineſs with which the juices have been charged riſes to the top, and is ſcummed off by ſhallow perforated copper ſkimmers: then it is again ſtrained, by ſome, through a thick coarſe blanket, and boiled to a proper conſiſtence in the adjoining coppers: but during this operation the fire (*e*) muſt be conſtantly kept very quick, and the liquor ſhifted gradually, as it thickens, from one copper to another, until it arrives at the ſmalleſt, where it is perfected, while the others are conſtantly ſupplied from behind: and as it is apt to ſwell and boil over the rim of the

(*e*) The Juices of the Cane differ very much according to the ſoyl and the ſeaſons; for when theſe have been wet, or that moiſt and chilly, the juice is wateriſh and poor, and requires a great deal of boiling and a ſmart active fire, which obliges the planters of *Jamaica* (where the juice is frequently poor) to ſupply themſelves with large quantities of acceſſory fuel from the woods; but where the juice is rich and kind, as it is generally in *St. Chriſtopher's*, *&c.* the litter or thraſh that comes from the mill is frequently more than ſufficient for both coppers and ſtills, and the juice will often begin to granulate in the ſecond tetch.

copper while in a viſcid ſtate, it muſt be kept in conſtant, and ſometimes violent agitation with the ſkumming or larger ladles, until it begins to granulate.

When the liquor has acquired a due conſiſtence, it is put into broad ſhallow wooden coolers; and after it has obtained a proper and ſtronger conſiſtence there, is carried in tubs or other veſſels and emptied into pots, barrels or hogſheads, according to the conveniency or fancy of the planter; theſe are placed on ſtanchions underlaid with convenient ſlanting platforms and ciſterns to receive the molaſſes, which continues to dribble through every hole and crevice for ſome days, but care is always taken to leave proper vents for the diſcharge of this glutinous juice, which, otherwiſe would ſpoil the grain colour and conſiſtence of the ſugar.

When they have cut as many acres, and manufactured as much of this commodity as their ſtrength and ſeaſons will permit, they begin to hole, plant and weed again; but where the ſoyl is rich and kind, this labour is much leſs, for the ſuckers that ſhoot from the roots left in the ground the foregoing ſeaſon, which are generally called rattoons, grow often ſo luxuriant and rich, as to contribute much towards the crop of the enſuing year, nay, are ſometimes found almoſt equal to the firſt plants, and in a very rich ſoyl frequently continue to anſwer for many years: but in poorer grounds thoſe of the firſt year only are made into ſugar, and the growth of the ſecond ſerves for plants or is thrown up.

We ſhall now give ſome account of the manufacture of rum, another principal commodity obtained from this valuable plant.

In the manufacture of the former commodity, the courſe and order of the operation prevented my having mentioned the gradual addition of juice, that is conſtantly ſupplied in a regular ſucceſſion from the firſt clarefiers to the laſt copper, which is hung immediately over the fire-hole, that it may be the more readily managed as occaſion requires, without retarding the proceſs in the other coppers, or raiſing the rarefaction to too great a height; this ſucceſſion continues until all the liquor of the day is boiled off, which holds often until late at night; and then the coppers are charged with water gradually, and the fires extinguiſhed as the liquor is ſhifted forwards: the coppers are well waſhed with this water early the enſuing morning *(f)* to make them fit for the labours of the day; and the waſhings diſcharged into the common ſpouts or gutters that convey the ſkimmings of the juice, by which they are carried to a proper receiver in the ſtill-houſe.

The general method and proportion in which the ingredients that yields this ſpirit are mixed and compounded, is, as follows, *viz.*

Take one third ſkimmings, one third water from the waſhings, and one third cool and clear lees to warm and ferment the whole, but though this, with an after addition of a few gallons of molaſſes, be the general proportion now in uſe, it may be varied with good effect by a judicious diſtiller: when theſe ingredients are put together pretty cool, and well mixed, the fermentation begins ſoon, and will riſe in twenty four hours to a proper height for admitting the firſt change of molaſſes, which is about three gallons for every hundred gallons of the waſh or liquor; this enriches the mixture, thickens the fermentation, and about four and twenty hours afterwards it is fit for the ſecond and laſt charge which is nearly the ſame quantity with the firſt; but care muſt be taken to give it this ſupply before the fermentation abates, for otherwiſe the liquor will grow ſluggiſh and never yield a due proportion of ſpirit. The fermentation falls gradually after the fourth or fifth day, and when the liquor grows fine, and comes to throw up its air-bubbles clear and ſlowly, it is fit for the ſtill, where the ſpirit is drawn off by a conſtant equal fire, during which

(f) This is the general method in the Windward Iſlands, but in *Jamaica* they rarely cool the coppers above once a week.

great

great care ſhould be taken to keep the water cool about the worm, for the more it is ſo the ſtronger the ſpirit will be *(g)* the more in quantity and the mellower.

But though this be the common proportion and method of manageing the ingredients of which rum is made, a great many planters who diſtil conſiderable quantities of that ſpirit yearly, mix up their liquors in the following manner, and take three parts of water, one and a half molaſſes, and as much lees: but this requires a long fermentation, which generally continues from ten to twenty days, and yields a great quantity of good ſpirit: And others who by being weak handed, neglect, or accident happen to have large quantities of bad canes, ſcald the juice and put it to the ſame uſe; but this ferments ſufficiently in about three days, and never affords either a good ſpirit or a conſiderable quantity.

The beſt managers of plantations generally get about two hundred gallons of good common proof-rum *(h)* for every three hogſheads of ſugar; this proportion muſt however vary with the cane, for in ſome plants the juice is more clammy, and throws off more ſkimmings and molaſſes than that of others.

PANICUM 1. *Silveſtre, paniculâ rariori oblongâ, ſpicis ſimplicibus uno verſu floridis.*

The ſmaller Panicum with ſimple ſpikes.

This plant grows commonly in the moſt ſhady woods, and is ſeldom ſeen in the low lands: it riſes generally to the height of two feet or better, and is furniſhed with pretty large leaves, and bearded ſpikes: ſome of its floral parts are a little different from thoſe of the other ſpecies, and inſerted here on that account.

Periantium. *Gluma bivalvis conico-ovata, valvulis ariſtâ terminatis, exteriori longiſſimâ.*

Corolla *Gluma bivalvis, extima calicinis ſimilis ſetâ minori terminata.*

PANICUM 2. *Majus, paniculâ rariori, ſpicillis longioribus uno verſu floridis.*

Gramen *Paniceum maximum, &c.* Slo. Cat. 30.

Scotch Graſs.

This plant is cultivated, and thrives very luxuriantly in all the low and marſhy lands of *Jamaica*, where it is now almoſt univerſally uſed as fodder for all their ſtabled cattle: it is planted near the towns with great care, and found to be one of the moſt beneficial productions of the Iſland; it is propagated by the joints or root, and ſet in ſmall drilled holes placed about two feet and a half aſunder; the young ſhoots begin to appear in a few days, and as they grow, they ſpread and creep along the ground, caſting a few roots, and throwing out freſh ſhoots from every joint, as they run; theſe ſoon ſupply the land, and fill the field with ſtanding plants, the only that are generally cut. It riſes variouſly according to the moiſture and luxuriance of the ſoyl, but its general growth is from two to four feet, and is fit to cut in ſix months from the firſt planting, and every month or ſix weeks after, if the ſeaſons fall in kindly, and due care be taken to keep the ground free from weeds. An acre of good land well ſtocked with this plant in a ſeaſonable part near either *Kingſton* or *Spaniſhtown*, is computed to bring in above a hundred and twenty pounds a year; and is not attended with ſo much expence or ſo many inconveniencies as when

(g) In the Windward Iſlands they lay by as much of this ſpirit as will carry a full bead, the remainder, while capable of taking fire, being put up as lower wines for a ſecond diſtillation; but in *Jamaica*, where they make all the ſpirits high proof, they generally mix the whole of the firſt diſtillations together, and paſs them over again, reſerving the lower wines of this ſecond proceſs for the ſame purpoſe.

(h) See an Eſſay upon Planterſhip, printed *Antigua*, 1750.

cultivated with any of the other productions of the Iſland; for being once planted, it holds many years; but when the main ſtalk or root grows hard and lignous, the younger ſhoots do not puſh ſo luxuriantly, and they are then obliged to plant a-new; this however becomes eaſy to them, as it is done gradually, for they generally ſupply the pieces as they clean them, and throw up every ſtubbed or failing root they find, planting a few joints in its place.

PANICUM 3. *Pratenſe minus, paniculâ laxâ pyramidatâ.*

The little Field-panicum.

This little plant ſeldom riſes above thirteen or fourteen inches; it is very common in the dry Savannas, and remarkable for its riſing branched and pyramidal panicle.

PANICUM 4. *Pratenſe, valvulâ exteriori remotâ ſetaceâ.*
An, Gramen *Arundinaceum halepenſe, &c.* Pk. t. 32. f. 1.

The Field-panicum with a branched panicle.

This plant ſeldom grows to any conſiderable height, being generally found under fifteen inches; it reſembles the *Holcus* pretty much in the form and diſpoſition of its flowers.

PANICUM 5. *Erectum minus, ſpicâ ſimplici ſetoſâ.*
Panicum *Spicâ tereti, involucris ſetaceis ſoliculatis uniſloris floſculo quadruplo longioribus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Gramen *Lagopoides, &c.* Pet. Gaz. t. 2.

The ſmaller Panicum with a ſingle head.

In this plant the *involucrum* or outward cup is divided into ſix, eight or more long capillary briſtles, which ſeem to ſupport the flower behind, and are always longer than the other parts: the cup is ſmall and ſupports two flowers, the one male with thinner valves and furniſhed with three and ſometimes four *ſtamina*; the other hemaphrodite and compoſed of two unequal valves, whereof the exterior is ſtronger, hollow and rugoſe, and contains the germen with two ſtiles adorned with oblong hairy ſtigmata, and attended by three ſhorter filaments.

The whole plant is very ſimple and ſedom riſes above twelve or fourteen inches. I have found it in the courſe of *Mammee River*.

PANICUM 6. *Paniculâ longiſſimâ, ſpicis plurimis teretibus ſimplicibus refertâ.*

The long ſpik'd ſlender Mountain-panicum.

This plant is common at Mr. *Jones's* in the mountains of *New Liguanee,* and riſes generally to the height of two or three feet; the ſtalk is ſlender, and furniſhed with many ſhort and ſimple ſpikes from below the middle to the top.

PANICUM 7. *Erectum maximum, paniculâ ſtrictâ cylindraceâ ariſtatâ.*
Panicum *Indicum ſpica longiſſima.* C. B. & Slo. Cat. 26.
Fenna H. M. P. xii. t. 79.

The Negroe Guinea-corn.

This plant is cultivated in ſeveral parts of *Jamaica*; and the more eaſily preſerved as its long ſetæ or briſtles defend it from the birds: it riſes commonly to the height of five or ſix feet, ſometimes more, is furniſhed with large graſſy leaves towards the

the bottom, and adorned with a ſimple cylindric ſpike at the top. The grain is a hearty food for labourers.

PANICUM 8. *Erectum maximum, paniculâ ſingulari erectâ ſparſâ.*
Milium *Indicum arundinaceo caule.* Slo. Cat. p. 25.
Milium *Indicum ſemine fuſco juba larga.* Muſ. & Thez. Zey.

Guinea Corn.

This plant is cultivated by moſt people in the Iſland, eſpecially in the low lands, where it ſeems to thrive beſt; it riſes generally to the height of ſix or ſeven feet, often leſs, ſometimes more, and ſhoots by a hollow jointed and foliated ſtalk: the grain is round and rarely above half or three quarters of a line in diameter, it makes a fine white flower which is very nouriſhing, and is generally uſed to feed their ſtock and Negroes in time of Scarcity.

PANICUM 9. *Erectum maximum, paniculis plurimis declinatis.*
Milium *Indicum arundinaceo caule, &c.* Slo. Cat. 25.

Guinea wheat.

This plant is very like the foregoing both in ſize, grain and appearance; it has been but lately introduced to *Jamaica*, and is diſtinguiſhed from the *Guinea* corn by its bearing ſucceſſive panicles from all the upper joints.

ARISTIDA 1. *Spicâ laxâ tenui ariſtis longiſſimis crinitâ.*
Ariſtida L. Sp. Pl.
Gramen *Avenaceum panicula minus ſparſa, &c.* Slo. Cat. 35. & H. t. 2.
Gramen *Avenaceum* Maderaſpatanum. *Pk. Phy.* t. 191. f. 3.

The bearded Graſs.

Periantium. *Gluma bivalvis uniflora ſimplex.*
Corolla. *Gluma univalvis teres convoluta, in tres ariſtas longiſſimas ſetaceas deſinens.*

This plant is frequent in *Jamaica*; and ſeldom riſes above ten or 12 inches from the ground; the ſtalk is ſlender and the panicles ſimple and bearded.

ARISTIDA 2. *Minor, panicula è ſpicis ſimplicibus compoſita, glumis hexaſetis.*

The ſmaller bearded Graſs.

This plant is ſomewhat ſmaller than the foregoing,, from which it alſo differs in the formation of ſome of the floral parts, which in this ſpecies appear in the following manner.

Periantium. *Gluma trivalvis, exterior oblonga acuminata; media amplectens & ſetis tribus brevioribus ornata; tertia linearis rimæque glumæ mediæ appoſita & tribus longioribus ſetis terminata.*

BRIZA 1. *Tenuiſſima, paniculis quaſi lanuginoſis pedunculis brevibus & tenuiſſimis incidentibus.*
Gramen *Pratenſe, foliis anguſtiſſimis, paniculo &c.* Slo. Cat. & H. t. 73.

The ſmall trembling Graſs.

This little plant ſeldom riſes above ſix or ſeven inches, and is ſuſtained by a very ſlender weakly ſtalk; it is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its delicate branches, fine leaves and downy head.

UNI-

UNIOLA 1. *Panicula ſpicillis longioribus & tenuioribus diſtichè floriferis referta.*

The ſlender Uniola with ſimple flower-ſpikes.

This plant is common in the low lands about the Angels, and riſes generally to the height of twelve or fourteen inches: it is remarkable for the length and ſlenderneſs of its delicate flower-ſpikes: the leaves of the cup are very ſmall, and ſtand in an alternate and diſtich order upon the common ſupporters.

UNIOLA 2. *Panicula longiſſima, ſpicis craſſiuſculis perbrevibus uno verſu floridis.*

The larger long panicl'd Uniola.

This plant is ſometimes met with in the hills above *Bull-bay*, where it generally riſes to the height of about three feet, and is furniſhed with many flower-ſpikes for more than half its length; theſe are pretty thick, riſe gradually one above another, and ſeldom exceed an inch and a half in length, having all the flowers on the outſide of them.

As I have met with ſome other graſſy plants in *Jamaica*, which I could not ſo readily claſs under the *Genera* already eſtabliſhed; I choſe rather to ſet them down here under the common appellation of *Gramen*, and to add a few of their more diſtinguiſhing characters; than to be at the pains of reducing them to claſſes which cannot be yet fixed ſufficiently to give univerſal ſatisfaction.

GRAMEN 1. *Bicorne repens ſpicis tenuioribus & longioribus.*

Gramen *Dactilon bicorne repens, &c.* Slo. Cat. 33, & H. 68. f. 3.

Mountain running Graſs.

Periantium. *Gluma bivalvis, valvulis anguſtiſſimis villoſis valvulis corollæ oppoſitis.*
Corolla. *Gluma bivalvis, valvulis ovatis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta tria.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum; ſtyli duo; ſtigmata cirroſa.*
Semen. *Orbiculatum compreſſum.*

This is the moſt common ſort of Graſs in the midland mountains, and grows frequently in the low lands: It is a little ſoweriſh and not liked by any ſort of brutes while green; but when it is cut and well cured, it makes excellent hay, and agrees extremely well with all labouring and ſtabled cattle. This diſcovery is owing to Mr. *Wallen*, who had frequently tried the experiment before I left *Jamaica*, and has always found it to anſwer beyond his expectation. He is a gentleman of a very happy turn of thought, and a great promoter of every ſort of curious and uſeful induſtry.

GRAMEN 2. *Cruciatum ſpicis brevioribus & craſſioribus, deorſum frugiferis.*

Gramen *Cruciatum*, Proſp. Alp.
Gramen *Dactilon ſpicis brevibus craſſis, &c.* Slo. Cat. 3.

The ſhort-ſhanked cruciated Graſs.

This plant is pretty common in the lower lands, and ſeldom riſes more than eight or ten inches from its tufted root: The *corollæ* grow three and three together, but every bunch has a common cup compoſed of two ſimple valves, and each of the flowers is ſupplied with its own beſides: It is a hardy and kind paſturage.

GRA-

GRAMEN 3. *Cruciatum aſſurgens, Spicis ſubhirſutis tenuioribus & longioribus deorſum frugiferis.*

Gramen *Dactilon Spicis gracilioribus*, &c. Slo. Cat. 33, & H. 68.
Gramen *Dactilum Americanum*, &c. Pk. t. 189, *f.* 7.
Cavara-Pulli *H. M.* P. 12, t. 74.

The long ſhanked cruciated Graſs.

This Graſs is rather more common than the foregoing: It is a diſtinct ſpecies, and grows generally to the height of fourteen or fifteen inches above the ground.

GRAMEN 4. *Majus, Culmo compreſſo nodoſo diſtiche foliato atque ramoſo.*

Gramen *geniculatum foliis brevibus*, &c. Pk. t. 189, *f.* 3.

Dutch Graſs.

This plant is very common in all the ſwampy bottoms round the Iſland, and grows ſometimes very luxuriantly in the mountains: Its ſtalk is compreſſed, and furniſhed with many leaves and branches diſpoſed in a diſtich order: It grows ſometime to the length of two or three feet; but the lower part of the ſtalk is generally obſerved to creep along the ground.

GRAMEN 5. *Minimum diſtichè foliatum, ſpicâ ſtrictiori ſimplici erectâ muticâ.*

Crab Graſs.

This elegant little plant is very common about *Hunts-bay*. The ſtalk is a little compreſſed, and ſeldom riſes above four or five inches from the root.

GRAMEN 6. *Majus aſſurgens, paniculâ longiori, ſpicis ſimplicibus compreſſis ad margines villoſis inferne frugiferis.*

The larger riſing Graſs.

Periantium. *Gluma bivalvis, valvulis orbiculatis compreſſis.*
Corolla. *Gluma bivalvis, valvulis compreſſis rigidis nitidis genitalia ſtrictè amplectentibus.*

This plant is very common at the *Angels*, and riſes generally to the height of three feet and a half, or better; it is a coarſe ſort, and not much uſed.

GRAMEN 7. *Loliaceum, panicula e ſpicis ſimplicibus teretibus conflata, ſpicillis minimis compreſſis diſtichis alternis.*

Gramen *Dactilon panicula longa ſpicis plurimis gracilioribus & longis.* Slo. Cat. 34. & H. t. 70.

The riſing Graſs with very ſlender flower-ſpikes.

This plant riſes commonly to the height of two feet and a half, and is furniſhed with a ſpreading panicle at the top, which is generally compoſed of a good many delicate ſlender ſimple ſpikes.

GRAMEN 8. *Minimum, ſpica ſimplici, calicibus echinatis.*

The ſmall *Savanna* Graſs with echinated Valves.

Periantium. *Gluma uniflora bivalvis echinata; valvula altera carinata, altera planiuſcula.*
Corolla. *Univalvis.*

This little plant grows in the *Savanna* about *Kingſton*, and ſeldom riſes more than four or five inches above the ground.

ARUNDO 1. *Erecta major, caudice bipolicaris diametri, ſpicâ ſpatioſâ.*
An, Arundo *Indica cluſi.*
An, Arundo *Indica Bambu ſpecies, altera, vel tertia.* H. M. P. V. 119.

The larger wild or Bambu Cane.

This plant is very common in the cooler ſwampy bottoms among the mountains, and riſes frequently to the height of twelve or fourteen feet from the root; it is jointed like other reeds, is about an inch and a half in diameter near the bottom, and tapers gradually to the top; the outward coat is hard and ſmooth, and the body firm, and filled with a ſofter fibrous ſubſtance: the whole ſtalk is ſtrong and elaſtic, and generally uſed for wattles in thoſe countries where they cover their houſes with tyles or thatch; for in both caſes they anſwer extremely well, and are obſerved to be better than any other ſort, as they grow daily lighter, and found to continue longer ſound. I have ſeen them yet ſtrong and perfect in ſome of thoſe houſes that have been built by the *Spaniards* in *St. Jago de la Vega*, above a hundred years ago; but theſe are moſtly covered with tyles, and ſeldom yield any acceſs to rain or moiſture, which is obſerved to deſtroy them pretty ſoon; eſpecially as the outward bark is frequently broke, in nailing them. They are alſo uſed for baſkets, but to prepare them for this purpoſe, they are obliged to ſplit them into ſlender ſlips, and to pare off the inward more pithy part, leaving none but the outward rind and lignous fibres for uſe. The tops of the more tender ſhoots of this plant are frequently pickled in *America*, and very much liked; they eat very criſp and tender.

ARUNDO 2. *Erecta major fluviatilis, culmo excavato policaris diametri.*
Arundo *Maxima folio dentato, &c.* Slo. Cat. 32.

The large hollow Reed.

This plant is pretty much like the younger ſhoots of the foregoing, both in ſize and appearance, but a diſtinct ſpecies; the joints are all hollow, and the ſtem riſes commonly to the height of ſeven or eight feet: It is frequent on the banks of *Spaniſh-town* river in the way to *Sixteen-mile walk*, as well as in ſome other parts of the Iſland, and does not ſeem to differ in any thing from the larger *Spaniſh* reed.

ARUNDO 3. *Erecta minor, panicula laxa ſpatioſa, ſpicillis diſtichis lanuginoſis.*

The Sea-ſide Reed.

This plant is found below *Oxford*, in the pariſh of *St. Thomas*'s in the Eaſt, and ſeldom riſes above three feet and a half from the ground; but it grows in a dry ſandy place near the ſea. Its peculiar characters are theſe:

Periantium. *Gluma multiflora bivalvis, valvulis porrectis acuminatis.*
Corolla. *Corollulæ glumoſæ quatuor vel quinque per ſpicillas languinoſas compreſſas diſticho ordine diſpoſita ſunt, Stigmata cirroſa.*

ARUNDO 4. *Silveſtris ramoſa tenuis paniculâ laxâ*
Gramen *Miliaceum ſilvaticum maximum ſemine albo.* Slo. Cat. 34, & H. t. 71.

The larger Millet Reed.

This plant is very common in the woods, and rifes by its ſlender and branched ſtalks frequently to the height of ſix or ſeven feet, but is generally ſupported by the neighbouring buſhes. It is a hearty and agreeable fodder for all manner of cattle.

ARUNDO 5. *Tenuiſſima altiſſimè ſcandens, foliis minimis rigidis acuminatis, ramulis minoribus verticillatis.*

An, Arundo *Volubilis Indica quæ Panambu-valli*. H. M. P. 7. f. 99.

The ſlender climbing Reed.

This plant grows only in the moſt cool and lofty parts of the Iſland, and is commonly found in the *Blue-mountains*, and thoſe of *New Liguanee*: it riſes generally to the top of the higheſt trees in the neighbourhood, and frequently demits a few of its more ſlender branches again to the ground; theſe are very tough and flexile and ſeldom exceed the thickneſs of a ſmall pack-thread, but all the joints are full and pithy: it is commonly found in large tufts; I could never ſee any of its flowers.

SECT. III.

Of ſuch as have three Filaments and three Stiles in every Flower.

HOLOSTEUM 1. *Foliis orbiculatis oppoſitis, racemis laxis terminalibus remotis.*

Holoſteum *Foliis ſubcordatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Alcine *Americana Numelariæ folio, &c.* Slo. Cat. 87.

The larger *American* Chickweed.

This plant is common, and thrives very luxuriantly in many parts of *Jamaica.* It grows in tufts and ſeldom riſes above ten or twelve inches from the ground: the ſmaller birds feed much upon the ſeeds, but it is ſeldom put to any other uſe there. Large wads of this plant taken freſh and heated over an eaſy fire, make very ſucceſsful applications in hard and painful ſwellings; for they generally relax the parts, and diſpoſe the obſtructions to a reſolution.

HOLOSTEUM 2. *Diandrum petalis integris, foliis minoribus obovatis; petiolis & caulibus marginatis.*

The ſmaller Chickweed with two Filaments.

This plant is not common in *Jamaica:* the flowers have but two filaments each, and theſe are placed in the ſame line with the *petals* or leaves of the flower, which are five in number as well as the diviſions of the cup. The plant is very ſmall and ſeldom riſes above ſix or ſeven inches from the ground.

MOLLUGO 1. *Minima repens, foliis linearibus verticillatis, floribus quinariis pedunculatis confertis.*

An, Molugo *Foliis verticillatis cuneiformibus, caule ſubdiviſo decumbenti, &c.* L. H. Upſ. & Sp. Pl.

The ſmall creeping Molugo.

This plant is pretty common in the dry Savannas of *Liguanee*; its leaves and branches are very ſmall, and the ſtalk ſeldom runs above ſix or eight inches from the root. The flowers are generally four or five together, and grow in ſingle tufts on the ſides of the verticils.

CLASS

CLASS IV.

Of the *Tetrandria*, or Vegetables that have four diſtinct Filaments in every Flower.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have four Filaments and one Stile in every Flower.

KNOXIA 1. *Littoralis repens, foliis rigidis oblongis oppoſitis, floribus ſingularibus.*

The creeping ſea-ſide Knoxia.

This plant is pretty frequent near the ſhore in the pariſh of *St. George's*, and runs commonly three or four feet, or more along the ground, caſting a few ſpreading branches from ſpace to ſpace as it creeps along: the leaves are oblong, pointed and ſtiff, and the flowers few and ſingle, and diſpoſed at the alæ of the upper leaves.

KNOXIA 2. *Scandens, foliis cordato-ovatis venoſis, pedunculis multipartitis alaribus.* Tab. 3. fig. 3.

The larger climbing Knoxia.

I found this plant in the cooler mountains of *Liguanee*; it is a climber, and riſes frequently to the height of ſix or ſeven feet, or more: in the foregoing ſpecies the flower-cups are cut into four deep ſegments at the margin, and remain tubular and ſwelling below; but in this, they are more open and campanulous towards the bottom, and furniſhed, as it were, with four ſmaller leaves at the top, which increaſe gradually as the ſeeds ripen. The flowers and fructifications of both bear the diſtinguiſhing marks of the Genus, tho' the latter are always covered by the cup at the bottom, and frequently much higher.

SPERMACOCE 1. *Erecta ſimplex, foliis lanceolatis, nervis denticulatis, floribus conſtipatis ad alas.*

The larger ſimple and erect Spermacoce.

This plant is common in the lower Savannas about *Kingſton*; it riſes generally by a ſimple upright ſtalk to the height of fourteen or ſixteen inches, and is furniſhed from ſpace to ſpace with ſimple lanceolated leaves, that ſtand in an oppoſite order and embrace the main ſtem: from the alæ of theſe riſe the flowers which are generally white and numerous, and gathered into compact heads that grow gradually larger and more diſtinct as they draw nearer to the top.

SPERMACOCE 2. *Minor erecta ſimplex, foliis linearibus floribus conſtipatis ad alas.*

The ſmaller erect Spermacoce.

This plant is ſo very like the foregoing in ſhape and appearance that it may be eaſily miſtaken for a variety of it; but they are found always diſtinct even in the ſame field [illegible] bed, which obliged me to look upon them as different [illegible]ns of the leaves

leaves in this plant are not prickled, nor is the ſtalk ſo robuſt or ſtrong; tho' it generally riſes nearly to the ſame height.

SPERMACOCE 3. *Erecta ſubhirſuta, foliis oblongis venis arcuatis refertis, ſuperioribus majoribus appropinquatis, floribus conſtipatis ad alas.*

Spermacoce *Hiſpida foliis oppoſitis obovatis.* L. Flo. Zey. & Sp. Pl.

The oval-leaf'd Spermacoce.

This plant is common about all the fields in *Liguanee*; it ſeldom riſes above twelve or fourteen inches, and is eaſily known by its oblong leaves and arched veins; it is very like the worm-graſs at firſt appearance, but the ſtalk of this is quadrangular and hollow, that of the other roundiſh and ſmooth.

SPERMACOCE 4. *Fruticuloſa atque ramoſa, foliis linearibus, floribus conſtipatis ad alas ſupremas.*

The ſhruby Spermacoce.

This little buſhy plant is frequent enough in the low and hilly lands of *Jamaica*; it branches very much, is adorned with many ſmall leaves like thoſe of the ſecond ſpecies, and bears all its flowers at the upper joints of the branches.

SPERMACOCE 5. *Scandens, foliis oblongis venis arcuatis refertis, floribus paucioribus conſtipatis ad alas.*

Spermacoce *Glabra ſtaminibus incluſis.* L. Sp. Pl.

Anonymos *Americana foliis parietariæ.* Pk. t. 136. f. 4.

The Iron-graſs, or climbing Spermacoce.

This plant is found only in the woods; and is there obſerved to be ſometimes upright and ſometimes a climber: when erect, it generally riſes to the height of two or three feet; but when it is aſſiſted by the neighbouring ſhrubs, it grows commonly to double and trible that length.

RUBIA 1. *Subhirſuta ſcandens vel reclinata, foliis cruciatis floribus ſingularibus ad alas.*

An, Rubia *Foliis quaternis.* Ray. L. Sp. Pl.

In hâc plantâ calix quadriphyllus eſt, & baccæ gemellæ monoſpermæ calicibus impoſitæ germinibus ſuccedunt.

The ſlender villous Rubia.

I found this plant in the middle mountains of *Liguanee*; it is very weakly, grows in tufts, and ſeldom riſes above two or three feet from the root.

CATESBÆA? 1. *Fruticoſa, foliis ſubvilloſis oblongo-ovatis, floribus ſingularibus.*

The ſhruby Cateſbea with oval leaves.

This plant grows in the mountains near Mr. *Thomas Aſcough's* in *St. John's*; and ſeldom riſes above five or ſix feet from the ground: its peculiar characters are ſet down here at length, but I have not been ſo exact in reſpect to the appearance of the plant in general, as I had no notion of a work of this kind when I examined the flower; the parts of this however, ſeem to place it rather among the *Didynamia*.

Periantium. *Parvum pentaphyllum, vel monophyllum ad baſem ſectum.*
Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata, tubus quadruncialis, limbus ampliatus patens quinque partitus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor inequalia longitudine tubi floris; antheræ cordiformes oblongæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum, ſtylus longitudine ſtaminum, ſtigma vaginatum.*
Pericarpium. *Pomum ſubrotundum nucleo pulpoſo ſeminibus plurimis parvis referto præditum.*

PAVETTA? 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis oppoſitis, ſtipulis ſetaceis petiolis interpoſitis.* Tab. 6. fig. 1.

The wild Jeſſamine.

This ſhrub is pretty common in the lower woods, and ſeldom riſes above five or ſix feet; the leaves and branches are oppoſite, and the racemous flower-ſtalks ſtand generally at the extremities of the branches; the flowers are pretty long and tubular, and retain both the ſmell and make of the garden Jeſſamine.

The following are its peculiar characters:

Periantium. *Minus prægnans quadridenticulatum.*
Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata, tubus longus cylindraceus, limbus in quatuor lacinias lanceolatas patentes ſectus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor tubo corollæ adnata, antheris oblongis in fauce ſitis.*
Piſtillum. *Germen depreſſum, ſtylus ſimplex, ſtigmata bina erecta oblonga.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca minor ſpherica unilocularis, calice coronata.*
Semen. *Unicum ſubrotundum baſi quadrilobum.*

PAVETTA? 2. *Subarborea major.*

Pim-wood.

This ſhrub ſeems to differ but little from the foregoing either in make or appearance; but it riſes generally to the height of twelve or ſixteen feet or more; it is pretty common in the woods above *St. Ann's Bay.*

LYGISTUM 1. *Flexile fruticoſum, foliis ovatis oppoſitis, petiolis pedatis, racemis alaribus.* Tab. 3. fig. 2.

The branched Lygiſtum with oval leaves.

I found this weakly ſhrub in the lower mountains of *St. Mary's*; it riſes by a very branched flexile ſtem to the height of about ſeven feet, and is every where adorned with moderately large oval leaves diſpoſed in an oppoſite order: the twigs or boughs begin to ſhoot almoſt immediately above the root; and they, as well as the ſucceeding branches, riſe generally to the height of the main ſtem, and are furniſhed with moderate bunches of flowers towards the top, which generally riſe by long branched foot-ſtalks from the alæ of the leaves.

Theſe following are the characters of its flowers.

Periantium. *Calix monophyllus conico-campanulatus, ore quadricrenato.*
Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata infundibuliformis; limbus quadripartitus, laciniis ferè equalibus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor infernè tubo adnata & corollâ duplo longiora, antheræ ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum, ſtylus ad medietatem ferè bipartitus, laciniis bifidis; ſtigmata tenuia ſimplicia.*

Pericar-

Pericarpium. *Bacca globoſa quadrilocularis calici impoſita.*
Semina. *Quatuor oblongo-ovata.*

RANDIA 1. *Foliis ſubrotundis confertis, ſummis ramulis biſpiniferis, floribus ſolitariis.* Tab. 8. f. 1.

An, Cacao *Affinis frutex ſpinoſus, &c.* Slo. Cat. 35. & H. t. 161.
Randia *Lin. Gen.* & Lycium, &c. *Pk.* t. 97.

The Indigo-berry.

This ſmall ſhrub riſes by a branched ſtalk, and ſhoots commonly to the height of ſeven or eight feet; the main ſtem is tough and hard; the branches ſomewhat prickly at the ends, and the leaves of an oval form and growing in tufts: it is frequent in the low lands, and grows chiefly in the moſt barren clayey ſoils.

It's general characters are as follow:

Periantium. *Minimum monophyllum ſubrotundum truncatum.*
Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata*; tubus *cylindraceus*; limbus *patens in quatuor lacinias obtuſas equales diviſus (a).*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor tubo corollæ adnata, antheris oblongis in fauce locatis.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum intra calicem ſitum, ſtylus longitudinis tubi corollæ, ſtigmata bina compreſſa oblonga.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca globoſa, cortice ſicciori tecta, & pulpâ cæruleâ repleta.*
Semina. *Sex vel plura orbiculata compreſſa pulpâ obvoluta.*

The pulp of theſe berries, which generally grow very numerous on the ſmaller branches of the plant, is very thick, and ſtains paper or linen of a fine fixt blue colour. I have tried it on many occaſions, and have always obſerved it to ſtand tho' waſhed with either ſoap or acids; but it does not communicate ſo fine a colour with heat. It would prove an excellent fixt blue in all manner of paints and prints if it could be obtained in any quantity: but the berry is not very ſucculent, and the people as yet not over induſtrious in thoſe parts.

PETESIA 1. *Fruticoſa, foliis ovatis verticillatim-ternatis, ſtipulis rigidis interpoſitis, ſuſtentaculis florum longis ramoſis alaribus.* Tab. 2. fig. 3.

The oval leaf'd Peteſia with long branched flower-ſtalks.

Periantium. *Monophyllum ſubcampanulatum quadridentatum parvum germine prægnans.*
Corolla. *Tubulata,* tubus *oblongus equalis*; limbus *ampliatus quadripartitus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor brevia ab infimâ tubi parte orta*; *antheræ oblongæ in fauce corollæ ſitæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum parvum, ſtylus ſimplex erectus, ſtigma acutum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca bilocularis globoſa coronata binis nucleis unilocularibus referta.*

I found this ſhrub near the Waterfall in *Mammee River*; it grew on the ſide of the cliſt, and was not above five feet in height.

PETESIA 2. *Fruticoſa foliis ovatis oppoſitis, ſtipulis rigidis interpoſitis, ra-*

(a) This plant flowered in the garden of *Oxford* ſome years ago, and was then examined and delineated by Mr. *Ehret*, who obſerved ſix filaments in every flower, and had always found the margin cut into ſix pointed ſegments, in which ſtate it is repreſented here, my own ſpecimen, having loſt all its bloſſoms; but I have alſo added a ſingle leaf of the ſtove-ſpecimen to ſhew the proportion between that and thoſe that grow naturally in *Jamaica*, in which I have conſtantly obſerved the number of filaments and diviſions of the flower to be very regular, and ſeldom or never more than four; this difference may be probably owing to the richneſs of the bed, and forcing heat of the ſtove in which the former grew.

cemis minoribus alaribus, calice quinquefido. Tab. 2. f. 2.

The leſſer branched Peteſia with a divided cup.

PETESIA 3. *Fruticoſa foliis ſubvilloſis ovatis oppoſitis, ſtipulis ſetâ terminatis, racemis alaribus.*

The Peteſia with villous leaves.

Theſe two laſt ſpecies grow pretty frequent in the hills above *Bull-Bay*; and are not uncommon in thoſe between *Sixteen-mile Walk* and *St. Mary's*; they are moderately robuſt, and riſe generally to the height of ſeven or eight feet.

COCCOCIPSILUM 1. *Herbaceum repens, foliis venoſis ovatis oppoſitis, pedunculis brevibus ſubumbellatis ad alas alternas.* Tab. 6. f. 2.

The creeping Coccokipſilum.

This plant is very like the ſmalleſt ſpecies of the *Ruellia* both in leaves and appearance, and is frequently obſerved in the cooler mountains of *Liguanee* and *Mount-diable*: it grows in ſpreading tufts, each ſtalk creeping about eighteen or twenty inches from the root, and ſhooting out a few lateral branches as it runs; the leaves are oppoſite, and the following flowers and fructifications riſe on ſhort divided foot-ſtalks from their alternate alæ.

Periantium. *Monophyllum prægnans ad baſem ferè in quatuor lacinias lineares erectas diviſum.*
Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata infundibuliformis*; limbus *patens in quatuor lacinias breves ovatas equales ſectus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor erecta, longitudinis tubi floris*; *antheræ oblongæ erectæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum calice tectum, ſtylus ſimplex longitudinis floris ad apicem bipartitus*; *ſtigmata oblonga.*
Pericarpium. *Pars infima calicis cum germine abit in capſulam ſucculentam, baccatam, ſphericam, inflatam, bilocularem, laciniis calicis coronatam.*
Semina. *Plurima parva compreſſa diſſepimento affixa.*

SICELIUM 1. *Scandens, foliis ovato-acuminatis nitidis oppoſitis.*

The climbing Sicelium.

This plant grows very common in the upper parts of *Sixteen-mile Walk*, and is ſometimes found in the mountains towards *St. Mary's*: It is a climber and riſes frequently very high, but the main ſtalk is pretty ſlender. The following are the characters of its fructifications.

Periantium. *Campanulatum ad baſem leniter ventricoſum, germine prægnans; collum coarctatum, limbus quadricrenatus.*
Corolla. *Conſimilis longior & magis profundè inciſa.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor tubo adnata, antheris ſubrotundis in fauce ſitis.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum, ſtylus corollâ longior ad medietatem bipartitus, ſtigmata tenuia ſimplicia.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ſpherica bilocularis intrà calicem ſita.*
Semina. *Plurima diſſepimento infernè tumido umbonato affixa.*

BUDDLEJA 1. *Aſſurgens incana, foliis majoribus molli lanugine obductis, ſpicis aſſurgentibus terminalibus.*

Budleja L. Sp. Pl.

Planta *Aſſurgens verbaſci facie, foliis majoribus ovatis oppoſitis.*

The long-ſpik'd Budleia.

This plant is very common in the cooler hills of *Liguanee*; it riſes generally to the height of four feet or better, and terminates in long ſlender flower-ſpikes: it is uſed in emollient baths and fomentations, and thought to have all the properties of the true Mullen.

AMMANNIA 1. *Hirta, foliis parvis orbiculatis, floribus ſingularibus ad alas.*

The ſmaller Ammannia with round leaves.

Periantium. *Pedunculo tenui incidit* Periantium *monophyllum campanulatum octodentatum.*
Corolla. *Monopetala quadripartita parva, laciniis acuminatis oblongis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor brevia*; antheræ *ovatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen depreſſum in fundo calicis ſitum*; ſtylus *brevis bifidus*; ſtigmata *erecta oblonga.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula bilocularis calice ferè tecta, binis placentulis referta.*
Semina. *Pauca placentulis adnata.*

This little plant is very rare in *Jamaica*; it grows chiefly in the mountains between *St. Thomas's* in the Vale and *St. Mary's*, and ſeldom riſes above four or five inches from the ground: it anſwers the characters of the claſs very perfectly.

CROSSOPETALUM 1. *Fruticuloſum tenue, foliis ovatis tenuiſſimè denticulatis oppoſitis, racemis alaribus.* T. 16. f. 1.

The ſmall ſhruby Croſſopetalum.

Periantium. *Coloratum monophyllum patens in quatuor vel quinque partes ſectum.*
Corolla. *Tetrapetala vel monopetala ad baſem ſecta*, petalis *obovatis fimbriatis patentibus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor brevia erecto-patentia, ad interſticias petalorum poſita*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum*, ſtylus *brevis ſimplex*, ſtigma *ſimplex.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ſubrotundo-ovata unilocularis monoſpermis.*

I found this little ſhrub in the woods below *Marta-Bree* river in *St. James's*; it grows among the rocks, and ſeldom riſes above three or four feet: the flowers riſe in ſmall looſe bunches from the upper alæ of the leaves.

SCOPARIA 1. *Erecta ramoſa, foliis linearibus denticulatis verticillato-ternatis.*

Scoparia L. Sp. Pl.
Veronica *Dulcis, &c.* Pk. t. 311. f. 4. & 215. f. 1.
Veronica *Fruticoſa erecta dulcis, &c.* Slo. Cat. 81. & H. t. 108.

The Liquoriſh-weed, or ſweet Broom-weed.

This plant is very common in moſt of the ſugar-colonies; it grows by a very branched ſtalk, and riſes generally to the height of eighteen or twenty inches. The whole plant, eſpecially the tender ſhoots at the top are frequently uſed in diluting and pectoral infuſions, and may deſervedly be conſidered as an excellent vulnerary.

PLANTAGO 1. *Foliis latioribus ſubrotundis quinque-nerviis ad marginem appendiculatis.*

Plantago. *Scapo ſpicato, foliis ovatis* L. flo. Lap. 62, & Sp. Pl.

This plant, whether introduced here originally, or a native, is very common in moſt parts of the Iſland, eſpecially in the cooler mountains; it is indeed found in many

many places, where we have no reaſon to think it had been ever cultivated by any of the human ſpecies; but the birds (the general planters of ſeeds and ſmaller berries) might have probably done the work. Every part of the plant is conſidered as a gentle ſubaſtringent; the ſeeds are frequently uſed in vulnerary waters and mixtures; and the leaves often applied with ſucceſs to ſores and wounds by the poorer ſort of people.

OLDENLANDIA 1. *Minor caule teretimo, foliis linearibus oppoſitis, ramulis minimis floriferis & pedunculis ramoſis vel ſimplicibus ad alas.*

Oldenlandia. Plum. t. 36.
Oldenlandia. Ehret. t. 2.

The ſlender Oldenlandia with ſmall narrow Leaves.

This plant is found in the moſt barren Savannas, and riſes generally to the height of 10 or 14 inches from the root: the foot ſtalks of the flowers are ſometimes ſimple, but oftener branched, and riſe immediately from the alæ of the leaves, or ſhoot from the top of the ſmaller ramifications: all the parts of the plant are very delicate.

OLDENLANDIA 2. *Aquatica foliis obovatis oppoſitis, floribus ſingularibus ad alas.*

Oldenlandia *Pedunculis ſimpliciſſimis fructibus hiſpidis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Water-Oldenlandia.

Periantium. *Quadriphyllum perſiſtens, foliis lanceolatis germini incidentibus.*
Corolla. *Petula quatuor minima, vix perſpicua, ad interſtitias foliorum calicis poſita.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor brevia, foliolis calicis ſuppoſita*; antheræ *majores elipticæ incombentes.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum obverſe-pyramidatum calici ſuppoſitum*; ſtilus *erectus longitudine ſtaminum*, ſtigma *capitatum obtuſum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula oblonga ſeſſilis obverſe pyramidata quadrigona bi vel quadrilocularis.*
Semina. *Plura ſubrotunda.*

This plant is very common about the ferry; it is found frequently in the waters, and then it grows of a length proportioned to the depth of the place, and yields and bends with the ſtream; but both the leaves and ſtalks are of a reddiſh colour: ſometimes it is found upon the banks, and then it is of a green colour, and a creeper; and generally runs more or leſs, according to the quantity of moiſture it can obtain. I have, before examination, taken it for a ſpecies of the *Onagra*.

PTEROTA 1. *Subſpinoſa, foliis minoribus per pinnas marginato-alatas diſpoſitis, ſpicis geminatis alaribus.* Tab. 5. f. 1.

Roi. *Similis, &c.* Pk. t. 107. f. 4.
Schinus *Foliis pinnatis foliolis oblongis, &c.* L. Sp. Pl.
Lauro *affinis Jaſmini folio, &c.* Slo. Cat. & H. t. 162. f. 1.

The Saven-tree, or baſtard Ironwood.

This ſhrub is very common in the lower lands of *Jamaica*, and riſes by a branched and ſomewhat prickly ſtalk frequently to the height of eight or ten feet: the wood is very hard, and the branches abundantly furniſhed with little leaves, and ſmall white flowers that riſe on double ſpikes from the alæ of the ribs. Its characters have not been yet deſcribed; they appear in the following manner, *viz.*

Periantium. *Minimum quadridentatum.* Co-

Corolla. *Tetrapetala, petalis oblongis cochleatis patentibus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor erecta Corollâ duplo longiora*; antheræ *globosæ majores.*
Pistillum. *Germen ovatum*; stilus *erectus simplex longitudine Corollæ*; stigma *obtusiusculum bilobum.*
Pericarpium. *Capsula sphærica unilocularis bivalvis, ab apice ad basem dehiscens, & semen unicum rotundum atro-nitens amplectens.*

IRSIOLA 1. *Triphylla, scandens & claviculata, foliis crassis serratis.*
Sicyos. *Foliis ternatis incisis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Bryonia. *Alba, &c.* Slo.Cat. 106. & H. t. 142. f. 1.
Bryonoides. Pk. 152, f. 2. & H. M. P. 7 ? t. 45.

The shady Irsiola with succulent Leaves.

This plant is very common in the low lands of *Jamaica*; it is always found climbing on the neighbouring bushes, and is generally divided into a great many very shady branches: the leaves are thick and juicy, and the berries round, smooth, and succulent; its flowers are small, and disposed in the form of an umbrella. These are the characters of the genus.

Periantium. *Vix notabile quadridenticulatum.*
Corolla. *Tetrapetala decidua, petalis rigidis cochleatis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor brevissima*; antheræ *subrotundæ versatilis.*
Pistillum. *Germen subrotundum*, stilus *brevis*, stigma *simplex.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca sphærica succulenta semine unico nauco proprio tenui tecto referta (a).*

IRSIOLA 2. *Scandens, foliis oblongo-ovatis ad margines denticulis setaceis refertis.* Tab. 4, f. & 1. 2.
An, Wattow-Valli. H. M. P. 7. t. 32.
Bryonia. *Alba geniculata, &c.* Slo. Cat. 106, & H. t. 144. 1.

The larger Irsiola, or Bastard Bryony with simple Leaves.

This plant is common about the town of *Kingston*, and generally found climbing upon all the *pinquin*-fences, and other low bushes: Its leaves are pretty large and simple, and the stalk slender and flexile. The flower-bunches are very spreading and even in all the species.

IRSIOLA 3. *Triphylla scandens, foliis ovatis subdentatis, petiolo communi marginato, caliculis majoribus.*
Bryonia. *Alba triphylla maxima.* Slo. Cat. 106, & H. tab. 144.

The larger *triphyllous* Irsiola.

CORETA 1. *Foliis minoribus ovatis crenatis, floribus singularibus.*
Corchorus. *Capsulis linearibus compressis bivalvibus.* L. H. Upf. & Sp. Pl.
Corchoro. *Affinis, &c.* Slo. H. tab. 94, f. 1. & Cat. 50.
Corchoroides. L. H. C.

Broom-weed.

Periantium. *Nullum.*
Corolla. *Tetrapetala, petalis angustis primo erectis, etate patentibus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor erecta longitudine floris*, antheræ *simplices.*

(a) Mr. *Ehret*, who has dissected the specimen represented here, has drawn it with four seeds, but I could never observe more than one in any of the berries.

Piſtillum. *Germen anguſtum oblongum*; ſtilus *ſimplex*; ſtigma *ampliatum laceratum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula longa teres bilocularis quadrivalvis apice quadrifariam debiſcens*; *futuris majoribus diſcepimento oppoſitis.*
Semina. *Plura ſingulatim poſita.*

This plant is very common in all the ſugar colonies, and ſeldom riſes above two feet and a half from the root; it grows in dry ſandy places, and ſeems to thrive beſt in the open air; it is generally uſed in beeſoms by the negroes.

CATONIA *(a)* 1. *Foliis ovatis oppoſitis venâ tenui utrinque margini parallelâ.*

The ſhruby Catonia with oval Leaves.

Periantium. *Quadriphyllum germini incidens, foliolis orbiculatis.*
Corolla. *Nulla.*
Stam. *Filamenta quatuor longitudine calicis*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen globoſum calice coronatum vertice depreſſo*; ſtilus *ſimplex longitudine calicis*; ſtigma *ſimplex.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ſucculata nigra coronata.*
Semina. *Bina hemiſpherica cum rudimento tertii & quindoque quarti.*

This little ſhrub is frequent in the road between *Spaniſh-town* and *Sixteen-mile-walk.*

ISNARDIA? 1. *Foliis ſeſſilibus lanceolatis auritis quaſi amplexantibus, oppoſitis ſeu verticillatis*; *floribus ternatis ad alas.*
Ammannia *Foliis ſemi-amplexantibus caule tetragono.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

The larger Iſnardia with lanceolated Leaves.

Periantium. *Tubulatum breve ſubventricoſum, fere equale*; *limbo quadri-corniculato*; *corniculis minoribus erectis membranâ tenui interne veſtitis atque adnatis.*
Corolla. *Nulla, niſi membranam illam pro corollâ habere vis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor inferne tubo leniter adnata, & calice breviora*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum calice incluſum*, ſtilus *breviſſimus*; *ſtigma obtuſum quaſi quadrilobum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula tenuis globoſa calice tecta & corniculis coronata, quadrilocularis, ſeptis tenuiſſimis diviſa.*
Semina. *Quam plurima minima.*

This herbaceous plant is pretty common about the ferry; it grows generally by a ſimple ſtalk while young, but throws out a few branches the ſecond year, and ſeldom riſes above twenty-four or thirty inches in height: the ſtem is commonly quadrangular, and furniſhed with long lanceolated leaves without foot-ſtalks whoſe lobes ſhoot obtuſely backwards on either ſide, by which they ſeem to encompaſs the main ſtalk; they are diſpoſed in an oppoſite or ternate order, and embrace the flowers at their inſertions; but theſe are ſeldom more than three together, and always joined by ſhort foot-ſtalks to a common pedeſtal fixed cloſe to the ſtalk in the boſom of every leaf.

RIVINA 1. *Dichotoma erecta, foliis ovato-accuminatis, ſpicis laxis lateralibus aſſurgentibus.*

(a) a Catone, authore antiquo de re ruſtica.

Ri-

Rivina. Plum. t. 39.
Rivina L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Rivina. *Humilis racemoſa, baccis puniceis.* Plum.

The ſmaller Rivinia with Scarlet Berries.

This plant grows very common about *St. Anne*'s, and in moſt places in the mountains where the ſoil is ſandy and well ſhaded; it riſes commonly to the height of two or three feet, ſometimes more, and is well ſupplied with berries towards the top; theſe are very ſucculent, and of a fine ſcarlet colour, but the juice is apt to change *(a)*.

RIVINIA 2. *Sarmentoſa, ſarmentis craſſioribus, foliis ovatis, floribus ſpicatis dodecandris,* Tab. 23. fig.
Rivinia. *Scandens racemoſa amplis ſolani foliis, baccis violaceis.* Plum. & L. Sp. Pl. Let. b.

The Hoop Withe.

Periantium. *Quadriphyllum, foliolis ovatis cochleatis reflexis perſiſtentibus.*
Corolla. *Nulla.*
Stamina. *Filamenta duodecem parva, ab octo areolis diſtinctis orta, alterna geminata;* antheræ *majores oblongæ erectæ caducæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen conico-ovatum,* ſtilus *nullus vel breviſſimus,* ſtigma *obtuſum, ſubrugoſum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ſubrotunda, ſucculenta, ſubcærulea unilocularis.*
Semen. *Nucleus unicus oleoſus orbiculatus leniter compreſſus, naucâ tenui fragili tectus.*

This plant is very common in the low lands, and ſtretches a great way among the neighbouring ſhrubs and buſhes; the main ſtalk grows to a moderate thickneſs, being ſeldom under an inch or two in diameter; and throws out a few ſlender branches towards the top, which are generally adorned with flowers at their extremities. The berries make the principal part of the food of the *American* thruſh, or nightingale, while they are in ſeaſon; they contain a very oily ſeed, and after that bird has ſwallowed a good many of them, you may frequently obſerve it to fly to the next bird-pepper-buſh, and pick a few of theſe warm berries alſo. Nature doubtleſs has taught it what was neceſſary to promote the digeſtion of that oleaginous heavy food.

The ſtalk is very tough and flexile, and often made into hoops, when there is a ſcarcity of thoſe imported from *Europe* or *North-America*; but they are not ſo ſtrong or durable, and therefore uſed only in time of need.

SECT. II.

Of ſuch as have two Stiles or female Parts in every Flower.

CUSCUTA 1. *Ramoſa repens, floribus conglomeratis.*
Cuſcuta *Floribus ſeſſilibus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Cuſcuta *Caule aphyllâ volubili repente,* flo. Virg.
Cuſcuta *Inter majorem & minorem media, &c.* Slo. Cat.

This paraſitical thready plant is frequently found creeping upon the graſs, and lower buſhes in *Jamaica:* it has been always eſteemed as a diuretic and aperitive, and formerly uſed as an ingredient in ſome of the compoſitions of the ſhops.

(a) This plant has no more than four Filaments in every Flower.

SECT. III.

Of ſuch as have four Stiles or female Parts in every Flower.

POTAMOGETON 1. *Aquaticum foliis oblongis, floribus ſpicatis.*
Potamogeton *Foliis oblongo-ovatis innatantibus.* L. Flo. Lap. 68.

The aquatic Potamogeton with oblong flower ſpikes.

This aquatic plant is very common in thoſe little rivulets about the Ferry; the narrowneſs of its leaves proceeds probably from its long continuance under water.

CLASS V.

Of the *Pentandria*, or Vegetables that have five Filaments in every Flower.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have five Filaments or male Parts, and one Stile or female Part in every Flower.

BORRAGO 1. *Calicibus patentibus.* L. H. C.
Borrago *Foliis omnibus alternis, calicibus patentibus.* L. H. Upſ. & Sp. Pl.
Borrago *Officinarum.*

Borrage.

This plant grows and thrives very luxuriantly in the mountains of *New Liguanee*; it has been always eſteemed as an excellent cooling cordial in all febrile caſes; and may be juſtly regarded as a proper ſimple to be uſed in ſuch over-heated ſtates of the blood: it is generally adminiſtered in decoctions and infuſions with other cooling medicines. A diſtilled water of both the leaves and flowers of this plant has been formerly kept in the ſhops, as well as a conſerve of the bloſſoms; but theſe are very little regarded in modern practice, eſpecially in *England*, where moſt of the diſeaſes proceed rather from inaction and the viſcidity of the juices.

HELIOTROPIUM 1. *Herbaceum majus hirſutum, foliis rugoſis cordato-ovatis, ſpicis craſſis geminatis terminalibus.*
Heliotropium *Foliis cordato-ovatis acutis ſcabriuſculis, fructibus bifidis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Heliotropium *Indicum hormini foliis latioribus.* Thez. Zey. p. 120.
Heliotropium *Majus.* Slo. Cat. 94. 2.
Heliotropium *Americanum cæruleum, &c.* Pk. t. 94. f. 3.

The larger villous Turnſole or Heliotrope.

HELI-

HELIOTROPIUM 2. *Hirſutum læte virens, foliis rugoſis ovatis, ſpicis gracilioribus ſingularibus lateralibus, quandoque terminalibus.*

Heliotropium *Indicum foliis hormini minus.* Par. Bat. & Thez. Zey.
Heliotropium *Curaſavicum hormini foliis anguſtioribus, &c.* Slo. Cat. 94. f. 4.
Jacua Acunga *Piſ.* 229.
An, Heliotropium *Etc.* Pk. 48. f. 7.

The ſmaller hairy Turnſole.

Both theſe plants are natives of *Jamaica*, and pretty common about every ſettlement almoſt in the lower lands; the former grows more rank and luxuriant, and generally is of a livid green colour and furniſhed with thick flower-ſpikes; the other ſeldom riſes above two thirds of the height of this, and is always more delicate in every part; it is of a fine green colour, and bears its flowers on long and ſlender ſpikes that riſe from the ſides of the upper branches, ſometimes alone, and ſometimes from the alæ of the leaves.

HELIOTROPIUM 3. *Supinum leucopheum molle, foliis anguſtis.*

Heliotripium *Foliis lanceolato-linearibus glabris aveniis, ſpicis conjugatis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Heliotropium *Monoſpermum Indicum procumbens glaucophyllum.* Pk. t. 36. f. 3.
Heliotropium *Maritimum, &c.* Slo. Cat. 94. & H. t. 132.

The ſupine aſh-coloured Turnſole.

This weakly plant grows in tufts, and is always found ſpreading about the root; it ſeldom ſhoots above fourteen or ſixteen inches in length, and is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its whitiſh ſmooth narrow leaves.

HELIOTROPIUM 4. *Fruticuloſum hirſutum, foliis lanceolatis minoribus, ſpicis ſingularibus terminalibus.*

Heliotropium *Minus Lithoſpermi foliis.* Slo. Cat. 95. & H. t. 132.

The ſmall ſhruby Turnſole.

This little plant grows commonly about *Old Harbour*, and ſeldom riſes above five or ſix inches; the leaves are ſmall and hairy, and the ſtalks of a ſhruby appearance.

The flower-ſpikes in all the other ſpecies are generally paired or double paired, and arched in a ſpiral form, bearing all the flowers and ſeeds on the upper ſides of them and that generally in a double range or line; but the ſpikes of this laſt ſort are always ſingle and not much bent.

MENYANTHES 1. *Aquatica Nymphææ foliis cordato-orbiculatis, petiolis floriferis.*

Menyanthes *Foliis cordatis, corollis internè piloſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Nymphea *Indica minor floribus cum petiolis ex foliorum pedunculis.* Pk. t. 209. f. 2.
Vedal-Ambel *H. M.* P. 11. t. 28.

The large round-leaf'd Menianthes.

This plant grows at Mr. *Price's* Decoy in the mountains, and has all the appearance of a ſmaller Water-lilly. The flowers ſhoot from the foot-ſtalks of the leaves about three or four inches below their inſertions.

MYRS-

MYRSTIPHYLLUM 1. *Minus fruticoſum, foliis ovato-acuminatis nitidis ſubrigidis oppoſitis.*

The ſmaller Myrſtiphyllum with ſhining leaves.

Periantium. *Minimum monophyllum campanulatum, ore quinquedentato.*
Corolla. *Monopetala campanulata calice duplo major, limbo quinquepartito.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque brevia hirſuta ad faucem corollæ porrecta,* antheræ *cordatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum in fundo calicis ſitum,* ſtylus *longitudinis ferè floris,* ſtigma *ampliatum bilobum.*
Pericarpium. *Drupa ſicca ſubrotunda bilocularis biſpermis.*

This ſmall ſhrub is common about the Ferry and in the Savanna near *Hunt's-Bay*; but it ſeldom riſes above four or five feet in height. It is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its tufted buſhy form and ſmooth leaves.

CONVOLVULUS 1. *Scandens, foliis trilobis quandoque cordatis ſeptinerviis, pedunculis minus ramoſis alaribus.*
Convolvulus *Foliis cordatis Panduræformibus, calicibus levibus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Convolvulus *Folio lanato in tres lacinias diviſo.* Slo. Cat. 55. H. t. 98.
Mecapatli *Hernandes,* 304.

The wild Potato-ſlip.

This plant is very common in all parts of *Jamaica*; it ſhoots by a very ſlender ſtem, and climbs to the tops of the talleſt trees in the woods. *Hern.* ſays that a decoction of the freſh leaves purges moderately, and deſtroys the worms.

CONVOLVULUS 2. *Polyanthos ſubhirſutus, foliis cordato-ovatis quandoque lobatis, floribus faſciculatis alaribus, calicibus longioribus hirſutis.*
Convolvulus *Foliis trilobis tomentoſis caule lanuginoſo.* L. Sp. Pl.
Convolvulus *Minor lanuginoſus, folio ſubrotundo, &c.* Slo. Cat. 58. & H. t. 99.

The ſmaller climbing Convolvulus with long hairy cups.

CONVOLVULUS 3ª. *Herbaceus repens minor, corollâ quinquefidâ, ſtylo ad baſem uſque quadripartito, floribus ſingularibus ad alas.*

The ſmaller creeping Convolvulus.

This little plant is found on the ſide of the road that leads to the foot of the long mountain in *Liguanee*; it creeps and roots upon the ground, but ſeldom grows above two or three inches in length; the leaves are roundiſh, and the flowers tubular, but moderately open and divided at the margin; the ſtile is divided in four parts to the very baſe, and the fruit is a capſulé, and contains two or four ſeeds like the reſt of the ſpecies, nor are the ſtamina very equal in their length, which obliged me to place it under this denomination.

CONVOLVULUS 3ᵇ. *Herbaceus erectus, foliis linearibus, pedunculis longis tenuiſſimis bibracteatis alaribus.* Tab. 10. f. 2.
An, Alcines *Facie Mioſotis &c.* Pk. t. 9. f. 1.

The ſmall erect Convolvulus.

This

This little plant is ſometimes found in the low lands of *Jamaica*, and ſeldom riſes above ten or fourteen inches from the root: the ſtalk is generally ſimple or but very little divided, ſlender and upright; the leaves are narrow and few, and throw out ſo many long and delicate flower-ſtalks from their alæ, each furniſhed with a very ſmall exterior biphyllous cup about the middle: the ſtiles are two and bifid; and the capſulæ divided into two or four cells, and contain many ſeeds. The whole plant has the appearance of a very fine ſpecies of the flax.

CONVOLVULUS 3^c^. *Erectus herbaceus ſubhirſutus, foliis linearibus, pedunculis brevibus ſimplicibus ſolitariis ad alas.* Tab. x. f. 3.

The ſmall erect Convolvulus.

This plant grows in the ſame ſoyl with the foregoing, and is ſo extremely like it that you can hardly diſtinguiſh the one from the other without great attention; the flower-ſtalks are very ſhort in this, the cups ſingle, and every flower furniſhed with four ſtiles.

CONVOLVULUS 4. *Herbaceus repens, foliis ſubrotundis, floribus quinquecrenatis ſingularibus alaribus.*

- Convolvulus *Foliis ſubrotundis caule repenti.* L. Sp. Pl.
  Convolvulus *Minor repens &c.* Slo. Cat. 58. & H. t. 99. f. 2.
  Veſtnu Ilandi *H. M.* P. 11. t. 64.

The ſmall creeping Convolvulus.

This little plant is very common about the Savannas; it throws out a few ſlender creeping ſtalks furniſhed with roundiſh leaves, from whoſe alæ riſe ſo many flowers, ſupported by ſlender foot-ſtalks and double cups: the flowers are pretty deeply crenated both in this and the foregoing ſpecies.

CONVOLVULUS 5. *Maritimus, foliis nitidis ſubrotundis emarginatis, petiolis biglandulis.*

Convolvulus *Foliis emarginatis, pedunculis trifloris.* L. Sp. Pl.
Convolvulus *Maritimus major noſtras &c.* Slo. Cat. 57. f. 1, & 2.
Convolvulus *Maritimus.* Piſ. 258.
Convolvulus *Maritimus Zeylonicus &c.* Thez. Zey.

The purging Sea-bindweed.

This plant grows generally near the ſea, and is very common in many parts of *Jamaica*; it creeps a conſiderable way, and throws out ſome ſhort foliated branches from ſpace to ſpace as it runs: the leaves are beautifully veined and have each a ſmall notch at the top; the root is a ſtrong purgative, and ſometimes uſed with ſucceſs in hydropic caſes, the whole plant is very milky.

CONVOLVULUS 6. *Minor ſcandens, floribus plurimis alaribus, calicibus glabris, capſulis quadriſpermis, foliis oblongo-cordatis.*

The ſmaller climbing Convolvulus with ſmooth cups.

CONVOLVULUS 7. *Polianthos glaber undique repens, racemis ſubcomoſis ſparſis & alaribus, capſulis monoſpermis.*

Convolvulus *Major polianthos &c.* Slo. Cat. 55. & H. t. 972.

Chriſtmas-Gambol.

This plant is common about *Spaniſhtown*, and ſpreads very thick upon all the buſhes that grow near it; it blooms about *Chriſtmas*, and bears a great abundance of white flowers from the alæ of the upper leaves and branches, which are ſucceeded by ſo many oblong capſulæ that ſeldom contain more one ſeed each. All the parts of the plant are ſmooth.

CONVOLVULUS 8. *Foliis cordato-acuminatis, floribus umbellatis luteis, ſuſtentaculis longis alaribus.*

The yellow flowered Convolvulus.

This plant is common about the Ferry, and grows frequently in the buſhes between that place and Mr. *Price's*; it bears beautiful yellow flowers, and the ſtalks are always margined on one ſide, but the capſulæ are generally ſmall and oblong; and the figure of the leaves very various.

CONVOLVULUS 9. *Repens, foliis ampliſſimis cordatis, pedunculis longis ramoſis alaribus.*

The large heart-leaf'd Convolvulus.

CONVOLVULUS 10. *Uliginoſus repens, foliis amplioribus orbiculatis venoſis.*

The Swamp-Convolvulus.

Both theſe plants are found in *Jamaica*, the former about *Mangeneel*, the latter about the Lagoons eaſtward of *Kingſton*; both ſpecies ſpread generally a great way, and are remarkable enough for the ſize and diſpoſition of their leaves.

CONVOLVULUS 11. *Repens floribus paucioribus, pedunculis longis alaribus, radice craſſo carnoſo albo: Et*

CONVOLVULUS 12. *Etc. radice craſſo carnoſo luteo.*

Convolvulus *Foliis cordatis angulatis radice tuberoſo.* L. H. C. & Gro. flo. Virg.

Bermudas Potatoes. *Cateſby* vol. ii. t. 60.

Ages Mart. page 6. & Jeteiba Piſ. 254.

The Potatoe and Potatoe-ſlip.

Both theſe plants are now cultivated all over *America*, and ſupply the Negroes and poorer ſort of people with a great part of their food in many places; they are hardly diſtinguiſhed by the tops, but the roots of the latter are conſtantly of a yellow colour, and thoſe of the former white: the plant riſes equally from the bits and ſlips, tho' generally propagated by the latter, and is cultivated by laying a few ſhort juncks of the ſtem, or larger branches in ſhallow interrupted trenches, and covering them with the mould from the banks. The roots grow to full maturity in three or four months, and the propagation is continued by covering the ſtems, bits and ſmaller protuberances with mould as they dig up the more perfect bulbs for uſe. The leaves make a very agreeable fodder for ſheep, goats, hogs, rabbits and horſes upon occaſion; and the roots boiled, maſhed and fermented, make a pleaſant cooling drink.

IPO-

IPOMEA 1. *Foliis capillaceis pinnatis, floribus rubellis ſolitariis.*
Ipomea *Foliis pinnatifidis linearibus floribus ſolitariis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Quamoclit *Foliis tenuiſſimis & pinnatis.* Inſt. & Thez. Zey.
Convolvulus *Exoticus annuus &c.* Slo. Cat. 58.
Tsjuria-crante *H. M.* p. 11. t. 60.

The *American* Jeſſamine.

This plant is cultivated in many of the gardens of *Jamaica* on account of its beautiful flowers and thick foliage; it is a weakly climber, and ſeldom riſes above four feet from the ground, but its minutely diſſected heavy foliage renders it very remarkable.

IPOMEA 2. *Silveſtris foliis & floribus ampliſſimis, tubis florum ſubteretibus.*
Convolvulus *Maximus, &c.* Slo. Cat. 55. & H. t. 96. f. 1.
Munda Valli *H. M.* p. 11. t. 50.

The large white-flower'd Ipomea.

This plant grows in great abundance about the Ferry, and along *Spaniſhtown* river in the road to *Sixteen-mile Walk*; it runs a great way among the buſhes, and is adorned with many white flowers whoſe tubes are ſeldom under three to four inches in length: the leaves of this plant, and indeed of all the ſpecies of both theſe genus's, are very variable, being ſometimes of the form of a heart, and at other times lobed.

IPOMEA 3. *Foliis cordatis productioribus, tubo floris arcuato, limbo crenato.*
Ipomea *Foliis cordatis acuminatis baſi anguſtioribus, pedunculis multifloris.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Ipomea with arched flower-tubes.

This plant grows pretty common about *St. James's*, and bears a beautiful rediſh bloſſom: it is remarkable for the curved or arched figure of the tube of its flowers.

IPOMEA 4. *Hirſuta repens minor pentaphylla, foliis oblongis leviter crenatis.*
Ipomea *Foliis palmatis digitatis, ſupra glabris, caule piloſo, pedunculis multifloris.* L. H. Up. & Sp. Pl.
Convolvulus *Zeylonicus hirſutus, &c.* Thez. Zey. 70.
Pulli Schovadi *H. M.* p. 11. t. 59.

The hairy Tiger's-foot.

IPOMEA 5. *Levis minor pentaphylla, calicibus hiſpidis, floribus quaſi umbellatis.*
Ipomea *Foliis digitatis glabris, foliolis ſeſſilibus caule levi.* L. Sp. P.
Convolvulus *Indicus, &c.* Thez. Zey. 71.

The ſmooth-leaf'd Tiger's-foot.

Both theſe plants are frequent in the low lands of *Jamaica*, and generally found creeping upon the ground, or ſpreading over the lower buſhes.

IPOMEA 6. *Heptadactyla major ſcandens, flore majori campanulato, calice membranaceo, ſeminibus majoribus villoſis.*
Ipomea *Foliis palmatis, lobis ſeptenis lanceolatis integerimis.* L. H. Upſ. & Sp. Pl.

Convol-

Convolvulus Etc. *Proſp. Alp.* 211.
Convolvulus *Major heptaphyllus.* Slo. Cat. 55. & H. tab. 96. f. 2.

The ſeven-year Vine, or *Spaniſh* Arbor-Vine.

This plant has been probably introduced here from ſome part of the main continent, and is now cultivated in many places about the towns: it is naturally a climber, and ſpreads many yards from the root, which with its thick foliage and large flowers, render it extremely fit for arbors, and very pleaſing to the eye: it is much uſed for ſhade in thoſe parts of the world.

ANTHELMENTHIA 1. *Quadriphylla, ſpicis terminalibus & e centro frondis.*
Spigelia *Ramis indiviſis, foliis terminalibus verticillatis.* Butneri.
Spigelia *Linnei.* Sp. & Gen. Plant.
Arababaca *Quadrifolia fructu teſticulato.* Plum.
Brazeel-Parſly *Etc.* Pet. Gar. t. 59. f. 10.

Worm-graſs.

This plant grows naturally in moſt parts of *South America,* and is now cultivated in many of the gardens of *Jamaica:* it riſes from a ſmall tapering root well charged with fibres on all ſides, and ſhoots by a ſtreight, ſmooth, roundiſh hollow ſtalk, which ſeems to grow thicker as it riſes to the height of five, ſeven, nine or thirteen inches, its uſual growths; the main ſtem emits two, four or ſix lateral and oppoſite branches as it riſes, which like the parent ſtalk, are furniſhed with four oval, pointed, and almoſt equal leaves, diſpoſed in the form of a croſs at the top: from the center of theſe it throws out one, two, or more ſpikes, which bear all their flowers and ſeed-veſſels on one ſide of them, and are commonly from one half to two or three inches in length.

This vegetable has been long in uſe among the Negroes and Indians, who were the firſt acquainted with its virtues; and takes its preſent denomination from its peculiar efficacy in deſtroying of worms; which, I dare affirm, from a great number of ſucceſsful experiments, it does in ſo extraordinary a manner, that no other ſimple can be of equal efficacy in any other diſeaſe as this is in thoſe that proceed from theſe inſects, eſpecially when attended with a fever or convulſions.

The method of preparing this medicine is as follows, *viz.* You take of the plant, roots and all, either freſh gathered or dry, two moderate handfulls, and boil them over a gentle fire in two quarts of water until one half of the liquid is conſumed; then ſtrain off the remainder, and add a little ſugar, and lemon juice to give it a more agreeable taſte, and keep it from growing viſcid or clammy. It may be however obſerved, that the decoction is ſometimes clarified, and ſweetened, and is then equally efficacious; which gives a hint to have it made into a ſyrup.

The common method of adminiſtering this medicine is as follows, *viz.* To a full grown perſon, you give half a pint at the hour of reſt, and a proportionate quantity to all weaker and younger ſubjects, which is to be repeated once in twenty four hours for two or three days after: but as the largeneſs of this doſe may render its operation too violent, and the uſe of it both unſafe and precarious; I would recommend the following method, as leſs hazardous and as effectual. Give about four ounces to a full grown perſon for the firſt doſe, and about two or three every ſix hours after, if its anodyne quality will permit; but to perſons of a weaker conſtitution, it ſhould be repeated only every ten or twelve hours: this is to be continued for the ſpace of thirty ſix, or forty eight hours, when the double doſe may be again repeated; and after this takes its full effect, it muſt be worked off with ſome gentle purgatives, ſuch as the infuſion of Senna or Rhubarb with Manna, &c.

This medicine procures ſleep almoſt as certainly, and in an equal degree with opium; but the eyes ſeem diſtended, and appear bright and ſparkling as they generally do before the eruption of the ſmall pox and meaſles, after the ſleepy effects are over. In a ſhort time after this firſt doſe is adminiſtered the pulſe grows regular and begins to riſe; the fever cools; the convulſions, if any, abate; all the ſymptoms appear more favourable; and the worms are generally diſcharged in great quantities, by the uſe of the ſubſequent purgatives, if not before; often above a hundred at a time: but when a few only come away, and thoſe alive, which ſeldom is the caſe, the doſe muſt be again repeated, and this ſcarcely ever fails.

I never knew this medicine ineffectual when there was the leaſt probability of ſucceſs; nay, have often found it ſerviceable when there was not the leaſt reaſon to expect it: I have been however cautious in ordering it for children; for tho' I never knew it at all hurtful, its effects upon the eyes are ſuch as frequently deterred me; eſpecially, as their fibres are weakly, and more ſenſible of irritation, and the fevers ariſing from this ſource in ſuch ſubjects, ſeldom ſo violent as to hinder the adminiſtration of ſome other medicine, that may prove equally as effectual when the ſymptoms are not too urgent.

LISIANTHIUS 1. *Erectus, foliis lanceolatis floribus ſingularibus terminalibus.* Tab. 9. f. 1.

Liſianthius *Etc.* Thez. Zeyl. 145. 2. t. 67.
Rapunculus *Fruticoſus linifoliis, &c.* Slo. Cat. 58. & H. t. 101.

The larger Liſianthius with lanceolated leaves.

Periantium. *Pentaphyllum, foliis anguſtis acuminatis carinatis erecto-conniventibus, ad dorſum angulatis acutis & ſubalatis, marginibus membranaceis.*
Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata*; tubus *longus ad apicem calicis coarctatus, & inde ad faucem gradatim ampliatus*; limbus *patulus in quinque lacinias lanceolatas diviſus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque infimæ floris parti adnata, erecta & tubo longiora*; antheræ *oblongo-ovatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovato-acuminatum, ſtylus ſimplex longitudinis ſtaminum, ſtigma capitatum bilobum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula oblongo-ovata bilocularis, ſeminibus plurimis referta.*

This elegant little plant is not uncommon in the road to *Sixteen-mile Walk*; and frequently met with in the mountains of *St. Ann's*; t grows in a dry ſandy but cool ſoyl, and riſes generally to the height of fourteen or ſixteen inches or better: it is not much divided, but all the branches ſhoot commonly to the ſame height, and are furniſhed with oblong, pointed leaves diſpoſed in an oppoſite order: the flowers are large in proportion to the plant; they are generally longer than the leaves, and ſtand at the extremities of the branches. The whole plant makes an elegant appearance in the woods.

LISIANTHIUS 2. *Foliis cordato-acuminatis, petiolis brevibus, floribus terminalibus quandoque geminatis.* Tab. 9. f. 2.

The heart-leaf'd Liſianthus.

This plant may be deemed a variation of the foregoing; they are at leaſt ſo very like in the general make and habit, that the form of the leaves is almoſt the only difference obſerved between them; I found this plant growing on the banks of *Mammee River* between the hills above *Bull-bay*.

PLUMBAGO 1. *Spicis ramoſis terminalibus, petiolis brevibus, flore albo.*
Plumbago *Foliis petiolatis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Dentellaria *Lychnoides ſilvatica, &c.* Slo. Cat. 91. & H. t. 133.
Tumba Cadiveli *H. M.* P. 10. t. 8.

The larger Plumbago with branched flower-ſpikes.

This plant is very common among the buſhes in all the low lands: it is of an acid corroſive nature.

CEDRELA 1. *Foliis majoribus pinnatis, floribus laxè racemoſis, ligno levi odorato.* Tab. 10. fig. 1.
Cedrus *Barbadienſium alatis fraxini foliis, &c.* Pk. Phy. t. 157. f. 1.
Pruno forte Affinis Arbor *maxima, &c.* Slo. Cat. 182. & H. ii. t. 220. f. 2.

Barbadoes Cedar.

Periantium. *Monophyllum tubulato-campanulatum quinque crenatum.*
Corolla. *Monopetala calice duplo longior, ultra medietatem in quinque lacinias oblongas ſecta.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque corollâ breviora, infernè craſſiora & germini adnata, ſupernè libera*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum*, ſtylus *longitudinis ſtaminum*, ſtigma *craſſum capitatum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ovata quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis & quinquefariam vel à baſi vel ab apice dehiſcens, ex involucro gemino conſtructa; exterius craſſum ligneum, interius tenuius contiguum, & ſeminibus immediatè ſuperimpoſitum.*
Receptaculum. *Columnare oblongum inequale pentagonum per axem longitudinalem capſulæ porrectum, angulis fiſſuris capſulæ oppoſitis.*
Semina. *Plurima oblonga compreſſa, infernè tumida, ſupernè membranacea alato-caudata, imbricatim poſita, & nervo tenui per alam porrecto apici receptaculi adnata.*

This tree was very common, and ſtill continues to grow in many parts of the Iſland; it is one of the largeſt timber-trees in the woods, and frequently found about ſix or ſeven feet in diameter: the trunk is covered with a rough bark marked with longitudinal fiſſures, which as well as the berries and leaves, has ſo diſagreeable a ſmell *(a)* while freſh, that few people care to go into the woods where any of thoſe trees have been recently cut down: the timber, however, has a pleaſant ſmell; it is very full of a dark reſinous ſubſtance, light, porous, and eaſily worked; and much eſteemed for wainſcoting, and the internal partitions of moſt ſorts of cabinet ware. It makes good planks and ſhingles for houſes, but cannot be made into caſks, as all ſpirituous liquors diſſolve a great quantity of its natural reſin, and acquire a ſtrong bitter taſte from thence: it is the beſt wood we know of for *canoes* and *petiagers* of a larger ſize, and frequently made into worm-tubs as well as other water conveniencies.

CEDRELA 2. *Foliis pinnatis, floribus ſparſis, ligno graviori.*
Arbor *Foliis pinnatis, &c.* Cateſ. Vol. ii. t. 81. & Miller. *in Appen.*

Mahagony.

This tree grew formerly very common in *Jamaica*, and while it could be had in the low lands, and brought to market at an eaſy rate, furniſhed a very conſiderable

(*a*) The ſmell of all the outward and more tender parts of this tree perfectly reſembles that of *Aſſa fœtida*, but is rather heavier.

branch

branch of the exports of that Iſland; it thrives in moſt ſoyls, and varies both its grain and texture with each: that which grows among the rocks is ſmaller, but very hard and weighty, of a cloſe grain and beautifully ſhaded; while the produce of the low and richer lands is obſerved to be more light and porous, of a paler colour and open grain; and that of mixed ſoyls to hold a medium between both. The tree grows very tall and ſteight, and generally bears a great number of capſulæ in the ſeaſon; the flowers are of a reddiſh or ſaffron colour, and the fruit of an oval form and about the ſize of a turkey's egg, while that of the foregoing ſpecies hardly exceeds the ſize of a nutmeg. The wood is generally hard, takes a fine poliſh, and is found to anſwer better than any other ſort in all kinds of cabinet-ware; it is now univerſally eſteemed and ſells at a good price; but it is pity that it is not cultivated in the more convenient waſte lands of that Iſland. It is a very ſtrong timber, and anſwers very well in beams, joiſts, plank, boards and ſhingles; and has been frequently put to thoſe uſes in *Jamaica* in former times.

CEDRELA 3. *Coroli folio ampliori, fructu pentagono.* Houſt. *apud* Mill.

This plant does not grow in *Jamaica*, and is only inſerted here to ſhew that there is another ſpecies of the kind known: it was diſcovered by Mr. *Houſton* near the Gulf of *Honduras*, and is ſaid to grow very large.

CONOCARPUS 1. *Foliis eliptico-ovatis, petiolis biglandulatis, racemis laxis, fructibus ſejunctis*

Mangle *Foliis elipticis ex adverſo naſcentibus.* Slo. Cat. 156. & H. vol. ii. 66.

The white Mangrove.

Periantium. *Germen compreſſum obovatum, ad utrumque latus medio margine denticulo notatum, ad apicem excavatum, quinque foliolis minimis ſubrotundis cochleatis conniventibus coloratis coronatum.*
Corolla. *Petala quinque minima, foliolis calicis ſuppoſita, conniventia, decidua.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque brevia conniventia*; antheræ *globoſæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ut ſupra deſcriptum calicula coronatum,* ſtylus *breviſſimus,* ſtigma *obtuſum fungoſum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula fungoſo-corticoſa compreſſa obovata, ad utrumque marginem prominula & ſubangulata, unilocularis, coronata.*
Semen. *Unicum oblongum, membraneâ propriâ obvolutum, intra capſulam germinans.*

CONOCARPUS 2. *Foliis oblongis, petiolis brevibus, floribus in caput conicum collectis.*

Conocarpus *Erecta foliis oblongis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Alnus *Maritima myrtifolia corariorum.* Pk. t. 240. f. 3.
Alnifructu Laurifolia Arbor, &c. *Slo. Cat.* 135. & H. t. 161.

The Button-tree, or Button-wood.

Both theſe trees are very common in *Jamaica*, and grow very luxuriantly in all the low ſandy bays and marſhes round the Iſland; they ſeldom riſe above fifteen or ſixteen feet, and are of little uſe: the bark of the latter is ſaid to tan leather well.

MORENDA 1. *Subfruticoſa, foliis oblongis anguſtis utrinque acutis, radice croceâ.*

Morinda *Procumbens.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
An, Periclimenum *Surrectum, &c.* Pk. t. 212. f. 5.

The ſmaller ſhruby Morinda.

MORIN-

MORINDA 2. *Anguſtifolia ſcandens.*
Periclimenum *Rectum Perſicæ foliis, &c.* Pk. t. 212. f. 5.

The narrow-leaf'd climbing Morinda.

MORINDA 3. *Scandens, foliis oblongo-ovatis.*
Periclimenum *Americanum è cujus radice fit atramentum.* Pk. t. 212. f. 4.
Morinda *Arborea pedunculis ſolitariis.* L. flo. Zey. & Sp. Pl.

The oval leaf'd climbing Morinda.

MORINDA 4. *Fruticoſa foliis amplioribus ovatis, pedunculis longioribus ramoſis.*

The larger ſhruby Morinda.

Theſe plants are very common about the low lands, and frequently found climbing among the buſhes in all the lower hills; the roots colour linens of a dark hue, and may probably prove a uſeful ingredient among the Dyers.

PSYCHOTROPHUM 1. *Fruticoſum foliis venoſis ovatis oppoſitis, petiolis ſtipulatis, racemis terminalibus, baccis compreſſis.*

The oval-leaf'd Pſychotrophum with rediſh veins and ſpikes.

Periantium. *Monophyllum conico-tubulatum, infernè compreſſum pregnans quinque dentatum.*
Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata,* tubus *ferè equalis calice duplo longior, fauce (in hâc ſpecie) villoſâ* ; limbus *erectus quinquepartitus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque brevia ut plurimum tubo adnata* ; antheræ *erectæ ovatæ in fauce ſitæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum calice tectum denticuliſque coronatum,* ſtylus *ſimplex ad apicem bifidus; longitudinis tubi corollæ* ; ſtigmata, *in primâ ſpecie, oblonga reflexa* ; *in ſecundâ, cirroſa reflexa* ; *in ſextâ, vaginata, in ceteris ſimplicia.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ſubrotunda ſucculenta calice tecta & coronata, bilocularis.*
Semina. *Nucleoli bini hemiſpherici ſolitarii, ſeminibus coffeæ ſimiles.*

PSYCHOTROPHUM 2. *Fruticuloſum, foliis amplioribus ovatis ſtipulis rigidis interpoſitis, ramulis craſſioribus, racemis umbellulatis, ſuſtentaculis ternato-ternatis.* Tab. 17. f. 2.

The ſmaller ſucculent Pſycotrophum.

The figure of the fruit repreſented here was taken from a dry ſpecimen, in which the pulp had been greatly ſhrunk up.

PSYCHOTROPHUM 3. *Fruticoſum, foliis ovatis venoſis, ſtipulis bidentatis, racemis terminalibus croceis.* Tab. 13. f. 1. & 2.

The ſmaller Pſycotrophum with a foxy top.

PSYCHOTROPHUM 4. *Foliis ovatis venoſis, floribus quaſi umbellatis, ſuſtentaculis longioribus.*

The larger ſhruby Pſychotrophum with ſpreading flowers.

PSYCO-

PSYCHOTROPHUM 5. *Hirſutum foliis ovatis.*

The hairy Pſychotrophum.

PSYCHOTROPHUM 6. *Fruticoſum foliis plumbeis ovato acuminatis, floribus laxe racemoſis.*

The ſhruby Pſychotrophum with a livid foliage.

PSYCHOTROPHUM 7. *Herbaceum repens ſilvaticum foliis ſubrotundo-cordatis oppoſitis, floribus paucioribus alaribus, laciniis corollæ erecto-patentibus.*

Violæ folio Bacifera. Slo. Cat. 115.
Jaſminum. *Inodorum repens &c. Barreri* 63.
Karinta Kab. H. M. tab. 21.

The ſmall creeping *Pſychotrophum* with Ground-Ivy Leaves.

All theſe plants are very common in *Jamaica*; they are for the moſt part ſhruby, and riſe generally from three to ſix or ſeven feet in height. The leaves are diſpoſed in an oppoſite order in all of them, and the foot-ſtalks generally ſupported with *ſtipulæ* at their inſertions: the flowers are commonly in looſe cluſters, and terminate the ſtalks and branches; but the laſt ſort, whoſe characters agree pretty well both with theſe and the coffee, is intirely a creeper, ſhoots by a veryſlender ſtalk, and roots almoſt at every joint: They are all natives of the woods, and grow beſt in a rich ſhady ſoil.

The ſeeds of all the ſpecies are pretty much like thoſe of coffee.

COFFEA 1. *Fructicoſa foliis oppoſitis, floribus plurimis ſeſſilibus ad alas.*
Coffea. L. Sp. Pl. & H. Cl.
Coffea. *Arabica, &c.* Pk. Ph. t. 272. f. 1.
Arbor Yemenſis. *Fructum Coffé ferens, &c. &c.* Duglas.

The Coffee-tree.

This ſhrub has been long introduced and cultivated in the Iſland of *Jamaica*; where it grows very luxuriantly, and riſes frequently to the height of eight or nine feet, ſpreading its flexile branches to a conſiderable diſtance on every ſide: it thrives beſt in a rich ſoil, and cool ſhaded ſituation, where it can be duly refreſhed with a moderate ſhare of moiſture; and in ſuch a ſoil and ſituation, it generally produces ſo great a quantity of fruit, that the branches can hardly ſuſtain the weight, tho' bending to the ground; and you may frequently obſerve the very trunk to yield to the load. The tree however is obſerved to grow and thrive almoſt in every ſoil about the mountains, and will frequently produce great quantities of fruit in the drieſt ſpots, tho' in *Arabia*, where this plant is a native and had been firſt propagated and brought into uſe, it is obſerved to be cultivated between the hills; and yet the drought of the place is ſuch, that they are frequently obliged to refreſh the roots with water, which, as it is often wanted in that country is generally conveyed by gutters or chanels thro' every piece.

It is a general remark in *England*, and indeed a certain one, that the coffee imported from *America* does not anſwer ſo well as that of the growth of *Arabia*, nor is it owing (as ſome imagine) to any foreign fume, or vapours it might have contracted in the paſſage, tho' great care ſhould be always taken to prevent any acquiſition of this nature; for even there, what is commonly uſed will neither parch, or mix like the *Turkey* coffee; but this has been hitherto owing to the want

of obſervation, or knowing the nature of the grain, moſt people being attentive to the quantity of the produce, while the qualities are but ſeldom conſidered.

I have been many years in thoſe colonies; and being always a lover of coffee, have been often obliged to put up with the produce of the country in its different ſtates: This gave me room to make many obſervations upon this grain, and I dare ſay they are ſuch as will be conſtantly found true, and (if rightly regarded) will ſoon put the inhabitants of our *Americans* Colonies, in a way of ſupplying the mother country with as good coffee as we ever had from *Turkey*, or any other part of the world: For the eaſier underſtanding of this aſſertion, I ſhall ſet down the Remarks I have made, as they occur.

1. New coffee will never parch or mix well, uſe what art you will. This proceeds from the natural clammineſs of the juices of the grain, which requires a ſpace of time proportioned to its quantity to be wholly deſtroyed.

2. The ſmaller the grain, and the leſs pulp the berry is, the better the coffee and the ſooner it will parch, mix, and acquire a flavour.

3. The drier the ſoil, and the warmer the ſituation, the better the coffee it produces will be, and the ſooner it will acquire a flavour.

4. The larger and the more ſucculent the grain, the worſe it will be, the more clammy, and the longer in acquiring a flavour.

5. The worſt coffee produced in *America* will in a courſe of years, not exceeding ten or fourteen, be as good, parch and mix as well, and have as high a flavour as the beſt we now have from *Turkey*, but due care ſhould be taken to keep it in a dry place, and to preſerve it properly.

6. Small grained coffee, or that which is produced in a dry ſoil, and warm ſituation, will in about three years be as good, and parch as well as that which is now commonly uſed in the coffee-houſes in *London*.

Theſe are facts founded on repeated experiments, which I have tried from time to time, during my reſidence in *Jamaica*, tho' it be very rare to ſee what a man may call good coffee in the Iſland, for they generally drink it *a la Sultan (a)*, and never reſerve more than is ſufficient to ſupply them from one year to another.

I have examined the *Turkey* coffee with great care ſince I came to *England*, and conclude from the ſize of the grain, the frequent abortion of one of the ſeeds, and the narrowneſs of the ſkin that contains the pulp, that the ſhrub muſt be greatly ſtunted in its growth; and from hence judge, that whoever endeavours to produce good coffee, and ſuch as would mellow as ſoon as that of *Arabia*; or expect ſeeds that may have the ſame flavour, muſt try what can be produced in the lower hills and mountains of the ſouthern part of the Iſland; nay, even try what the *Savannas* will bear; and I am perſwaded it would anſwer well in many places about the foot of the long mountain near *Kingſton*: an acre or two may be eaſily tried in any part, and the experiment will be well worth the labour; but whoever is for having greater crops, muſt keep among the mountains, where the trees grow and ſhoot out more luxuriantly. Where-ever this ſhrub is cultivated, it ſhould be planted at diſtances proportioned to its growth, for in a dry gravelly, or mixed ſoil, it ſeldom riſes above five feet, and may be conveniently planted within that diſtance of each other; but among the mountains of *Jamaica*, where it frequently riſes to the height of nine or ten feet, or more, it requires a larger ſcope, and in ſuch a ſoil can be hardly planted nearer than eight or ten feet to each other; I have however frequently known them crowded in ſuch places, and yet produce a great quantity of fruit.

The gentlemen of *Jamaica* imagine, that a great deal of the richneſs and flavour of the *Turkey* coffee depends upon their methods of drying it; but this is

(a) This I take to be rather the infuſion of the half-burnt flakes of new coffee, (for it never will parch, grind, or mix properly while freſh) like that commonly uſed by the coffee-planters in *Jamaica*, than a decoction of the coverings, as it is commonly reported to be.

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an ill-grounded notion, for the berries, as well as the trees, being naturally ſtunted in their growth in moſt parts of *Arabia*, they have but little pulp, and are very eaſily dried in that warm climate, where a few days ſun generally compleats the work, without being at the trouble of ſtriping them of any part of their more juicy coats before hand: but tho' I am ſatisfied the *Turkey* coffee receives no addition from any peculiar method of drying it, I am equally convinced that great quantities of that produced in the woody parts of *Jamaica*, where the berries are large and ſucculent, and the ſeeds lax and clammy, are greatly prejudiced by the methods uſed there; ſuch berries ſhould be undoubtedly ſtriped of a great part of the pulp, and the ſeeds carried down to the low-lands, where the heat is much greater and more conſtant, to be dried; and not left ſoaking in their clammy juices, to dry but ſlowly in a damp air, as they generally do in many parts of that Iſland; but this is no prejudice to the ſale of it among the northern purchaſers, who generally look upon the largeſt and fatteſt grain as the beſt, nor do they chuſe it by any other marks than the plumpneſs of the ſeeds, and a freſh colour which generally is a blueiſh-pale in new coffee.

Such as have large coffee-walks, ſhould be provided with a convenient *barbakue*, or platform, to dry theſe ſeeds more commodiouſly upon; and I think it would be well worth while to try whether ſweating would deſtroy any of the clammineſs peculiar to the ſeeds of the larger berries; but theſe ſhould be always pulped and dried as ſoon as poſſible; nor do I imagine but the eaſe and ſpeed whereby they might be dried in the low-lands, would be a ſufficient recompence for the trouble of carrying them there, as they are picked from the trees.

After the fruit is well dried, it muſt be huſked, and the ſeeds cleared from all the outward coverings, to fit and prepare them for the market. This is generally done in *Jamaica* by pounding the dried berries lightly in large wooden mortars, until, after a long continued labour, both the dried pulp and inward membranous coverings are broke, and fall to pieces among the ſeeds: The whole is then winnowed, cleared, expoſed afreſh to the ſun for ſome days, and then caſked for the market. But the *Arabians*, after having dried their coffee ſufficiently on matts, ſpread it on an even floor, and brake off the covering by paſſing a large weighty roller of ſome heavy wood or ſtone to and fro upon it, and when the huſks are well broke in this manner, it is winnowed and expoſed to the ſun a-new, until it is very well dried; for otherwiſe it is apt to heat on board the ſhips, and then it loſes all its flavour.

The drink prepared from the ſeed of this plant is now generally uſed all over *Europe*, and many parts of *Aſia* and *America*: it is generally eſteemed as an excellent ſtomachic, and ſtrengthner of the nerves; and peculiarly adapted for ſtudious and ſedentary people.

The plants are propagated by the ſeeds, and, to raiſe them ſucceſsfully, the whole berries ſhould be ſown ſoon after they are gathered from the trees; for if they be kept but a ſhort time out of ground, they are apt to fail: but when the plants riſe about five or ſix inches above the earth, if double, (as they generally are) they ſhould be ſeparated, which is done by drawing one or both, parting the roots, and planting them again in ſeparate beds. When the young plants are removed from a bed, or from under the parent-tree where they generally grow in great abundance, great care ſhould be taken not to break or injure the roots, and to preſerve the earth about them until they are replanted; for if the fibres are expoſed to the air, and allowed to dry, they are very ſubject to periſh, which is the reaſon they have not this beautiful tree more common in the gardens about the lower lands of *Jamaica*, where very few tranſplants of the kind thrive, being generally pulled up very bare, the layers laid-by commonly for thirty or forty hours afterwards, and then carried a conſiderable diſtance in the heat of the ſun: but ſuch as would have 'em proſper well, ſhould be careful to procure plants that are well ſupplied with mould from their native beds; or to raiſe them immediately from the ſeeds.

CHIOCOCCA 1. *Sarmentoſa foliis myrtineis oppoſitis, ſpicis plurimis tenuiſſimis & terminatibus & ex alis ſupremis.*
Lonicera. *Racemis lateralibus ſimplicibus floribus pendulis foliis integerimis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Jaſminim. *Forte folio myrtineo, aliorum adminaculo ſe ſuſtinens, &c.* Slo. Cat. 169, *an. Hiſt.* 11. p. 97, t. 188.
Pittonia. *Plum. & Hert. Pariſienſis.*

Snow-berry, or David's-root.

Periantium. *Minimum ſubtumidum pregnans, quinque denticulis coronatum.*
Corolla. *Satis magna monopetala conico-campanulata caduca,* limbus *quinque-partitus, laciniis acuminatis erectis brevibus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque erecto patentia flore longiora,* antheræ *ovatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen minimum ſubrotundum calice tectum & coronatum,* ſtilus *tenuis ſimplex longitudine ſtam.* ſtigma *ſimplex.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ſubrotunda leniter compreſſa pulpoſa nivea bilocularis, denticulis calicis coronata.*
Semina. *Duo ſubrotunda, compreſſa ſolitaria.*

This genus has been hitherto confounded with the *Tournefortia*, from which I have now juſtly ſeparated it: The plant deſcribed here grows very common in the lower hilly lands of *Jamaica*, eſpecially thoſe between *Spaniſh-town* and *St. Faith's*; it begins to branch immediately above the root, riſes by many ſhoots and ſlender twigs, from four to ſeven or eight feet, ſometimes more; but when ſo luxuriant, it requires to be ſupported by ſome of the neighbouring ſhrubs, without which it would not be able to ſtand: The flower-ſpikes are very ſlender and numerous towards the top of the branches, and ſhoot from thence as well as from the alæ of the upper leaves, or leſſer branches; the berries are of a ſnowy colour, and looſe texture, very numerous, and of a round but ſomewhat compreſſed figure, each containing two compreſſed ſeeds.

The root of the plant has much the ſame bitter acrid taſte with the *ſeneka* ſnake-root, and has been a long time uſed as a ſtrong reſolutive and attenuant in thoſe colonies: I have known it adminiſtered with great ſucceſs in obſtinate rheumatiſms, and old venereal taints; nor is it intirely uſeleſs even in the *Spina Ventoſa* (commonly called Boneake.) I have frequently obſerved very ſtubborn complaints eaſed, and ſometimes removed by the continued uſe of this, and a few mercurial alterants; but it is beſt uſed in decoctions, which may be made either ſtronger or weaker, or impregnated with other ingredients as occaſion requires. The ſmaller the plant grows the more ſharp and biteing the root is, and conſequently the better.

CHIOCOCCA. 2. *Scandens ſarmutis tenuiſſimis & fere indiviſis.*

The climbing Snow-berry.

I have ſeen one plant of this kind in the woods between *St. Thomas*'s and *Mangeneel*; it grew to a conſiderable height among the trees, and threw down ſome of its ſlender twigs again to the ground: I am apt to think it a different ſpecies, tho' the leaves are very like thoſe of the former plant.

PORTLANDIA 1. *Foliis majoribus nitidis ovatis oppoſitis, floribus ampliſſimis* Tab. xi.
An, Tecomaxachill. H. 408?
An, Pk. 329. 6.

The large-leaf'd *Portlandia.*

Periantium. *Pentaphyllum, foliolis oblongo-lanceolatis, germini incidentibus.*
Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata*; tubus *longiſſimus (ſex ſcilicet vel ſeptem unciarum) ſenſim ampliatus, & fere infundibuli-formis*, limbus *quinque crenatus.*
Stam. *Filamenta quinque valida longitudine fere floris*; antheræ *longiſſimæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum pentagonum, foliolis calicis coronatum*, ſtilus *ſimplex, longitudine ſtam.* Stigma *oblongum quaſi accretum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula oblongo-ovata, quinque ſtriis longitudinalibus ſulcata, retuſa, & foliolis calicis coronata; bilocularis, bivalvis, ab apice debiſcens.*
Semina. *Plurima ſubrotunda compreſſa.*

This ſhrub grows chiefly about the foot of the mountains, and thrives very luxuriantly among the rocks: it riſes by a branched ſtem, and ſhoots generally to the height of eight or nine feet; but the trunk ſeldom exceeds two inches and a half in diameter, and is covered with a thick furrowed bark. The leaves are large, ſmooth, and oppoſite, of an oval form, and entire at the edges; the flowers are white, pretty open, and long; and the fruit a moderate lignous capſula, crowned with five diſtinct leaves, and divided into two cells, adorned with five longitudinal ridges.

This plant is called by the name of *Portlandia*, after the preſent dutcheſs of *Portland*, who is a great lover of Botany, and well acquainted with the *Engliſh* plants.

ERITHALIS 1. *Fruticuloſa foliis obovatis craſſis nitidis oppoſitis, pedunculis ramoſis ad alas ſuperiores.* Tab. 17. f. 3.

The ſhruby *Erithalis.*

Periantium. *Subrotundum truncatum cyathiforme minimum germine pregnans.*
Corolla. *Monopetala in quinque lucinias linearis erecta-patentes ad baſem ſecta.*
Stam. *Filamenta quinque erecto-patentia Corolla dimido breviora*, antheræ *oblongæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum margine calicis coronatum*, ſtilus *ſimplex longitudine ſtam.* Stigma *acutum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca decem-locularis globoſa parva ſeminibus plurimis referta.*
See tab. 17. f. 3a.

ERITHALIS 2. *Arboreſcens floribus racemoſis foliis venoſis integris.*

The arboreſcent *Erithalis.*

Both theſe ſhrubs are found about the north-eaſt parts of the Iſland; the former grows among the cliffs that lie to the weſt of *Port-Antonio*, and ſeldom riſes above two or three feet. I found the other about *Mangenul-bay*, where it grows to the height of eight or ten feet.

MACROCNEMUM 1. *Arboreſcens foliis ovatis oppoſitis, racemis ſuſtentaculis longis incidentibus.*

The oval leaf'd *Macrocnemum.*

Periantium. *Minimum quinquedentatum germine pregnans.*
Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata, minor*; limbus *in quinque lacinias ovatas erecto-conniventes ſectus.*
Stam. *Filamenta quinque villoſa longitudine tubi floris & inferne tubo adnata, ſuperne libera*; antheræ *ovatæ compreſſæ in fauce corollæ locatæ.*

Piſtillum. *Germen longum obverſe conicum denticulis calicis coronatum*, ſtilus *ſimplex longitudine tubiſloris*, ſtigma *bilobum obtuſiuſculum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula oblonga obverſe conica bilocularis.*
Semina. *Plurima imbricatam poſita.*

This ſmall tree is ſometimes found about *Mangenul*; it riſes generally to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, and ſeems by the fruit to approach pretty near the Campanula, but the diſpoſition and make of the filaments are very different.

CAMPANULA 1. *Arboreſcens foliis ovato-acuminatis verticillatem ternatis, ſtipulis acuminatis interpoſitis; capſulis quinque locularibus.*
An, Nerio *affinis*, *&c.* Slo. H. t. 183.
CAMPANULA 2. *Minor fruteſcens, foliis ovatis oppoſitis ſtipulis acutis interpoſitis, capſulis quinque locularibus.* Tab. 14. fig. 1.

The ſhruby *American* Campanula's.

The ſize of theſe plants, and the different diſpoſitions of their leaves, ſeem to make the whole difference between the two ſpecies; the firſt grows generally to the height of nine or ten feet, the latter ſeldom exceeds four: the flowers are yellow, and the leaves intire in both.

BUTNERIA 1. *Arborea foliis majoribus oblongo-ovatis oppoſitis, floribus ſingularibus.*
An, Ebenus *Arbor Indiæ Orientalis*, *&c.* Thez. Zey. P. 91?

The Bull-Apple-tree.

Periantium. *Campanulatum quinque dentatum minus, dentibus acutis reflectentibus.*
Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata major fauce leniter ampliatâ*, limbus *in quinque lacinias lanceolatas ſectus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque breviſſima*; antheræ *longæ adnatæ per longitudinem tubi & faucis floris porrectæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum calice tectum & laciniis coronatum*, ſtilus *ſimplex longitudine tubi floris*; ſtigma *obtuſum.*
Pericarpium. *Pomum magnum globoſum coronatum, malo punico ſimillimum, uniloculare, lineâ longitudinali intere bifariam ſulcatum, pulpâ repletum.*
Semina. *Plurima nidulantia.*

This tree grows very common in the pariſh of *St. James*'s; and riſes generally to the height of fourteen or ſixteen feet; the leaves are large, oval, and oppoſite; and the fruit very like a pomegranate both in ſize and form.

MIRABILIS 1. *Foliis ovatis ſeminibus pulchre reticulatis, radice carnoſa.*
Mirabilis L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Jalappa *Parvo flore*, *&c.* Inſ. & Th. Zey.
Admirabilis *Peruviana*, *&c.* Slo. Cat. 91.
Mirabilis *Peruv.* Piſ. 208.

Jalap, or the Four o' Clock Flower.

This plant is very common in the Iſland of *Jamaica*, and riſes generally by a branched ſtalk to the height of about two feet and a half: the leaves are oval and pointed, and diſpoſed pretty thick along the branches; the flowers grow ſingle, they are of a moderate ſize, and like thoſe of the tulip, change their colours with the ſoil, and

and methods of culture; they are ſometimes wholly yellow, often red, but commonly mixed, and change their ſhades to a great variety; theſe are followed by ſo many roundiſh ſeeds that ſtand upon the expanded cups.

The root ſliced and preſerved opens the body; it has been ſometimes dried and powdered, and then adminiſtered for Jalap; it purges moderately, but requires too large a doſe to be adminiſtered in ſo diſagreeable a form, and ſeldom anſwers to our wiſhes even in that quantity. It is cultivated in *Jamaica* chiefly for the beauty of its flowers, which are always obſerved to open with the cool, and from thence called Four o'Clock Flowers.

NICOTIANA 1. *Foliis amplis oblongo-ovatis, floribus comoſis.*
Nicotiana. *Foliis ovatis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Petume Piſ. 206.

Tobacco.

This plant was probably firſt introduced here by the *Spaniards*. But it is ſtill cultivated by the negroes and poorer ſort of white people in many parts of the Iſland: it has ſome narcotic qualities, but it is chiefly uſed among us as a ſternutatory. The lighter decoction of the leaves, *&c.* are both purgative and emetic, as well as the juice; but when it continues for a conſiderable time upon the fire, the more acrid particles evaporate, and it becomes a ſtrong reſolutive and ſudorific, and has been frequently obſerved to anſwer beyond expectation in old catarrhes, and aſthmas. The fumes are ſometimes injected by the way of gliſter in the Colica Pictonum and Miſerere, and have been often found to provoke a diſcharge downward when no other medicines would anſwer. The leaves pounded are frequently applied to foul or neglected ſores in *America*, and obſerved to anſwer better than any ointments in moſt of thoſe that lie in the depending parts. Both the infuſion and juice of the plant is uſed indiſcriminately to waſh and cleanſe the ſores of cattle, for it has been long obſerved to preſerve them free from maggots, and to deſtroy moſt ſorts of vermin.

DATURA 1. *Foliis profunde crenatis, fructu erecto ſpinoſo.*
Datura *Pericarpiis ſpinoſis erectis ovatis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Stramonium *Zey.* Thez. Zey. & humatu 1ª. *&c.* H. M. p. 2. f. 28.
Stramonia *Altera major ſive* Tatura, *&c.* Slo. Cat. 59, & Hiſt. p. 159.

The Thorn-apple or Burn-weed.

This plant is very common in moſt of the low-lands of *Jamaica*, and indeed all over *America*, where it generally riſes to the height of three feet, or better. All the parts of this plant are remarkably narcotic, tho' ſeldom adminiſtered inwardly on account of thoſe dreadful perturbations of the mind that generally attend the taking of it: the juice however and ſeeds are frequently uſed with great ſucceſs in external applications in thoſe parts of the world; they are commonly made into ointments, and applied in ſcalds and other painful ſores, where they give very evident marks of thoſe narcotic qualities with which they are plentifully endowed. The ſeeds have been ſometimes given internally to half a ſcruple.

COLLOCOCCUS 1. *Foliis rugoſis venoſis oblongo-ovatis, floribus laxe racemoſis.*
Ceraſo Affinis Arbor *baccifera, &c.* Slo. Cat. 169, & H. t. 203.
Ceraſa *Americana Filiis rugoſis, fructu viſcido.* Pk. Phy. t. 158, f. 1.
Malpigia *Ramis divaricatis.* Miller.

The clammy Cherry, or Turkey-berry-tree.

Periantium. *Parvum monophyllum campanulatum perſiſtens ore tri vel quinque crenato.*
Corolla. *Monopetala in quinque lacinias ovatas, & calice duplo longiores ad baſem fere ſecta.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque hirſuta infiſſuris floris oppoſita & inferne tubo Corollæ adnata,* antheræ *cordato-lamellatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum,* ſtilus *inferne ſimplex erectus, ad apicem diviſus in quatuor lacinias divaricantes;* Stigmata *oblonga irregularia.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ſubrotunda oblique & lateraliter aucta, ſucco viſcoſo turgida, unilocularis, monoſpermis.* An aliter in germine?
Semin. *Nucleus bilobus nauco oſſeo rugoſo præditus.*

This tree grows frequently in the lower lands of *Jamaica*, and in moſt of the other Iſlands; but it ſeldom riſes above 14 or 16 feet, and ſpreads pretty much at the top. The leaves are oval, rugged, obliquely veined, and diſpoſed alternately; the berries are red, ſucculent, of the ſize of our ſmalleſt *European* cherries, and diſpoſed in umbellated groups. The turkeys and other poultry feed much upon the fruit of this tree; the pulp is ſweetiſh, and of a clammy conſiſtence.

COLLOCOCCUS 2. *Platyphyllus major, racemis umbellatis.*
Prunus *Racemoſa foliis oblongis hirſutis maximis, &c.* Slo. Cat. 184, & H. 2. 130, t. 221.

The Broad-leaf'd Cherry-tree.

This tree grows chiefly in the lower woods, and riſes to a conſiderable height, but is ſeldom found above twelve or ſixteen inches in diameter, and ſhoots generally by a ſtraight trunk. The leaves are very large and rough, and the berries white, and much of the ſize of thoſe of the foregoing: the heart of the tree is of a yellowiſh colour, and a pretty good timber wood.

EHRETIA 1. *Arborea, foliis oblongo-ovatis alternis, racemis terminalibus.* Tab. 16. f. 1.
Ceraſo affinis *Arbor baccifera racemoſa, &c.* Slo. Cat. 169. & H. t. 203.

The Baſtard Cherry-tree.

Periantium. *Monophyllum parvum quinque crenatum perſiſtens.*
Corolla. *Monopetala campanulata ad medietatem in quinque lacinias reflexas ovato-acuminatas ſecta.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque longitudine floris, recedentia;* antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum;* ſtilus *leniter bifidus, longitudine ſtaminum;* ſtigmata *obtuſiuſcula.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ſucculenta bilocularis, binis nucleolis bilocularibus & biſpermibus hinc convexis inde planis, referta.*

This tree is pretty common in the lower lands of *Jamaica,* and riſes generally to the height of ſixteen or twenty feet: the berries are ſmall, and ſeldom exceed the largeſt of our *European* currants in ſize; they ſerve to feed our poultry, and are ſometimes eat by the poorer ſort of people. This tree has been called Ehretia, after the ingenious *G. D. Ehret,* who has already obliged the world with many botanical diſcoveries of his own, beſides a great number of beautiful and accurate diſſections of plants, which he has done for other people.

BOURRERIA 1. *Arborea foliis ovatis alternis, racemis rarioribus terminalibus.* Tab. 15, fig. 2.
Jaſminum *Periclimeni folio flore albo, &c.* Slo. Cat. 169, & H. t. 204.

The *Bourreria* with oval Leaves.

Pe-

Periantium. *Monophyllum in quinque partes lanceolatas ad medietatem fere diviſum, inciſuris & laciniis aliquando inequalibus.*

Corolla. *Monopetala tubulata*; tubus *Cylindraceus calice duplo longior*, limbus *in quinque lacinias equales oblongas obtuſas patentes ſectus.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque, inferne tubo corollæ adnata, erecta & tubo floris longiora*; antheræ *ſagittatæ.*

Piſtillum. *Germen ovato-quadrigonum*, ſtilus *longitudine ſtaminum ad apicem bifidus*; ſtigmata *craſſiuſcula.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca ſucculenta, quatuor nucleis bilocularibus, quadantes ſphæræ mentientibus referta.*

Semina. *Nuclei biloculares biſpermes, externe ſulcis membranaceis ſive lamellofis parallelis oblique diſpoſitis ornati, lateribus glabris.*

This tree grows in the Savannas, and ſeldom riſes above fourteen or fifteen feet from the ground; its leaves are generally of an inverted oval form, and its berries of a ſaffron colour. I have called it after Mr. Bourer, an apothecary of *Nuremberg*, who was a great promoter of natural hiſtory.

TOURNEFORTIA 1. *Scandens foliis hirtis rugoſis ovatis ſpicis ramoſis.*
Tournefortia. *Foliis ovato-lanceolatis ſpicis ramoſis pendulis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Heliotropii Flore frutex *baccifer, folio rugoſo fætido maximo ſubrotundo hirſuto, fructu albo.* Slo. Cat. 173. & H. t. 212.

The larger Scandent *Tournefortia.*

This plant raiſes itſelf generally by the help of the neighbouring trees, and ſhoots ſometimes to a conſiderable height in the woods; every plant of the whole genus ſeems to have a great analogy with the *turnſole*, for they generally bear their flowers, and throw out their ſpikes in the ſame manner. *Plumier* has always confounded the ſpecies of the *Chionodus*, (which we have already deſcribed) with theſe plants; and this confuſion has impoſed on *Linnæus*, who deſcribes this genus with two ſeeds and a covered berry, but continues the ſpecies like the other; they are however very diſtinct, for in this the flower is perfectly the ſame as that of the Heliotrope, the ſpikes and diſpoſition nearly the ſame, but the fruit is a pulpy berry, containing four ſeparate ſeeds, and is always lodged upon the calex.

TOURNEFORTIA 2. *Fruteſcens humilis, foliis maximis oblongo ovatis rugoſis, ſpicis pendulis rarioribus, ramulis craſſis ſulcatis.*
Tournefortia *Foliis ovatis integerimis nudis, ſpicis cymoſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Heliotropii Flore frutex *folio maximo, &c.* Slo. Cat. 173, & H. t. 212.

The large leaf'd Shruby *Tournefortia.*

This plant is ſometimes obſerved in the woods, and may be reckoned rather a plant of a few years ſtanding than a ſhrub; it riſes generally from five to ſeven, or eight feet in height, and is remarkable for the thickneſs of its upper branches, and the length of its pendulous flower-ſpikes: the leaves are very large, ſometimes a foot or more in length.

TOURNEFORTIA 3. *Reclinata diffuſa, & hirſuta, foliis ovatis, ramulis rectis validis.*

The Baſket-Withe.

This plant is pretty much like the firſt ſpecies, grows very luxuriantly, and ſtretches ſometimes many feet from the main root: it is generally uſed for dung-baſkets about the country.

TOURNEFORTIA 4. *Fruticoſa ſcandens; baccis niveis maculis nigris notatis.*
Tournefortia *Foliis ovatis acuminatis, peteolis reflexis caule volubili.* L. Sp. Pl.
Pittonia *Scandens* bois de Chaplet *Gallis dicta Dom. de Juſſieu.*
Brionia *Nigra fruticoſa, &c.* Slo. Cat. 106, & H. t. 143. 2.

The climbing *Tournefortia* with ſpotted Berries and ſlender Branches.

This plant is very common about *Kingſton*; it is a weakly climbing ſhrub with very ſlender flexile branches, and riſes generally to the height of ſeven or eight feet, or better; it is very remarkable for the black ſpots upon its berries, but they vary with the number of the ſeeds, which are ſometimes one, ſometimes two or more; tho' conſtantly four in the germen and more perfect ſpecimens.

TOURNEFORTIA 5. *Subfruticoſa, foliis ſubincanis oblongis, fronde comoſa.*
Thymeliæ *Facie frutex marinus, &c.* Slo. Cat. H. t. 162, f. 4.

The Aſh-coloured Sea-ſide Tournefortia.

This plant is found by the ſea-ſide, near the burough in *St. James*'s; it is of a ſhruby make, and ſeldom riſes above three or four feet from the ground.

GERASCANTHUS 1. *Foliis ovato-oblongis, utrinque productis, racemis terminalibus.* Tab. 29 f. 3.
Cordia *Foliis ovatis integerimis.* L. Sp. Pl.
An, Nerio affinis Arbor *verſicoloræ materie, &c.* Slo. Cat. 155. & H. t.
Cordiæ & *Sebaſtinæ botanicorum ſpecies.*

Spaniſh Elm, or Prince-wood.

Periantium. *Cylindraceum oblongum ſtriatum tri quadri vel quinque crenatum perſiſtens.*
Corolla. *Monopetala infundibuliformis perſiſtens,* tubus *cylindraceus calice longior fauce limiter ampliatâ;* limbus *major patens & obliquus in quinque lacinias oblongas retuſas, ad facem fere ſectus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque tubo corollæ inferne adnata, in fauce libera erecta;* antheræ *oblongæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum intra tubum floris ſitum,* ſtilus *erectus ſtaminibus brevior bipartitus, laciniis remotis bifidis;* ſtigmata *oblonga erecta adnata.*
Pericarpium. *Drupa oblongo-ovata intra calicem immutatum & tubum corollæ diſtentum repoſita, & floreque marcido perſiſtenti coronata;* nux *tenuis lignoſus quadrilocularis, diſſepimentis duobus quandoque omnibus interruptis.*
Semina. *Oblongo-ovata ſolitaria, quorum tria pleramque abortiunt.*

This tree grows in many parts of *Jamaica*, and is generally eſteemed as one of the beſt timber woods in the Iſland; it riſes to a conſiderable height, but ſeldom exceeds twenty or thirty inches in diameter, eſpecially in the low lands, where it is moſt common: it is pretty much branched towards the top, and furniſhed with oblong nervous leaves; the flowers are very white, and grow in great numbers at the ex-

extremities of the branches; but as the *Germen* grows larger, they fade and turn of a dark or dirty brown colour, and continue upon the tree until the whole fruit, which ſeldom grows to a perfect ſtate, falls off. The diſpoſition of the cup and ſtile ſhew this to be very nearly allied to the *clammy cherry* and *Cordia*; but as we are now acquainted with two diſtinct ſpecies of this laſt ſort, that have each ſix *Stamina* conſtantly, and as I have never been able to obſerve above one lodge and embrio in the *Germen's* of the Collococcus, I have ſeparated them, according to rules of the ſyſtem I now follow. The wood of this tree is of a dark brown colour, and gently ſtriped; it is tough and elaſtic, of a fine grain, and eaſily worked.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM 1. *Fructu majori globoſo, foliis ſubtus ferugineis.* Tab. 14. f. 2.

Chryſophyllum L. Gen. Sp. P. & H. Cl.
Anona. *Foliis ſubtus ferugineis fructu rotundo,* & Slo. Cat. 206. H. t. 219.
Anona. *Fructu rubicundo, &c.* Muſ. & Thez. Zey.

The Star Apple-tree.

Pericarpium. *Pentaphyllum foliolis minoribus cochleatis ovatis.*
Corolla. *Monopetala campanulata in quinque lacinias ovatas erecto-patentes ad medietatem ſecta.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque breviſſima ab imâ laciniarum corollæ ſupra faucem orta*; antheræ *cordatæ conniventes.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum decemloculare*, ſtilus *nullus vel breviſſimus*, ſtigma *obtuſiuſculum radiatum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca globoſa ſucculenta decemlocularis.*
Semina. *Ovata compreſſa nitentia, ad alteram marginem rugoſa & cicatriculâ quaſi obducta.*

CHRYSOPHYLLUM 2. *Fructu minori glabro, foliis ſubtus ferugineis.*

The Damſon Plumb.

The laſt of theſe plants is found wild in many parts of *Jamaica*, but ſeldom grows to any conſiderable ſize: the other is cultivated all over the country, and thrives with very little care; it riſes commonly to a conſiderable ſize, and ſpreads much in its growth, but its branches, like thoſe of the other ſort, are very ſlender and flexile, and hang down whenever they are charged with fruit. This, like the Achras (to whom both the fruit, ſeeds, and other particulars, ſeem to ſhew it very nearly allied) is full of milk, and the fruit retains it even in the moſt perfect ſtate; but tho' this juice be rough and aſtringent in the bark, and other parts of the tree, and even in the fruit before it ripens; yet when it grows to full perfection, it becomes ſweet and gelatinous with an agreeable clammineſs, and is very much eſteemed. The juice of this fruit (a little before it is perfectly ripe) being mixed with a ſmall quantity of orange juice, (or eating both fruit at a time,) binds the body more than any thing I have ever known, and doubtleſs would make a very powerful remedy on many occaſions; but I doubt if the action of the fire would not take off a great deal of the native roughneſs of the juice, in caſe it had been inſpiſſated by that means.

I doubt if this ought to be ſeparated from the Achras on any account, tho' the characters of the flower differ in many reſpects; the *Germen* has ten diſtinct lodges, but moſt of the ſeeds abort, and when the fruit is ripe, it ſeldom contains above four or five.

VAR-

VARRONIA *(a)* 1. *Fruticoſa foliis rugoſis ovatis ſubhirſutis ſerratis alternis, capitulis ſubrotundis.* Tab. 13. f. 2.
Lantana *Foliis alternis floribus corimboſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Periclimenum *Rectum, &c. foliis alternatum ſitis.* Slo. Cat. 164. & H. t. 194.

The round ſpiked Varronia.

Receptaculum. *Commune ſimplex in caput ſtinctum colligit flores ſepiles.*
Periantium. *Monophyllum campanulatum perſiſtens*; limbus *in quinque lacinias tenuiſſimas, longas reflexas vel intortas diviſus.*
Corolla. *Monopetala tubulato-campanulata*, limbus *quinquecrenatus fimbriatus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque inferne tubo corollæ ad medietatem adnata Corollâ breviora*, antheræ *ſagittatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum liberum in fundo calicis ſitum*, ſtilus *ſimplex longitudine fere ſtam*; ſtigmata *quatuor oblonga erecto-patentia ab apice ſtili aſſurgentia.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ovata ſucculenta bilocularis calice ſuffulta.*
Semina. *Nucleoli ſubrotundi ſolitarii biloculares, biſpermes.*

VARRONIA 2. *Aſſurgens ſarmentoſa, foliis & capitulis oblongis.*
An, Lantana *Foliis alternis ſpicis oblongis.* L. Sp. Pl. *Sed non ſalvia barbadienſibus, &c.* Pk. t. 221. f. 3.

The Varronia with oblong Spikes.

Both theſe plants are common in the lower and woody lands of *Jamaica*; they are both ſhruby, but the former ſeldom riſes above three or four feet in height, and is furniſhed with a number of ſlender, crooked, and intermixed branches: the other is much of the ſame make towards the top, but is generally found climbing or leaning on the neighbouring ſhrubs, by whoſe help it riſes frequently to the height of many feet above the root. The flowers and texture of the leaves are very like in both.

RHAMNUS. 1. *Arboreſcens minor foliis ovatis venoſis, pedunculis umbellulatis, alaribus fructibus ſphericis.* Tab. 29. f. 2.

The ſhruby Rhamnus with bilocular Berries.

RHAMNUS 2. *Arboreus foliis ovatis venoſis, capſulis ſphericis inferne ad medietatem caliptratis, pedunculis umbellulatis alaribus, cortice glabro.*

The larger Rhamnus with a ſmooth Bark.

RHAMNUS 3. *Foliis ovatis glabris fructibus bilocularibus ſubcaliptratis.* Tab. 12. f. 1.

RHAMNUS 4. *Sarmentoſus foliis ovatis venoſis, capſulis trigonis racemoſis.* Radix *fruticoſa lutea, &c.* Slo. Cat. 214, & H. 11. 185.

The Chaw-ſtick.

(a) Ab antiquo illo authore qui de re ruſtica ſcripſit, nomen deſumitur.

All theſe ſpecies of the *Rhamnus* are found in *Jamaica*; the two firſt ſorts grow generally among the other ſhrubs in the low lands, but the third is a climber, and generally found in the drier hills. The bark of all theſe plants is of a pleaſant bitter taſte, and raiſes a great fermentation in the *ſaliva*, or any rich liquor it may be agitated with. The third ſort is frequently uſed to ferment, and give a flavour to thoſe ſmall diluting liquors called cool drinks; but is generally kept to rub and clean the teeth, which it really whitens and preſerves far better than any thing I have yet known; for it ſerves both as a bruſh and cleaning powder upon theſe occaſions.

RHAMNUS? *An* Ziziphus. *Arboreſcens foliis oblongo-ovatis hirſutis & leniter ſerratis, floribus minimis, racemis alaribus.* Tab. 12. f. 2.

Periantium *Nullum.*

Corolla *Monopetala, in quinque lacinias oblongas carinatas erecto-conniventes ad baſim ſecta.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque brevia intra lacinias corollæ recondita*; antheræ *oblongo-ovatæ.*

Piſtill. *Germen ovatum*, ſtilus *æqualis ſimplex brevis*, ſtigma *ſimplex.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca pulpoſa ſubrotunda nucleo unico fæta, nauco proprio tecto.*

This ſhrubby tree grows at the foot of the hill, near Doctor *Gregory's* at *Plantain garden* river. It ſeldom riſes above ten or twelve feet, and throws out a great a number of looſe branches.

CESTRUM 1. *Fruticoſum, foliis oblongo-ovatis, floribus faſciculatis pedunculatis alaribus.*

Ceſtrum *Floribus pedunculatis*, L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

Jaſminum *Laurinis foliis flore palide luteo* &c. Slo. Cat. 169. & H. t. 204.

Blue Poiſon Berries.

This ſhrub is very common in the lower lands, and ſeldom riſes above ſeven or eight feet from the ground; the leaves are ſmooth and oval, and the flowers diſpoſed in large groops at the alæ of the leaves; they are ſucceeded by ſo many berries of the ſize of our European black currants, and full of a blue pulp, but the colour is eaſily changed by every acid. The nightingales are ſaid to feed upon the berries of this ſhrub, which are reckoned very poiſonous.

SOLANUM 1. *Hirſutum & ſpinoſum, fructu maximo, calice majori ſpinoſo.*

Solanum *Caule aculeato fruticoſo foliis repandis calicibus aculeatis*, L. Sp. Pl.

Solanum *Pomiferum* &c. Pk. t. 226. f. 3. & Slo. Cat. 108.

Melongena *Fructu oblongo, &c.* Flor. & The. Zey.

Nila-Baruidena, H. M. p. 10. t. 74.

The Brown-Jolly, or *Bolangena.*

This plant lives ſome years, and ſeldom riſes above three or four feet in height; it was firſt imported into *Jamaica* by the *Jews*, and is now cultivated there by many people. It generally bears a number of large berries, which ſhoot and ripen very gradually; theſe ſliced, pickled for a few hours, and boiled to a tenderneſs, are uſed inſtead of greens, and frequently ſerved up in plates among the *Jews.*

SOLANUM 2. *Villoſum & ſpinoſum, fructu majori mucronato luteo.*

Solanum *Caule aculeato herbaceo, foliis cordatis quinque lobis, calicibus aculeatis.* L. Vir. Clif. &c. Sp. Pl.

Love Apple, and Cock-roch Apple.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and makes a beautiful appearance when adorned with its large yellow berries: it grows in tufts, and bears its fruits on ſingle footſtalks. The ſmell of the apples is ſaid to kill the Cock-roches.

SOLANUM 3. *Aſſurgens villoſum & leniter ſpinoſum, foliis ſuperioribus ovato-angulatis geminatis, fructibus faſciculatis & quaſi umbellulatis minoribus, faſciculis ſparſis.*

An Solanum *Caule inermi fruticoſo, foliis geminis altero minore, floribus cimoſis.* L. Sp. Pl.

Solanum *Bacciferum caule & foliis tomento incanis, &c.* Slo. Cat. 107. & H. t. 144.

An Juripeba 2. Piſ. 181.

Turky Berries.

SOLANUM 4. *Aſſurgens trichotomum, foliis ovatis, fructibus minoribus laxe racemoſis, racemis terminalibus.*

The larger Turky Berries.

Both theſe ſpecies are very common in the low lands of *Jamaica*, and ſo like each other, that they have been commonly taken for the ſame plant: both ſorts grow much to the ſame height and thickneſs, and ſeldom riſe above ſeven feet from the ground. They bear pretty thick, and the berries, which generally are about the ſize of our *European* cherries, ſerve to feed the Turkies, from whence they have received the preſent appellation.

SOLANUM 5. *Erectum, caule tereti aculeatiſſimo, foliis oblongis ad baſim inæqualiter porrectis.*

Solanum *Spiniferum fruteſcens.* Pk. t. 225. f. 5.

Solanum *Fruticoſum bacciferum ſpinoſum, &c.* Slo. Cat. 108. & H. t. 11.

The Canker Berry.

This plant ſeldom riſes above three feet from the root; but both the ſtem and branches are every where full of ſharp thorns. The berries are bitteriſh, and thought to be very ſerviceable in ſore throats.

SOLANUM 6. *Humilius diffuſum; foliis ovatis, ramulis marginatis, umbellulis florum ſparſis.*

Solanum *Caule inermi herbaceo, foliis ovatis dentato-angulatis, umbellis nutantibus,* L. Sp. Pl.

An Solanum *Somniferum off.* Thez. Zey. & Aquara-guia, Piſ. 224.

The branched Caleloe.

This plant is very common in the low lands of *Jamaica*, and grows frequently in the graſs pieces; but it ſeldom riſes more than two or three feet from the root. It is remarkable that this plant, which is equally common in *Europe*, and of a viroſe heavy ſmell and very narcotic quality in theſe cold climates, is void of both in *Jamaica*, where it is daily uſed for food, and found by long experience to be both a pleaſant and wholeſome green. The negroes at the ferry make uſe of it every day almoſt in the year. The length of the common foot ſtalks, and the length and ſmoothneſs of the branches is the only difference between the two plants, if they be not wholly the ſame; but the *European* ſeems to grow more twiggy and luxuriant.

SOLANUM 7. *Scandens, foliis ovatis utrinque acuminatis, fasciculis florum subumbellulatis sparsis.*
An, Solanum *Caule inermi frutescenti flexuoso racemis cymosis,* &c. L. Sp. Pl.

The Climbing Solanum.

Periantium *Cyathiforme breve, vix quinque dentatum.*
Corolla *Infundibuli-formis, inferne tubulata,* Limbus *erecto patens, fere integer, crassus, ex parte rudis & ex parte coloratus.*
Cætera, ut in Solano vulg.

SOLANUM 8. *Spinosum & villosum, foliis angulato-ovatis, baccis minoribus, fasciculis florum sparsis.*

The thorny, tufted, and hairy Solanum.

This plant grows in spreading tufts, and seldom rises above three feet from the ground: it is very hairy, full of prickles, and bears a great number of small tufted berries. The leaves pounded, are frequently applied to kill the maggots that infest large sores in cattle; it keeps them clean, and is observed to destroy most sorts of vermin.

LYCOPERSICON 1. *Foliis abrupte pinnatis, radice tuberosa.*
Solanum *Caule inermi herbaceo; foliis pennatis integerrimis.* L. Vir. Cli. & Sp. Pl.

The Irish Potato.

Great quantities of this root are annually imported into *Jamaica* from *Lancaster* and *Ireland*; and the plant often cultivated in the cooler mountains of the island, but does not thrive so well as many other *European* vegetables, though frequently raised with such success, as to be sold in large quantities in the public markets.

LYCOPERSICON 2. *Subhirsutum, foliis varie incisis interrupte & abrupte pennatis, calicibus septempartitis.*
Solanum *Caule inermi herbaceo, foliis pennatis incisis, racemis simplicibus.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Tomato.

LYCOPERSICUM 3. *Subhirsutum, foliis interrupte & abrupte pennatis, calicibus quinquepartitis.*
An, Solanum *Caule inermi herbaceo, foliis pennatis incisis, racemis bipartitis reflexis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The smaller wild Tomato.

These are all annual plants, and, except the last, imported here from foreign parts. The berries of the second species are often used in soops and sauces, to which they are observed to give a very agreeable and grateful flavour: they are sometimes roasted, and then chiefly used with mutton: they are also fryed with eggs, and served up in single plates. The *Jews* make use of this fruit in almost all their dishes.

Obs. The flowers in these plants grow chiefly on common footstalks, and are seldom above seven or eight together; they are disposed in an alternate and distich order, and grow commonly at some distance from the alæ of the leaves.

PHYSA-

PHYSALIS 1. *Herbacea major, foliis et fructibus ſingularibus ad divaricationes ſuperiores.*
Phyſalis *Ramoſiſſima divaricationibus germinantibus, &c.* L. Sp. Pl.
Solanum *Veſicarium erectum Solani vulgaris folio.* Slo. Cat. 110.
Alkekingi *Indicum glabrum Capſici folio.* H. Elt. t. n. & The. Zey.
Camiru Piſo. 223.

The American Winter Cherry.

This plant is frequent in moſt of the low and moiſt lands of *Jamaica*; it grows by a thick ſucculent ſtalk, but ſeldom riſes above two feet and a half from the ground, and ſeems rather to divide than to branch in its growth: it is furniſhed with a ſhady foliage, and always bears a ſingle leaf and flower, or either of them, at each of the upper diviſions of the plant.

The berries have been generally looked upon as diuretic, and may be deſervedly eſteemed ſo in over-heated or febrile habits, for they have a gentle ſubacid taſte, joined with a light bitter, which renders them very agreeable to the palate in moſt inflammatory caſes. The fumes of the plant (while yet pretty ſucculent) burnt with wax, and received into the mouth, has been obſerved to kill the worms in and about the teeth, and to eaſe the tooth ach. *Vid. Etmuller.*

CAPSICUM 1. *Fructu maximo cordiformi biloculari rubro.*
Capſicum *Indicum.* Muſ. &. The. Zey.

Bell Pepper.

CAPSICUM 2. *Fructu cordiformi minori luteo.*

Goat Pepper.

The ſmell of the fruit of this ſpecies is very differently received in the world; ſome find it extremely agreeable and reviving, while others think it as rank and diſagreeable. It is much uſed in all the ſugar colonies.

CAPSICUM 3. *Fructu conico oblongo majori.*

Finger Pepper.

CAPSICUM 4. *Fructu minimo conico rubro.*
Piper Mart. 418.

Bird Pepper.

All theſe ſpecies of the *Capſicum* or *Indian* pepper (as it is called in *America*) are cultivated, or vegetate naturally in moſt parts of *Jamaica.* They grow generally in ſmall tufted buſhes, and ſeldom riſe above three feet from the ground: the laſt ſort however is more weakly than the reſt, and when it meets with a ſupport, ſhoots to a moderate height; and in ſhady places, is frequently obſerved to riſe many feet from the root.

The capſulæ and ſeeds of theſe plants are full of a warm acrid oil, and generally prove an agreeable ſeaſoning with thoſe ſorts of food that require a gentle ſtimulus to promote the proper digeſtion; and indeed ſuch a ſtimulus becomes more generally requiſite in thoſe warm countries, where a more free and conſtant perſpiration ſeldom fails to produce a weakneſs and languor in the bowels. They are uſed by moſt people in theſe colonies, and always obſerved to give an appetite, to help digeſtion, to promote the tonic motion of the viſcera; and in more robuſt habits is ſometimes obſerved to purge with a heat and tenſion about the podex.

There is a mixture made and uſed in ſome of our colonies, called *Mandram*, in which a deal of either the one or the other of theſe is employed, and which ſeldom fails to provoke an appetite in the moſt languid ſtomachs. The ingredients are, ſliced cucumbers, eſchalots or onions cut very ſmall, a little lime-juice, and *Madeira* wine, with a few pods of bird or other pepper well maſhed and mixed in the liquor.

The pods of this laſt ſort dried, and pounded with a ſufficient quantity of ſalt, is the *Cayan pepper* or *butter* of the *Weſt-Indians*.

LYCIUM 1. *Spinoſum, foliis inferioribus confertis ovatis, ad petiola reflexis quandoque crenatis.*

The aculeated *Lycium*, or Lance-wood.

This ſhrub is common in moſt parts of the iſland, but ſeldom grows to any conſiderable ſize or thickneſs: the leaves are oppoſite in the young branches, and from the alæ of theſe it generally throws out ſo many long and ſlender thorns.

The wood is tough and elaſtic, and chiefly uſed for lances.

LYCIUM? 2. *Fruticoſum foliis inferioribus minoribus ovatis vix petiolatis, ſuperioribus oppoſitis.*

The ſmaller *Lycium*, or Lance-wood.

Periantium *Tubulato-campanulatum, quinque foliolis minimis quaſi terminatum.*

Corolla *Monopetala tubulata*, tubus *cylindraceus calice triplò longior in fauce villoſus*, limbus *patens quinquepartitus, laciniis ovatis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque tubo corollæ adnata*, antheræ *oblongæ inter villos floris reconditæ.*

Piſtill. *Germen conicum depreſſum*; ſtylus *bifidus*; ſtigmata *oblonga*; *cætera, deſiderantur.*

I found this little ſhrub at the entrance into *Sixteen Mile-walk*, on the ſide of the eaſtern cleft above the river; the whole ſtalk was not much above an inch and a half in diameter. The appearance of the plant induced me to range it in this claſs, tho' I had not ſeen the fruit.

METOPIUM 1. *Foliis ſubrotundis pinnato-quinatis, racemis alaribus.* Tab. 13. f. 3.

Terebinthus *Maxima pennis paucioribus* &c. Slo. Cat. 167. & H. ii. tab. 199.

The *Hog-gum* Tree.

Periantium *Monophyllum cyathiforme quinquecrenatum parvum.*

Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis oblongis parieti calicis inferne adnatis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque brevia petalis ſuppoſita*, antheræ *erectæ oblongæ.*

Piſtill. *Germen ovatum calice quaſi inclavatum*, ſtylus *brevis*, ſtigma *acutum.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula oblongo-ovata ſucco acri terebinthinaceo turgida.*

Semen *Unicum bilobum capſulam quaſi e calice formatam vix replens, membranâ propriâ tectum, et fundo capſulæ ſubſtantaculo proprio ligatum.*

This tree is frequent enough in *Jamaica*, and well known for its medicinal gum, to which the very hogs are ſaid to have recourſe when wounded in the woods. It ſeldom riſes to more than 25 or 35 feet, and is very ſpreading towards the top. It is furniſhed with round pinnated leaves, which are ſeldom above five on every rib: and the

 flowers,

flowers, which grow in cluſters, are ſucceeded by ſo many reddiſh ſucculent capſulæ. It yields a great quantity of a gummy-reſin; which, when pure, is of a yellow colour, and, after a ſhort time, acquires a hard fragil conſiſtence. It is daily uſed in ſtrengthening-plaiſters, for which it is deſervedly much recommended. It is of a warm diſcutient nature, and may be uſed, with great propriety, in all ſwellings ariſing from colds, the weakneſs of the veſſels, or poverty of the juices, both externally and internally.

The gum diſſolved in water, is an eaſy purgative, and thought to be an extraordinary diuretic. See *Sloane*.

CUPANIA 1. *Arborea, foliis oblongis crenato-ſerratis diſtiche & alternatim ſitis, racemis laxis propendentibus.*
Cupania Plum. tab. 19.

Loblolly-wood.

This ſhrubby tree is pretty common in the lower hills of *Jamaica*, and riſes, generally, to the height of 12 or 14 feet: the leaves are pretty large, and the wood ſoft and uſeleſs, from whence its name. Each of the ſeeds has a proper cup within the capſule.

VITIS 1. *Silveſtris, ſarmentis læte repentibus, uvis minoribus nigris.*
Vitis *fructu minore rubro acerbo*, &c. Sl. C. 171. & H. 104. f. 110.
Vitis *vinifera ſylveſtris Americana*, &c. Pk. Phy. t. 249. f. 1.
Vitis *foliis cordatis ſubtrilobis dentatis ſubtus tomentoſis*. L. Sp. Pl.
Cevalchichiltæ Hern. 128.

The *Jamaica* Grape-vine, commonly called Water-withe.

The withe of this grape-vine, when it grows luxuriant, as it generally does in the higher woody lands of this iſland, is ſo full of juice, that a junk of about 3 feet will yield near a pint of clear taſteleſs water; which has ſaved the lives of many who have wandered long in the woods, without any other refreſhment of a liquid ſort. It produces a great quantity of ſmall black grapes in the lower hills; but they are of a rough taſte, and would doubtleſs make an excellent red wine, if properly managed: they ſeem to thrive beſt in the red hills.

VITIS 2. *Vulgaris uvis nigris & albis.*

The common Grape-vine, with black and white berries.

This grape-vine is planted in gardens, as well as the following, for the ſake of their berries; but no man has yet attempted to plant them in any quantity, or to make wine of them, in this country; though the iſland affords a thouſand other fruits, to inlarge the quantity and enrich the flavour of the juice. It is ſaid that grapes do not ripen regularly in thoſe ſultry climates, and I believe the aſſertion is generally true; but declare I have no where ſeen grapes ripen more regularly than the Muſcadine, and natives do, in that iſland.

VITIS 3. *Uvis majoribus albis ſucco melleo turgidis.*

The *Muſcadine* Grape-vine.

This plant thrives very well in *Jamaica*, and anſwers better than any of the other ſorts that have been hitherto introduced there. It grows well in the lower lands, ripens all its berries nearly at a time; and doubt not but it may be brought, with care, to great perfection. Its cluſters are generally very large, and the grapes very mellow and ſweet in thoſe parts; and, doubtleſs, would produce a

mellow and rich wine, if proper care had been taken to cultivate it in any quantity.

IRON 1. *Herbaceus minor foliis oblongis leviſſime crenatis, ſtipulis ciliatis, floribus ſingularibus ad alas.* Tab. 12. f. 3.

The ſlender reclining *Iron.*

Periantium *Pentaphyllum, foliolis lanceolatis erecto-patentibus.*
Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis oblongis fimbriatis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque breviſſima,* antheræ *oblongæ filamentis duplo longiores.*
Piſtill. *Germen oblongo-ovatum,* ſtylus *longitudine floris,* ſtigma *ſimplex.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ovato-acuminata unilocularis.*
Semina *Plurima ſubrotunda parva.*

This beautiful little plant riſes, generally, in an oblique direction, and ſeldom ſhoots above ten or twelve inches from the root; the ſtalk is delicate, ſmooth and round; and caſts a few ſlender branches on every ſide, without any certain order: the leaves are ſmall, oblong, ſmooth on the upper ſide, very lightly crenated, and diſpoſed in an alternate but irregular order; they are fixed by ſhort foot-ſtalks, and adorned with remarkably ciliated ears, or *ſtipulæ*, on each ſide, at their inſertions. The plant is very rare. I have found the ſpecimens, from which theſe characters are taken, in the paſtures between *Mount Diable* and *St. Ann's.*

SARCOMPHALUS 1. *Foliis ovatis glabris alternis ad apicem leniter emarginatis, cortice interiori ferugineo.*

An, Boſſia, L. Sp. Pl?

Baſtard *Lignum-Vitæ* Timber-wood.

Periantium *Monophyllum ultra medietatem quinquepartitum, laciniis lanceolatis patentibus.*
Corolla *Nulla.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque brevia umbilico floris adnata, & inciſuris calicis oppoſita,* antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum umbilico carnoſo circumductum,* ſtilus *brevis bifidus,* ſtigmata *ſimplicia.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca Drupa-ve, ſubrotunda bilocularis.*
Semina *Bina ſemi-ſphærica ſolitaria.*

This tree grows in many parts of the iſland, and riſes, generally, to a very conſiderable height: the trunk is often above two feet and a half in diameter, and covered with a thick ſcaly bark. The wood is hard, of a dark colour, and cloſe grain; and is looked upon as one of the beſt timber-woods in the iſland.

CELOSIA 1. *Foliis oblongis, floribus racemoſe ſpicatis, fere ſeſſilibus.*
An, Celoſia *foliis oblongo-ovatis, pedunculis teretibus ſubſtriatis,* &c. L. Sp. Pl?
Amaranthus *fruteſcens erectus, ſpica viridi laxa & ſtrigoſa,* Slo. Cat. & H. t. 91.

The ſhrubby *Celoſia.*

CELOSIA 2. *Major ſarmentoſa aſſurgens, foliis majoribus ovatis.*

Baſtard Hoop-withe.

Both

Both theſe ſpecies are common among the buſhes in the low lands about *Spaniſh Town* and *Kingſton:* the latter ſeems to be only a variation of the other.

ACHIRANTHES 1. *Caule geniculato erecto, foliis ovatis oppoſitis, ſpicis terminatricibus, appendicibus multiſetis.*
Achiranthes *caule erecto, calicibus reflexis ſpicæ appreſſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Blitum *Zeylonicum Bur.* Th. Zey. & *Centaurium ciliare minus, &c.* Pk. t. 82. f. 2.
An, Scoru Cadelari. H. M. P. 10. t. 79.

The larger *Achiranthes.*

Periantium *Monophyllum in quinque lacinias anguſtas erecto-patentes ad baſim ſectum.*
Nectarium? *E ſuperiori parte calicis, baſim verſus, aſſurgit appendix e ſetis aliquot aduncis formata, quæ florem & calicem refectit.*
Corolla *Nulla.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque in orbem poſita, vix calicis dimidiæ longitudinis, erecto-patentia;* antheræ *ſimplices.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum,* ſtilus *ſimplex ſtaminibus brevior,* ſtigma *obtuſum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula membranacea ſubrotunda unilocularis laciniis calicis tecta.*
Semen *Unicum oblongum cylindraceum.*

ACHIRANTHES 2. *Foliis ovatis, floribus ſpicatis, appendicibus biſetis.*

The ſmaller *Achiranthes.*

Both theſe plants are very common about the *Creſcence*; they have much the appearance of a *Blitum,* and ſeldom riſe above two feet, or two feet and a half from the ground.

RAUVOLFIA 1. *Fruticoſa foliis verticillatis tenuiſſime villoſis.*
Rauvolfia. L. G. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

The ſhrubby *Rauvolfia,* with the leaves diſpoſed in a verticillated order.

This little ſhrub is very common in the *Savannas* about the town of *Kingſton,* and ſeldom riſes above three or four feet from the ground; the berries are ſmall, black, and ſucculent, and the leaves very beautifully covered with a light down, which is hardly perceptible to the naked eye. The whole ſhrub is full of milk, and, more or leſs, of a deleterious nature.

NERIUM? 1. *Sarmentoſum, foliis oblongis acutis oppoſitis ſubtus cinereis, tubo floris fauce ampliato.*

The marſhy *Nerium.*

This plant riſes by a weakly trunk, to the height of four or five feet, and throws out a few long, ſlender and flexile branches, that ſtretch to a conſiderable diſtance from the main ſtem.

NERIUM 2. *Sarmentum foliis nitidis ovatis venoſis, pedunculis longis ramoſis, floribus fauce ampliatis.*

The larger *Savanna*-flower.

This plant, like the former, has a weakly ſtem, whereby it commonly riſes to the height of two, three, or four feet above the root; and then throws out a good many long and ſlender branches, that ſpread and climb among the neighbouring ſhrubs. All the parts of this plant are extremely poiſonous.

NERIUM 3. *Foliis lanceolatis verticilliter ternatis, flore quandoque pleno.*
Nerium. H. M. P. 9. t. 1, 2.
Frangi-panier *a fleur double rouge.* Barreri.

The *South-ſea* Roſe.

This ſhrub is cultivated in moſt gardens in *Jamaica* on account of its full and frequent flowers; it riſes by a ſoft lignous ſtalk, and ſhoots commonly to the height of ſix or eight feet, throwing out many ſlender and flexile branches on all ſides.

It is a very agreeable flowering ſhrub in a garden, and generally bears large compoſite flowers; but I have ſometimes found them ſimple and fertile, with all the characters of the claſs.

NERIUM 4. *Sarmentoſum ſcandens, ramulis tenuibus folliculis gracilibus toroſis.* Tab. 16. f. 2.

The ſlender-branched *Nerium.*

This curious plant is frequent about the foot of the mountains in *Liguanea*; I met with it in the road thro' Mr. *Elletſon's.* It is a weakly plant, which commonly ſuſtains itſelf by the help of the neighbouring buſhes, and frequently riſes to a conſiderable height among them. The branches and follicules are extremely ſlender and delicate.

PLUMERIA 1. *Arboreſcens foliis lanceolatis, floribus fauce ampliatis ſubcampanulatis.*

The narrow-leafed *Plumeria.*

This plant grows commonly from four to ſeven or eight feet in height, and is always full of ſlender flexile branches; the flowers are yellow, and moderately open below the margin: it grows near *Port Moria,* in *St. Mary's,* and near *Morant-Bay,* in *St. Thomas's* in the Eaſt.

PLUMERIA 2. *Arboreſcens ramulis craſſis, foliis oblongo-ovatis, petiolis biglandulis, floribus geminatis per ſpicas terminales.*
Plumeria *foliis ovato-oblongis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Plumeria *flore roſeo odoratiſſimo.* Inſ. & Ehret. t. xi.
Plumeria *Cateſb.* ii. t. 92. & Pk. t. 207. f. 2.

The Jaſmin Tree.

This ſhrub riſes by a robuſt divided trunk, to the height of ſeven or eight feet, or better. It is planted in the gardens on account of the beauty and ſmell of its flowers: the branches are pretty thick, and the leaves veined and oval. It always bloſſoms before it throws out its leaves.

PLUMERIA 3. *Arboreſcens racemis terminalibus pedunculis longis nudis incidentibus.*

The white-flowered Jaſmin Tree.

This tree is very like the foregoing both in ſize and diſpoſition; but the leaves are narrower, and ſerrated; and the flowers without ſmell, and diſpoſed in a dif-

ferent manner. It grows in the lower mountains of *Liguanea*, and in the hills beyond Mrs. *Guy's*, in the road between *Sixteen-mile-walk* and *St. Mary's*.

ECHITES 1. *Scandens foliis ovatis nitidis venosis; floribus herbaceis.*
Apocynum *scandens majus*, &c. Slo. Cat. 89. & H. t. 131. f. 2.
An, Katu-pal-valli. H. M. p. 9. t. 11.

The *Savanna* Flower, with a simple narrow flower-tube.

Periantium *Pentaphyllum parvum, foliolis angustis erecto-patentibus.*
Corolla *Monopetala tubulata*; tubus *longus angustus ad medietatem leniter tumidus, quinque striis notatus*; limbus *patens in quinque lacinias oblongas contra motum solis reflexas sectus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque brevia, tubo corollæ adnata*; antheræ *sagittatæ longiores, in centro tubi floris conum formantes.*
Nectarium? *Glandulæ quinque minores circa germen dispositæ.*
Pistillum. *Germen ovatum obscure bifidum*; stylus *simplex longitudine staminum*; stigma *crassiusculum oblongum, obtusum molle antheris agglutinatum.*
Pericarpium. *Folliculi duo oblongi horisontaliter reflexi angusti univalves.*
Semina *Numerosa imbricata pappo-longiori coronata.*
Receptaculum. *Fasciola membranacea per longitudinem folliculi porrecta.*

This plant is common in the *Savannas* about *Kingston*, and climbs on every bush it grows by: its flowers are of a pale yellow colour, with a pretty long and slender tube; and the leaves of an oval form, large and opposite: it is (like the rest of the class) more or less of a deleterious nature. There is a small variation of this plant, with pointed leaves and very slender stalks: it grows in the drier parts of the *Savannas*.

CAMERARIA 1. *Arborea foliis ovato-acuminatis nitidis rigidis reflectentibus, folliculis alatis.*
An, Cameraria *Foliis subrotundis utrinque acutis.* L. H. C &. Sp. Pl.

The Bastard Mangeneel.

This tree is frequent in *Westmoreland* and *St. James's*; it grows commonly to the height of 29 feet or more, and is said to be a good timber-wood, but is full of an acrid milky juice: the leaves are somewhat like those of myrtle, the flowers small and tubular, like those of the greatest part of this class; and the follicules or pods swelling at the base, and ending each in a large membranous wing.

TABERNÆMONTANA 1. *Frutescens foliis subnitidis ovatis venosis.*
Tabernæmontana *foliis oppositis ovatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Tabernæmontana *Citri folio undulato.* Plum.
Curutu Pala. H. M. p. 3. t. 46.

The large leafed *Tabernæmontana.*

This shrub is common in the low lands, to the east of *Hunts-bay*; it seldom rises above five feet from the root, and is every where supplied with large oblong leaves, not unlike those of a *citron-tree*, either in size or form.

SECTION II.

Of such as have five Filaments or Stamina, *and two* Styles *in every Flower.*

ASCLEPIAS 1. *Frutescens incana, foliis majoribus subrotundis, petiolis brevissimis, floribus umbellatis.*

Asclepias

Aſclepias *foliis amplexantibus oblongo-ovatis.* L. Flo. Zey. & Sp. Pl.
Apoſinum *Indicum maximum*, &c. Thez. Zey.
Ericum. H. M. p. 2. & Pk. t. 175. f. 3.

The Auriculas or *French* Jaſmin.

This ſhrub is now common in all the *Savannas* about *Kingſton* and *Old-harbour*; the trunk is pretty much divided above the root, and the branches furniſhed with large roundiſh leaves, which ſeem to embrace them at their inſertions. The bark of this plant is whitiſh and ſpongy, and the leaves beſet with a whitiſh down; the flowers are diſpoſed in umbellated groups at the extremities of the branches, and ſucceeded by ſo many large oval follicules.

ASCLEPIAS 2. *Erecta foliis anguſtis acuminatis verticilliter ternatis, floribus umbellatis terminatricibus.*

Apocynum *erectum folio oblongo*, &c. Slo. Cat. 89. & H. t. 129.

Wild or Baſtard *Ipecacuanha.*

This plant is very common in all our ſugar-colonies; it grows upright, and ſeldom riſes more than two or three feet above the root: the flowers are of a fine ſaffron colour in the low lands, but in the cooler inland paſtures they change to a white. The juice of the plant, made into a ſyrup with ſugar, has been obſerved to kill and bring away worms wonderfully, even when moſt other vermifuges have failed; it is given to children from a tea to a common ſpoonful.

The juice, and pounded plant, is applied to ſtop the blood in freſh wounds, and is ſaid to be a very powerful aſtringent in ſuch caſes. The root dried and reduced to powder, is frequently uſed by the poorer ſort of people as a vomit.

ASCLEPIAS 3. *Funiculacea lætè ſcandens, foliis rarioribus cordato-lanceolatis, floribus umbellatis.*

Apocynum *fruticoſum ſcandens*, &c. Slo. Cat. 89. & H. t. 131.

This plant riſes by very ſlender weakly ſtalks, and frequently ſpreads itſelf to the diſtance of ſome yards from the main root: the plant is furniſhed with very few leaves, but it has a good many flowers diſpoſed in large umbellated groops: the ſtalks are ſlender, and the whole plant of a dark green colour; it is very full of milk, and common in the larger inland woods.

ASCLEPIAS 4. *Scandens villoſa major, foliis & capſulis majoribus ovatis.*
An, Michuacanna. Hernandes, 164?

The climbing *Aſclepias*, with large pods.

I found this plant at Mr. *Farrell's*, in *Portland*, and near Mr. *Beckford's*, in *St. Thomas* in the Eaſt; it is a climber, and generally ſupported by the help of the neighbouring buſhes, or found creeping among the rocks: the follicules, or pods, are ſmooth and oval, and ſeldom under two inches in the tranſverſe diameter. It has all the appearance of the *Mechuacanna* of *Hernandes*, and do not doubt its being the ſame.

ASCLEPIAS 5. *Minor ſcandens foliis rariſſimis, floribus paucioribus racemoſis racemis ſparſis.*

This plant is pretty much like the third ſpecies, but does not ſpread near ſo much, nor bear its flowers in the ſame manner: it is more frequent in the lower ſwampy lands.

HERNIARIA 1. *Hirſuta repens ad nodos alternos florida, foliis ovatis, petiolis marginatis ſemi-amplexantibus, floribus confertis ſeſſilibus.*

An, Herniaria *hirſuta*. L. Sp. Pl.
Amaranthoides *humile Curaſſavicum*, &c. Slo. H. t. 86. & Petiv. Pl. Amer. t. 3. f. 22.

The hairy Rupture-worth.

This little plant is found creeping in all the low lands, and dry *Savannas* about *Kingſton*; it grows generally in tufts, and ſpreads about ſix or eight inches from the root.

CHENOPODIUM 1. *Humile multiflorum, foliis maculatis ovatis, floribus racemoſis alaribus.*

The ſmaller *Gooſe-foot*, with ſpotted leaves.

This plant is frequent in all the gardens about *Kingſton*; it generally riſes from three or four inches to ſeven or eight, or more; and is remarkable for its ſpotted leaves, and great quantity of flowers. It is ſometimes gathered and uſed as a green.

BETA 1. *Latifolia alba vel rubra.* C. B.
Beta. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

Beet.

This plant has been introduced to, and is now cultivated in many parts of *Jamaica*: it thrives pretty well in the cooler mountains; but as the ground is generally more ſtiff, and the exhalations by the leaves more abundant in thoſe parts, theſe fleſhy roots ſeldom grow ſo luxuriant, or ſhoot ſo direct into the ground. The root is ſometimes uſed in *Jamaica*, but not much eſteemed.

GOMPHRENA 1. *Erecta hirſuta, foliis oblongo-ovatis, petiolis brevibus amplexantibus, capitulis ſolitariis.*
Gomphrena *Caule erecto, foliis lanceolatis ovatis, pedunculis diphyllis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Gomphrena *&c.* The. Zey. pag. 15. p. 6?

Batchelors-Button.

Whether this has been originally introduced to that iſland, or a native, I am not able to determine; it does however now grow wild about the town *Savannas*, and may be obſerved every where among the buſhes, when the flowering ſeaſon comes on: it riſes generally to the height of twelve or fifteen inches, and is a pretty flowering plant in a garden.

GOMPHRENA 2. *Repens rufeſcens, foliis linearibus craſſiuſculis, capitulis alaribus.*
Gomphrena, *foliis lanceolato-ſubulatis, caule dichotomo, capitulis axillaribus pedunculatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Creeping *Gomphrena*.

This creeping plant is very common about *Rock-river*, and ſpreads a great way among the graſs; the ſtem is pretty ſlender, and throws out a few fibrous roots at every joint: the whole plant has a reddiſh-brown caſt in its colour, and ſomething of the appearance of *Purſlane*.

NAMA 1. *Reclinata villoſa, foliis ovatis, petiolis marginatis recurrentibus, floribus ſolitariis.* Tab. 18. f. 2.

The ſpreading hairy *Nama.*

Periantium *Monophyllum in quinque lacinias lineares erectas acutas ad baſim ſectum.*
Corolla *Monopetala tubulata*; tubus *cylindraceus longitudine fere calicis*; limbus *patulus quinquecrenatus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum*; ſtyli *duo longitudine fere ſtaminum*; ſtigmata *ſimplicia acuta.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula oblonga unilocularis bivalvis longitudinaliter dehiſcens.*
Semena *Plurima ſubrotunda diſſepimento affixa.*

This little plant is not common in *Jamaica:* I have met with a few ſpecimens of it about the *Angels* beyond *Spaniſh Town;* it ſpreads about the root, and ſeldom grows above five or ſix inches in length. The whole plant is ſomewhat hairy, and the ſtalk and branches margined.

ERYNGIUM 1. *Fœtidum foliis inferioribus anguſtis ſerratis, ſuperioribus laciniatis & aculeatis.*
Eryngium *foliis gladiatis ſerrato-ſpinoſis multifidis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Eryngium *fœtidum foliis anguſtis ſerratis.* Slo. Cat. 127. & H. t. 156.

The ſtinking *Eyrngo*, or Fittweed.

This plant is frequent in *Jamaica*, as well as in moſt of the other ſugar colonies; it riſes from a thick proportioned root, and ſpreads a good many leaves about the crown, before it throws up a ſtalk; but as the ſeaſon advances, it ſhoots into a branched ſtem, which generally riſes to the height of one or two feet above the ground, and bears all its flowers in roundiſh radiated heads.

All the parts of this plant are reckoned very powerful antihiſterics, and much uſed by the negroes and poorer whites, on all occaſions of that nature; it is chiefly adminiſtered in decoctions or infuſions.

HYDROCOTYLE 1. *Foliis orbiculatis peltatis crenatis, umbellis multifloris.*
Hydrocotyle, *foliis peltatis, umbellis multifloris.* L. Sp. Pl.
Hydrocotyle, *foliis peltatis orbiculatis undique emarginatis.* L. H. C. & Gro. Fl. Virg.
Cotyledon *aquatica*, &c. Slo. H. 212.
Hydrocotyle *vulg.* Tournef. Inſt. 328.

Water Pennyworth.

HYDROCOTYLE 2. *Humilior, foliis ſemi-elipticis crenatis, ſcapo floriſero partiali brevi nudo.*
Hydrocotyle *foliis reniformibus æqualiter crenatis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
An, Aſarum *e terra Mariana.* Pk. t. 15. f. 3?
An, Ranunculo-affinis *umbelliferis accedens ejuſdem.* Tab. 106. f. 5?
Codagen. H. M. p. 10. t. 46.

The Mountain Pennyworth.

Both theſe plants are frequent in *Jamaica:* the former grows in all the marſhes and ſtagnating waters about the lower lands; the other is found in the mountains between *Sixteen-mile-walk* and *St. Mary's.*

The root of the firſt ſpecies is reckoned aperitive and deobſtruent; but all aquatic plants of the umbelliferous claſs, are deſervedly ſuſpected, and ſeldom uſed in preſcriptions.

DAUCUS 1. *Tenuifolius ſubhirſutus, umbella in centro depreſſa.*
Daucus. L. H. C. & Sp. Plant.
Daucus *Seminibus hiſpidis.* Roy. & *vulgaris.* C. B.

The Carot.

This plant is cultivated in the mountains of *Jamaica*, and thrives ſo well in all parts of *New Liguanea*, that moſt people in the towns of *Kingſton* and *St. Jago* are plentifully ſupplied with the root during the ſummer-ſeaſon.

ANETHUM 1. *Fructibus ovatis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Fœniculum *dulce.* Bau. Pin.

Sweet Fennel.

This plant was, doubtleſs, firſt introduced here from *Europe*; but it now grows wild in many parts of the iſland, and thrives every where as well as if it had been a native. The roots are aperitive and diuretic; and the ſeeds carminative, and richly impregnated with a warm aromatic oil.

A water diſtilled from the plant uſed to be kept in the ſhops formerly, and was frequently ordered in ophthalmic lotions.

APIUM 1. *Foliis caulinis linearibus.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

Parſly.

This plant is cultivated in every garden in *Jamaica*, and grows very luxuriantly in all parts of the iſland: the roots are aperitive and diuretic, and frequently ordered in deobſtruent apozems. The ſeeds are carminative, and the leaves aperitive and nutritive: they are chiefly uſed in ſallets and ſeaſonings.

APIUM 2. *Foliis caulinis cuneiformibus.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Apium *paluſtre* C. B. & paludapium *quorundam.*

Celeri or Smallage.

This plant is cultivated, and thrives extremely well in all the mountains of *New Liguanea:* it is a gentle wholſome aperitive and diuretic; is chiefly uſed in ſoops and ſallets, and is ſometimes ordered in aperitive apozems.

PASTINACA 1. *Foliis laceratis pinnatis.*
Paſtinaca *foliis ſimpliciter pinnatis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

The Parſnip.

This plant has been introduced in *Jamaica* ſome years ago, and is now frequently cultivated in the mountains of *New Liguanea*, where it is ſometimes obſerved to grow wild in great luxuriance, and to propagate itſelf without any care; but it is not liked by many in that part of the world.

It is a ſtrong nutritive root, and ſometimes ſerved up at table like carrots, and other roots.

SECTION III.

Of ſuch as have five Filaments *and three* Styles *in every Flower.*

RHUS? 1. *Foliis pinnatis ovato-acuminatis ſubtus villoſis, floribus racemoſis tetrandris terminatricibus.* Tab. 8. f. 3.

The villous *Rhus*, with *tetrandrous* Flowers.

Periantium

Periantium *Monophyllum minimum quadridentatum.*
Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis lanceolatis reflectentibus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor erecta, longitudine petalorum floris*; antheræ *cordato-sagittatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum leniter depreſſum*; ſtylus *nullus*; ſtigmata *duo glanduloſa ſubrotunda parva ſummo germini impoſita.*
Pericarpium *&c. deſiderantur.*

This ſmall tree grows in the road that leads from *New Greenwich* to *Liguanea*; it ſeldom riſes above ten or twelve feet in height, and is plentifully furniſhed with branches towards the top: the flowers are very numerous, and blow generally before the ſhooting of the leaves, or very ſoon after.

CHLOROXYLUM 1. *Foliis ovatis glabris rigidis trinerviis, floribus ſingularibus.* Tab. 7. f. 1.

The Greenheart or Cogwood Tree.

Periantium *Monophyllum rotatum in quinque partes lanceolatas profunde ſectum.*
Corolla *Floris vicem gerunt foliola minima inæqualia, laciniis calicis adnata; aliud nullum.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque erecta ex umbilico germini circumducto aſſurgentia, et inciſuris calicis oppoſita*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ?*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum minimum umbilico craſſo carnoſo circumductum*; ſtyli *tres ſubulati breves*; ſtigmata *acuta.*
Pericarpium. *Drupa ſphærica unilocularis. An, germen triloculare?*
Semina. *Nucleus bilobus pericarpio ligneo corticato tectus et membranâ propriâ obvolutus.*

This tree is common in many parts of the mountains, and riſes by a ſtrong branched trunk to a very conſiderable height; the inward bark is of a light blood colour, and incloſes a ſtrong greeniſh timber within the ſap: the leaves are ſmooth, of an oval form, and adorned with three conſiderable arched nerves each; they reſemble thoſe of the Camphire tree, both in ſhape, ſize, and texture. This tree bears its fruit, which ſeldom exceeds a naked haſel nut in ſize, ſcattered up and down upon the branches.

The wood is very tough and hard, and obſerved to anſwer better than any other ſort for the coggs uſed in the rolls of a ſugar-mill. It is generally eſteemed one of the beſt timber-woods in the iſland, and uſed on all occaſions where ſtrength and durability is required.

SPATHE 1. *Caudice ſimplici, fronde pinnata comoſa, racemo ſpatioſiſſimo laxo terminali.*
Aceri aut paliuro affinis, arbor *caudice non ramoſa, &c.* Slo. Cat. 138.
Carpinus Zeylonica *filiculoſa.* The. Zey. 54.

The Maiden Plumb Tree.

Periantium *Pentaphyllum coloratum*; foliolis *oblongis.*
Corolla *Pentapetala*, petalis *oblongis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque inferne latiora ſubhirſuta & appendiculâ denticuliformis utrinque referta, ſuperne tenuia & arcuata*; antheræ *ovatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum ſtaminibus dimidio brevius*; ſtylus *nullus*; ſtigmata *tria ſubrotunda.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula oblonga trigona trilocularis.*
Semina *Solitaria triquetra oblonga.*

This tree is frequent in the rocky hills above the ferry, and makes a moſt beautiful appearance in the woods when in bloom: it riſes by a ſingle ſlender ſtem, like the palms, and bears all its oval leaves in a pinnated order, on moderate ribs diſpoſed cloſely together about the top, from the center of which the flower-ſpike riſes in its due ſeaſons: this is very ſpreading, and generally ſhoots ſo as to appear a large blooming pyramid many feet above the foliage. The trunk is ſeldom divided, but is ſo very like what we have already deſcribed under this *Engliſh* appellation, both in ſize and appearance, that I could never diſtinguiſh them when out of flower; nor do I yet know which of the two is the true timber-tree. This would make a moſt beautiful flowering-ſhrub in a garden, for it ſeldom riſes above fourteen or ſixteen feet from the ground, and its flowering-top is generally from four to ſix feet in height.

PHYLLANTHUS 1. *Foliis latioribus utrinque acuminatis apicim verſus crenatis, ad crenas floridis.*
Phyllanthus *foliis lanceolatis ſerratis, crenis floriferis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Phyllanthus. Cat. ii. t. 26. & *Hemionitidi affinis*, &c. Pk. t. 36. f. 7.

The large-leafed *Phyllanthus*.

Periantium *Nullum.*
Corolla *Monopetala ad baſim uſque in quinque partes ſecta.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque breviſſima*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ circa baſim germinis ſitæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum*; ſtyli *tres breviores*, ſtigmata *tenuia quandoque lacerata.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ſubrotunda tricocularis.*
Semina *In ſingulo loculamento bina.*

PHYLLANTHUS 2. *Foliis anguſtis longioribus leviſſime crenatis, quandoque confertis.*
Phyllanthus *Americanus anguſtiori et longiori folio.* Pk. t. 247. f. 4.

The narrow-leafed *Phyllanthus*.

Both theſe ſmall ſhrubs are very common in the rocky hills of *Jamaica*, and ſeldom riſe more than four or ſix feet above the root, but are often much lower: they are both remarkable for the diſpoſition of their flowers and ſeed-veſſels.

PUMILEA. 1. *Minima ſubhirſuta, foliolis anguſtis profunde ſerratis.*
Chamæcyſtus, *&c.* Petiv. Gaz. t. 38. f. 9.
Chamæcyſtus *urticæ folio*, &c. Slo. Cat. 87. & H. t. 127.

The ſmaller *Pumilea*.

Periantium *Tubulatum infundibuliforme, bracteis geminis linearibus ſuffultum*; limbus *quinquepartitus.*
Corolla *Pentapetala*, petalis *ovatis, unguibus anguſtis tubo calicis adnatis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque longitudine tubi calicis*; antheræ *cordatæ in collo calicis ſitæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum*; ſtyli *tres longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigmata *ramoſa.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ovata unilocularis trivalvis.*
Semina *Sex Reniformia leniter compreſſa.*

This little plant grows about *Old-harbour*, and the foot of *Liguanea*-mountains; it is always ſimple and upright, and never riſes more than two or three inches above the root: the flowers are always ſingle, and diſpoſed at the alæ of the upper leaves.

PUMILEA? 2. *Subhirſuta ſimplex, foliis linearibus ſubcrenatis.*
Chamæcyſtus *caule hirſuto,* &c. Slo. Cat. 87. & H. t. 127.

The larger *Pumilea.*

Periantium *Monophyllum in quinque lacinias ultra medietatem ſectum.*
Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis anguſtis longioribus, inciſuris calicis oppoſitis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque longitudine fere floris*; antheræ *oblongæ inæquales, quaſi laceratæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum*; ſtyli *tres ultra medietatem bipartiti*; ſtigmata *lacerata.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ſubrotunda unilocularis trivalvis,* receptaculis *linealibus, valvis longitudinaliter interne adnatis.*
Semina *Plura ſubrotunda.*

This little plant grows, with the foregoing, at Mr. *Smith's* Pen in *Liguanea,* and ſeldom riſes above four inches from the root: the plant ſtands erect, and is furniſhed with very narrow leaves; and the flowers grow ſingle at the alæ of the upper leaves.

TURNERA 1. *E petiolis florens, foliis ſerratis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

The yellow-flowered *Turnera.*

This plant grows in great abundance about the red hills, and ſeldom riſes above four or five feet from the root; it has a ſhrubby but weakly ſtalk, adorned with a few ſerrated oval leaves, and bears large yellow flowers, that have ſomewhat of the appearance of the malvaceous tribe, at firſt ſight.

SECT. IV.

Of ſuch as have five Filaments *and five* Styles *in every Flower.*

ARALIA 1. *Arborea foliis nitidis oblongo-ovatis, umbella laxa, radiis ſingulis glandulâ notatis.*
An, Laurifolia *arbor flore* tetrapetalo, &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 163. f. 2.

The *Galapee,* or Angelica Tree.

This tree grows at the foot of the red hills near the *Angels,* and ſeldom riſes above fourteen or fifteen feet in height; the leaves are moderately large, and the tops of the branches adorned with a great number of flowers, diſpoſed in an umbellated but irregular order, which are ſucceeded by ſo many ſmall, whitiſh, ſucculent berries: the ſmall umbellæ have each from eight to thirty radioli.

ZANTHOXYLUM 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis pinnatis & leviter crenatis, floribus racemoſis, caudice ſpinoſa, ligno ſubcroceo.*
An, Zanthoxylum *foliis pinnatis.* L. Sp. Pl.?

Prickly Yellow-wood, or yellow *Hercules.*

Periantium *Monophyllum minimum quinquepartitum, vix notabile.*
Corolla *Monopetala in quinque lacinias oblongo-ovatas patentes, ſubcochleatas, ad baſin fere ſecta.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque erecto-patentia, flore longiora*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen depreſſum*; ſtyli, *vix ulli*; ſtigmata *quinque erecta oblonga, in orbem poſita.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula gibboſa quinqueloba, ultra medietatem diviſa; lobis ſubovatis unilocularibus, loculamentis diſtinctis.*
Semina, *ovato-angulata ſolitaria.*

This tree is frequent in moſt parts of *Jamaica*, and grows to a very conſiderable ſize; it branches pretty much towards the top, and riſes frequently to the height of twenty or thirty feet, or better: it is looked upon by many as a dye-wood, but is generally uſed in buildings, and eſteemed a good timber-tree.

SURIANA 1. *Maritima foliolis lanceolatis, floribus ſingularibus, ſtaminibus ſubhirſutis.*
Suriana. Plum. t. 40. & Suriana. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

The narrow-leafed *Suriana.*

This little ſhrub is frequent by the ſea-ſide in the pariſh of *St. James*, and ſeldom riſes above three or four feet from the root; the branches are pretty ſlender and flexile, and the leaves diſpoſed more thickly towards the tops.

SCIODAPHYLLUM 1. *Foliis majoribus oblongis petiolis communibus umbellatim affixis, floribus ſpicatis.* Tab. 19. fig. 1, 2.

The long-leafed *Sciodaphyllum.*

Periantium. *Margo germinis minimi quinquedenticulata, denticulis parvis obtuſis.*
Corolla *Monopetala tubulato-campanulata quinquecrenata,* &c?
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque breviſſima*; antheræ *oblongæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen minimum obverſe conicum, caliculâ coronatum*; ſtyli *quinque breves*; ſtigmata *obtuſiuſcula.* Cætera *deſiderantur.*

I have never ſeen but one of theſe trees; it grew on the right-hand ſide of the road between Mr. *Jones* and Mr. *Adams's*, in the mountains of *New Liguanea*, to the ſouth, immediately under the top of the hill; the trunk was about twelve or thirteen inches in diameter, and raiſed its branched top to the height of fourteen or fifteen feet from the ground. The leaves are generally from ſixteen to twenty together, ſimple, oblong, and ſupported by moderate foot-ſtalks, whereby they are faſtened in an umbellated form to the top of ſo many common ſupporters; but theſe are generally longer than the leaves; they are of a moderate thickneſs, and ſuſtain their burthen with great eaſe, while the others ſpread themſelves like an umbrella, and caſt a beautiful ſhade below them: the flowers ſtand on ſimple robuſt ſpikes; but as they were not grown to perfection when I gathered this ſpecimen, I could not give the characters with all the exactneſs I could have wiſhed.

CLASS VI.

Of the *Hexandria*, or Vegetables that have ſix *Filaments* in every Flower.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have ſix Filaments, *and one* Style *or female part, in every Flower.*

CORYPHA 1. *Palmacea, foliis flabelliformibus cum appendicula ad imum, petiolis tenuioribus flexilibus compreſſis.*
Palma *Braſilienſis prunifera,* &c. Slo. Cat. 170. & H. t. 213.

Palmeto-Royal, or Palmeto-Thatch.

Spadix *Ramoſus, ramulis ſimplicibus, ſpathis propriis ſimplicibus tectis; ita ut Spadix imbricatus evadit.*
Genitalia *omnia hermaphrodita ſunt.*
Periantium *Nullum.* Corolla *Nulla.*
Stamina. *Filamenta ſex brevia germini lateraliter adnata vel incidentia;* antheræ *oblongæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen parvum globoſum*; ſtylus *brevis ſimplex*; ſtigma *ampliatum vaginatum & quaſi infundibuliforme.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca unilocularis, nucleo unico nauco oſſeo tecto, referta.*

This tree is frequent in *Jamaica*, and covers whole fields in many parts of the iſland: it grows both in the rocky hills, and low moiſt plains near the ſea, but ſeems to thrive beſt in the former. It ſhoots by a ſimple ſtalk, and riſes generally from four or five, to ten or fourteen feet in height. It is always furniſhed with leaves of the form of a fan, ſuſtained by ſlender compreſſed foot-ſtalks, and bears a great abundance of ſmall berries, which ſerve to feed both the birds and beaſts of the wood, when they are in ſeaſon. The trunk ſeldom exceeds four or five inches in diameter; it is called the *Thatch-pole*, and is much uſed for piles in wharfs, and other buildings made in the ſea; for it has been obſerved to ſtand the water very well, and is never corroded or touched by the worms: the foot-ſtalks of the leaves are very tough, and ſerve (when ſplit and pared) to make baſkets, bow-ſtrings, ropes, and a thouſand other conveniencies, where ſtrength and toughneſs is required. The leaves are called *Thatch*, and are daily uſed as ſuch in moſt new ſettlements and plantations, eſpecially for all the out-houſes, and is found to ſtand the weather for many years; but ſuch coverings are apt to harbour rats, and other vermin, which prevents a more general uſe of them.

CORYPHA? 2. *Palmaeca aſſurgens, foliis flabelliformibus ſemipinnatis, petiolis majoribus compreſſis.*
Corypha. L. H. C. & G. Pl.

The larger Palmeto.

This tree is as common in the leeward parts of *Jamaica*, as the other is in the eaſtern; and each equally ſcarce in the territories of the other. It grows by a ſtrong ſimple ſtalk, and riſes commonly to the height of ſixteen or twenty feet; it is adorned with a number of large palmated leaves at the top; but the rib, which is always compreſſed, and about two inches or more in breadth near the middle, tapers from the baſe to the top, and runs forward to the very center of the leaves, demitting its connected ribs or foliage equally on both ſides, at the extremity; theſe are very large, and terminated by ſo many radiated points in the circumference of the fan; but throw out ſo many thready nerves from their interſtices, as they ſeparate.

I have not ſeen the flowers of this plant, but have been induced to place it here, from its likeneſs to the foregoing. The trunk is put to no uſe in that iſland, that I could learn, but doubtleſs would ſerve for the ſame purpoſes with the foregoing, and likely better, as it grows to a larger ſize. The foot-ſtalks of the leaves are ſometimes ſplit and made into baſkets; and the leaves much uſed for thatch, and, probably, are much better than the others, as they are extremely tough; they are alſo ſplit into ſmall ſlips, and uſed for mending old chairs.

TRIOPTERIS 1. *Erecta fruticoſa, foliis oblongis acuminatis ramulis gracilibus.* Tab. 18. f. 1.
Triopteris. L. Sp. Pl.

Carpinus *forte viſcoſa*, &c. Bur. Th. Zey.
Aceri vel palicero affinis *anguſto oblongo liguſtri folio.* Slo. Cat. 138. & H. t. 162.

The Switch-Sorrel.

Periantium *Triphyllum, foliolis ovatis cochleatis amplexantibus.*
Corolla *Nulla.*
Stamina. *Filamenta ſex tenuia breviſſima*; antheræ *majores inæquales oblongæ & leniter arcuatæ, ſtriatæ erecto-conniventes.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum triquetrum*; ſtylus *ſimplex erectus brevis*; ſtigma *obtuſe trilobum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula membranacea oblonga triangularis, tribus alis membranaceis aucta, triloculariſ.*
Semina *Oblonga ſolitaria.*

This ſlender ſhrub is very common in the moſt barren parts of the red hills, and ſeldom riſes more than ſix or ſeven feet above the root: both the trunk and branches are very flexile and tapering. The taſte of the whole plant is acerb and bitteriſh.

BROMELIA 1. *Fructu conico-ovato, carne lutea, foliis coronæ brevioribus.*
Bromelia. Plum. t. 8.
Bromelia *foliis ciliato-ſpinoſis, mucronatis*; *ſpica ſubtus carnoſa.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Sugar-loaf Pine-Apple.

This plant is now common in *Jamaica*, and cultivated by moſt people in their gardens; it is propagated both by the crown and the ſprouts or ſide-branches, but theſe come to perfection earlier, tho' the other ſeems the moſt natural gem, as it always caſts its roots in the fruit itſelf, while yet in a growing ſtate: they thrive beſt in a rich mould and a warm ſituation, but ſeldom riſe above three feet from the ground; the ſtalk ſhoots from the center of the leaves (which are generally diſpoſed very thick about the root) and bears a large ſingle fruit, or rather a heap of ſmall ſucculent capſulæ concreted into a common maſs towards the top; but the fibres of the main ſtem continue their courſe thro' the center of this maſs, and, in moſt ſpecies, turn into a ſhort foliated ſprout, or young plant, at the top, caſting a few tender radiculi on every ſide, into the pulp of the fruit.

This has been always eſteemed the richeſt and beſt fruit in *America*; and indeed its form, ſize, and flavour, contribute alike to give it the pre-eminence: it is in general agreeable to the ſtomach; but the natural mellowneſs of its juice renders it more agreeable to the natives and old ſtandards, than it poſſibly can be to new comers, who generally think it too rich and cloying. The following ſorts are thought to be only variations of this, but they are ſeldom ſo luſcious, grow generally of a different ſhape, and are vaſtly more agreeable to heated ſtomachs. The juice fermented would make a good wine; it is ſometimes mixed with the rum-liquor, when it ferments, and is thought to give it a pleaſant flavour: it is ſerved up with other fruit at moſt gentlemen's tables in *America.*

BROMELIA 2. *Fructu oblongo turgido, carne ſublutea, foliis coronæ longioribus.*
Kapa tsjakka. H. M. p. 10. t. 1 & 2.

The Black Pine-Apple.

BROMELIA 3. *Fructu rotundiori, carne albida ſeminibus vidua, foliis coronæ brevioribus quandoque inermibus.*

The Queen Pine-Apple.

Theſe

Theſe two laſt ſpecies are more common than the firſt, and planted in moſt gardens in this country; their fruit is generally larger and roundiſh, but grows ſeldom yellow, even in the ſurface, nor is the pulp of the fruit ſo rich, tho' generally more agreeable to new comers, and people of a warm habit.

Piſo ſays, p. 195. *Animum languidum recreat, ſtomachum nauſeabundum reſtituit; liquor vel vinum urinæ ſuppreſſioni ſuccurrit.*

BROMELIA 4. *Caule aſſurgenti, racemo terminali, fructibus ſejunctis.*
Bromelia *foliis ciliato-ſpinoſis mucronatis, racemo terminatrici.* L. Sp. Pl.
Caraguata Piſ.

The Pinguin.

This plant is very common in *Jamaica*, and grows wild in moſt of the *Savannas* and rocky hills, where it has been firſt carried either by chance or deſign; the edges of its leaves are very prickly, and theſe generally arched backwards, which makes them extremely hurtful to either man or beaſt, that may chance to fall among them; and are, for this reaſon, generally uſed in all the fences and incloſures round the country. The leaves are very thick about the root, and from the center of theſe ſprings the ſtalk, which generally riſes to the height of twelve or ſixteen inches above the foliage, and divides into a number of little lateral branches, that bear ſo many ſingle flowers. When the plant begins to ſhoot into bloſſom, all the leaves become of a fine ſcarlet colour towards the ſtalk, and continue ſo until the fruit begins to ripen, but it then begins to change, and afterwards fades gradually away. The fruits of this plant are ſeparate, and each nearly of the ſize of a walnut; the pulp has an agreeable ſweetneſs joined with ſuch a ſharpneſs, that if you make much uſe of it, or let it lie for any time in the mouth, it will corrode the palate and gums, ſo as to make the blood ouze from thoſe tender parts. The pulp ſliced and laid in ſugar or ſyrup over night, is frequently given to children for the worms; and I doubt not but it may be very effectual on thoſe occaſions. The leaves of all the ſorts (but this in particular) being ſtripped of the pulp, yields a ſtrong thready ſubſtance not much inferior to hemp, which is commonly uſed in ropes and whips by the wainmen in that part of the world, and made into hammocks among the *Spaniards*. Induſtry may probably find better uſes for this ſubſtance in time.

RENEALMIA 1. *Paraſitica, caule filiformi ramoſo, geniculato, longiſſimo; foliis ſubulatis.*
Renealmia *filiformis intorta.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl. & Gro. Virg.
Viſcum *Cariophylloides tenuiſſimum*, &c. Slo. Cat. 77. & H. t. 122.

Old-man's Beard.

This ſlender paraſitical plant is found upon the trees in many parts of *Jamaica*, but does not grow ſo common nor ſo luxuriantly there as it does in the more northern provinces of the main continent, where it is ſaid to over-run whole foreſts. It is frequently imported to *Jamaica* from *North America*, for the uſe of the ſadlers and coach-makers, who commonly ſtuff their pannels, cuſhions, *&c.* with this weed.

In *Louiſiana*, or *New France*, and the other neighbouring ſettlements, this plant is very carefully gathered and ſtripped of the bark; and the fibres, which are very like, and no ways inferior to horſe-hair, made into matreſſes, cuſhions, pannels, *&c.* Theſe fibres are only the lignous or internal body of the weed, which is manufactured there in the following manner, *viz.* When they have gathered as much of the plant as they think neceſſary, they tie it looſely into bundles, and ſink it in water, or bury it under ground in a moiſt place, until the bark rots; it is then taken up, boiled in water, and waſhed until the fibres are quite cleared of the pulp; and theſe are not only uſed inſtead of horſe-hair, but are ſo very like it, that a man

cannot diſtinguiſh the one from the other, without a ſtrict examination, and that even with a glaſs, unleſs he obſerves the branchings of it.

The *Bonana* bird's neſt is always made of the fibres of this weed, and generally found hanging by a few threads from the tops of the moſt expanded branches of the moſt lofty trees, eſpecially thoſe that ſpread over ponds or rivers.

TILLANDSIA 1. *Paraſitica parva pruinoſa, ſcapo tenui biflora.*
Renealmia *foliis ſubulatis ſcabris, pedunculis unifloris.* L. Sp. Pl.
Viſcum *Cariophylloides minus & pruinoſum*, &c. Slo. Cat. 77. & H. t. 121. 1.

The ſmall froſted *Tillandſia*, commonly called Old man's Beard.

TILLANDSIA 2. *Paraſitica parva, foliis tenuiſſimis erectis, ſpica breviori ſimplici diſticha.*
Viſcum *Cariophylloides minus foliorum imis viridibus*, &c. Slo. Cat. 77. & H. t. 122.

The ſmall narrow-leafed *Tillandſia.*

TILLANDSIA 3. *Media paraſitica, foliis oblongis obtuſis, floribus comoſis terminalibus.*
An, Tillandſia, *foliis limonii ligulatis integerrimis baſi ventricoſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Viſcum *Cariophylloides maximum, capitulis in ſummitate conglobatis.* Slo. H. t. 122.

The *Tillandſia*, with tufted flowers.

TILLANDSIA 4. *Paraſitica major foliis attenuatis baſi ventricoſis, racemo laxo ſpatioſo aſſurgenti.*
Tillandſia *culmo paniculato.* L. Sp. Pl.

The looſe-headed *Tillandſia*, or Wild-Pine.

TILLANDSIA 5. *Paraſitica major, foliis amplioribus attenuatis baſi ventricoſis; ſpicâ aſſurgenti, compreſſâ, brachiatâ; floribus fere ſeſſilibus.*
Viſcum *Cateſb.* v. ii. t. 89.

TILLANDSIA 6. *Paraſitica foliis majoribus obtuſis; ſpica aſſurgenti diviſa, ſquamoſa.*

The larger *Tillandſia*, with obtuſe leaves.

TILLANDSIA? 7. *Paraſitica maxima, foliis amplioribus obtuſis, ciliato-ſubſpinoſis, racemo aſſurgenti piramidato.*
Tillandſia *foliis ſuperne dentato-ſpinoſis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The largeſt *Tillandſia*, or Wild-Pine, with a variegated flower-ſpike.

All theſe ſpecies of the *Tillandſia* are frequent in *Jamaica*, and go among the people there by the name of *Wild-Pine:* they grow upon the trees, and by the eaſy bend, and broad hollowed baſe of the leaves, become ſo many natural reſervoirs, which hold a ſufficient quantity of the water that falls in the rainy ſeaſons, to ſupply them with moiſture for a conſiderable time, in long continued droughts; and in ſandy deſarts have been frequently ſerviceable to both men and beaſts.

PANCRATIUM 1. *Foliis compreſſis obtuſis, ſcapo nudo, floribus umbellatis.*

Pancratium

Pancratium *ſpathâ multiflorâ, foliis lanceolatis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Lilio-narciſſus *maximus Zeylonicus*, &c. The. Zey. p. 142.

The White Lilly.

This plant grows wild in moſt parts of *Jamaica*, as well as in the other ſugar-colonies, and ſeldom riſes above ſixteen or eighteen inches in height; the leaves are pretty large in thoſe countries, and the flowers numerous and white, which renders it an agreeable flowering-plant in a garden: the root is pretty acrid, and has been ſometimes uſed in poultices by antiquated and pale-faced ladies, to raiſe a forced bloom in their fading cheeks.

AMARYLLIS 1. *Flore croceo nutanti, ſcapo nudo uniflore.*
Amaryllis *ſpatha multiflora, corollis æqualibus campanulatis, genitalibus declinatis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Lilio-narciſſus *Indicus ſeu narciſſus liliflorus*, &c. Pk. 246. f. 2.

This plant, like the foregoing, grows wild in many parts of the iſland, and is now cultivated in moſt gardens for the ſake of its flowers: it thrives beſt in a rich ſoil and ſhady place.

PONTEDERIA 1. *Aquatica cauleſcens, foliis majoribus orbiculatis nitidis, floribus ſpicatis ad alas.*
An, Pontederia *foliis cordatis floribus ſpicatis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Michelia. Houſtoni.

The round-leafed Water-Plantain, or *Pontederia.*

Periantium *E ſinu petioli ſupremi ſurgit ſpica ſimplex, floribus plurimis geminatis referta, & prima ætate ſpatha univalvi obducta; aliud nullum.*
Corolla *Monopetala tubulata infundibuliformis.* Tubus *anguſtus ſtriatus et quaſi canaliculatus.* Limbus *in ſex partes diviſus, quarum tres, quaſi exteriores, oblongæ et erectæ ſunt: tres vero interiores inæquales; laterales exterioribus ſimiles et alternatæ, pauloque minores ſunt; tertia ſuperior eſt et major, erectaque, et in fauce maculata.*
Stamina. *Filamenta ſex, quorum tria ſuperiora longiora ſunt & inæqualia, ad baſim tubo adnata; tria vero inferiora breviora & inæqualia, in fundoque floris ſita.* Antheræ *omnibus erectæ oblongæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum*; ſtylus *ſimplex longitudine fere floris*; ſtigma *craſſiuſculum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula oblonga trilocularis.*
Semina *Plurima parva.*

I obſerved this plant in moſt of the *Lagoons* and rivers about the *Ferry:* the leaves are roundiſh, thick, and ſmooth; the flowers moderately large; and the ſtalk about an inch in diameter: it grows very luxuriantly, and throws up its flower-ſpike a good way beyond the ſurface of the water.

ORNITHOGALUM? 1. *Herbaceum, foliis gramineis, floribus geminatis pedunculis longiſſimis alaribus incidentibus.*
Ornithogalum, *Virginianum luteum*, &c. Pet. Gaz. t. 1.
Ornithogalum, *&c.* Pk. t. 350. f. 8.

The graſſy-leafed *Ornithogalum.*

Periantium *Nullum:* ſpatha *minima linearis ad baſim ſinguli floris, calicis vicem ſupplet.*
Corolla *Monopetala tubulata*; tubus *cylindraceus ſimplex*; limbus *patens in ſex lacinias oblongas ad faucem tubi ſectus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta ſex, brevia, erecto-patentia, e margine interiore tubi orta*; antheræ *ſagittatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum, tubo floris immerſum & adnatum*; ſtylus *conicus brevis*; ſtigma *obtuſiuſculum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula oblonga obtuſe-trigona trilocularis.*
Semina *Plura ſubrotunda minora.*

This beautiful little plant is frequent in *Sixteen-mile-walk*, and in many parts of the road over *Mount Diable*; it has no ſtalk, and its graſſy leaves ſeldom ſpread above five or ſix inches from the root: the foot-ſtalks of the flowers riſe from the alæ of the upper leaves; they are generally above three inches in length, and ſuſtain each two ſtar-like yellow flowers: the plant grows beſt in a rich and cool ſoil.

ALLIUM 1. *Caule planifolio bulbifero, radice compoſita, ſtaminibus tricuſpidatis.* L. H. Upſ. & Sp. Pl.
Allium *radicis bulbo multipartito, capitulo bulbifero,* &c. L. H. C.

Garlick.

ALLIUM 2. *Scapo nudo ventricoſo informi & longiori, foliis teretibus concavis.* L. H. Upſ. & Sp. Pl.
Cepa *ſcapo ventricoſo, folio longiori, radice depreſſa.* L. H. C.

The Onion.

ALLIUM 3. *Caule planifolio umbellifero, radice tunicata, ſtaminibus tricuſpidatis.* L. H. Upſ. & Sp. Plant.
Porrum *radice ambienti tunicata, oblonga, ſolitaria.* L. H. C.

The Leek.

ALLIUM 4. *Foliis ſubulatis, radicibus oblongis conglobatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Cepa *foliis ſubulatis, radicibus oblongis conglobatis.* L. H. C.

The Eſchalot.

All theſe plants are now cultivated in the mountains of *Jamaica*, and thrive ſo luxuriantly in thoſe parts, that moſt people of the iſland are now ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of the roots from thence; eſpecially, with thoſe of the firſt, third, and laſt ſorts.

ASPARAGUS 1. *Caule herbaceo erecto, foliis ſetaceis, ſtipulis paribus.* L. Flo. Sw. & Sp. Pl.
Aſparagus *hortenſis & pratenſis.* C. B.

Sperage, or Sparrow-graſs.

This plant has been introduced, and is now cultivated with great care in *Jamaica*, where it frequently grows to a pretty moderate ſize; but the exhalations are too great, and they ſeldom bury it deep enough, or crop it ſufficiently to bring it to any great perfection. It is remarkable that this plant grows without any ſort of care, and in great perfection, in the ſand-hills near *Catwich* in *Holland*; from whence we may conclude, that it naturally requires a depth of free looſe ſoil, as well as heat.

The root of this plant is reckoned a good diuretic and aperitive; but the tender ſprouts, eſpecially thoſe of the ſixth and ſeventh growth, are chiefly uſed for food; they are very delicate eating, and eaſy of digeſtion.

SCURRULA? 1. *Paraſitica foliis ovatis oppoſitis, racemis rarioribus alaribus.*

The larger *Scurrula*, or Miſletoe, with hermaphrodite flowers.

Periantium *Duplex; germinis, triphyllum parvum: floris, margo germinis integra.*

Corolla *Hexapetala, quandoque pentapetala, petalis lanceolatis conniventibus.*

Stamina. *Filamenta ſex vel quinque, petalis adnata & breviora:* antheræ *oblongæ.*

Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum, calice proprio ſuffultum, & ſummitate florem ſuſtinens;* ſtylus *erectus ſimplex, longitudine floris;* ſtigma *ſimplex.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca oblongo-ovata ſucculenta ſuperne fuſca, ad baſim crocea, nucleo unico, nauco ligneo tecto, referta.*

This plant, as well as the following, approaches very much to the *Viſcum*, both by its berry and nature, but all the flowers are hermaphrodite; and as *Linneus* has already conſtituted a genus under this denomination, that ſeems to be much of the ſame nature, I have placed thoſe under it: I have however diſpoſed them according to the number of the *ſtamina* I myſelf have obſerved in the freſh plants. This ſpecies is frequently found on the *Mangeneel* trees about *Hunts-bay*; and has been obſerved to grow into ſmall twiggy ſhrubs beyond the *Careening-place*, on the *Paliſados*.

SCURRULA? 2. *Paraſitica foliis majoribus ſubrotundis, ſpicis-florum ſimplicibus, alaribus.*

Viſcum *latioribus & ſubrotundis foliis.* Slo. Cat. 168. & H. t. 200.

An, Viſcum *foliis ovatis racemis lateralibus?* L. Sp. Pl.

The largeſt *Scurrula*, or Miſletoe, with hermaphrodite flowers.

All the flowers of this plant have ſix filaments and *petals* conſtantly; but the *germen* burſts, as it were, out of the ſide of the flower-ſpike, and is conſequently deprived of a proper cup. I found this plant upon ſome pomegranate-trees in Mr. *Hall's* garden, near *Hope-river* in *Liguanea.*

POLIANTHES 1. *Caule ſimplici laxè ſpicato, ſpathis vagis imbricato.*

Polianthes. L. Gen. & Sp. Pl.

Tuberoſa. Heiſt.

The Tuberous.

This plant is raiſed, and thrives very well, in all the gardens about *Kingſton:* it is planted much for the ſake of its ſweet-ſcented bloſſoms, and makes a pretty ornament in a flower-garden.

ALOE 1. *Foliis turgidis ciliato-dentatis purpuraſcentibus, ſcapo florifero aſſurgenti ſpicato.*

Aloe *foliis ſpinoſis confertis dentatis vaginantibus planis maculatis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

Aloe Dioſc. & aliorum. Slo. Cat. 115.

Caraguata 3ª. Pif. 193.

The Aloes Plant, or *Semper-vivie.*

This plant was originally introduced to *Jamaica* from *Bermudas*, and is now found in many parts of the iſland, where it has grown without any care. It is generally cultivated in the moſt dry and barren ſoils where few other vegetables are obſerved to grow, and thrives wherever it finds mold enough to cover a part of its roots: it is propagated by the ſuckers that ſhoot from the ſtumps of the old plants, which they ſet in little ſhallow pits placed from ſix to twelve inches aſunder; but great care muſt be taken to keep them free from weeds for a conſiderable time after they are planted. When the plants are grown to a perfect ſtate, and every thing ready for the manufacture of this commodity, the labourers go into the field with tubs and knives, and cut off the largeſt and moſt ſucculent leaves cloſe to the ſtalk; theſe are immediately put into the tubs, and diſpoſed one by the ſide of another in an upright poſition, that all the looſe liquor may dribble out at the wound. When this is thought to be almoſt wholly diſcharged, the leaves are taken out one by one, paſſed through the hand to clear off any part of the juice that may yet adhere, or ſtick in their leſs open veins; and the liquor put into ſhallow flat-bottomed veſſels, and dried gradually in the ſun, until it acquires a proper conſiſtence. What is obtained in this manner is generally called *Succotrine Aloes*, and is the cleareſt and moſt tranſparent, as well as the higheſt in eſteem and value: but the method of making the common *Aloes* is not ſo tedious, nor does it require ſo much care; for in manufacturing this ſort, all the leaves are cut off, ſevered into junks, and thrown into the tubs, until all the looſe liquor runs out; they are then hand-ſqueezed, and the liquor mixed with a little water (about a quart to every ten quarts of the juice) to make it more fit for boiling; it is then put into convenient cauldrons, and boiled to a proper conſiſtence; which may be eaſily known by dropping a ſmall quantity from time to time upon a plate, and obſerving the thickneſs as it cools; but this is readily diſcovered by the touch or the eye, after a little experience: when the liquor comes to a proper thickneſs, it is emptied out into large coolers; and after it it has acquired a convenient conſiſtence in theſe, it is put into gourds, or ſmall barrels, which commonly hold from one to twenty pints a-piece.

The *Aloes* is naturally purgative, and an active warm ſtomachic; it is an excellent medicine in all weakneſſes and obſtructions of the viſcera proceeding from colds, inaction, an over-load of the veſſels, or languor of the fibres; it brings on the menſes and hæmorroids, promotes digeſtion, raiſes the appetite, and ſtrengthens the ſtomach. It is frequently preſcribed for the worms, and deſervedly eſteemed one of the moſt effectual medicines in nervous caſes proceeding from inaction, or a viſcidity of the juices: it is often given with great ſucceſs in many diſorders of the head ariſing from indigeſtion, or a foulneſs of the viſcera; but is generally ordered mixed up with other medicines that are more ready in their operations, and of a warm or purgative narture. It is an ingredient in many compoſitions of the ſhops, but is always obſerved to be moſt effectual when mixed with the more gummy juices of the plant.

This commodity has been alſo lately put to ſome mechanical uſes, and tried, with great ſucceſs, in thoſe mixtures with which they cover the bottoms of ſhips trading to the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, where the water-inſects are obſerved to burrow through all the planks that lie below the ſurface, in every veſſel that anchors for any time in the harbours of thoſe ſeas; and it will probably be the means of ſaving many thouſands a year, both to the merchants, and the crown, when it is more univerſally known and employed: its reſinous quality renders it a very fit ingredient in the compoſition, and its bitter and nauſeous acrimony, a very proper defence againſt all ſorts of inſects. Nor can the ſcarcity of the commodity prevent the general uſe of it; for the *Savannas*, and more barren hills of *Jamaica* alone, would produce more than could be employed for all the ſhips belonging to the dominions of *Great-Britain:* but to render the application more effectual, a thin coat of this alone may be laid within the common coat, or the planks waſhed over with a ſtrong ſolution of it, ſome time before the common mixture is laid on.

AGAVE 1. *Foliis ſubcompreſſis mucronatis, ad margines ſpinoſo-dentatis; ſcapo valido aſſurgenti, racemo ſpatioſo ramoſo.*
Agave *foliis dentatis, ſtaminibus corollam æquantibus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Aloe *ſecunda ſeu folio in oblongum aculeum abeunti.* Moriſ. & Slo. Cat. 117.
Aloe *Americana ſobolifera.* Herm. H. Lugd. t. 17.

Coratoe, or *Curaça.*

There are but few plants more common than this in *Jamaica.* It grows naturally in the moſt barren rocky hills, and, when it flowers, affords the moſt pleaſing ſight of any ſhrub or plant in that part of the world; which is ſtill more curious, as ſo blooming a plant cannot be well expected to thrive in that ſoil where it's moſt commonly found growing. This curious plant throws out ſome ſharp-pointed indented leaves, that ſpread into a tuft about the root at firſt; and continues to increaſe, though ſlowly, both in ſize and quantity of foliage, for many years: at length it acquires a certain degree of perfection, and then it throws up a ſtem from the center of its leaves, which generally riſes to the height of eight or ten feet above the root. This is ſimple and naked immediately above the leaves, but very much divided and branched towards the top, where it bears almoſt an infinite number of moderately large yellow flowers, by which it may be diſtinguiſhed for many miles. The ſtalk is very ſhort during the firſt ſtage of the plant, and the leaves diſpoſed cloſely together, ſtanding in an oblique, or *erecto-patent* poſition, and ſhooting gradually one above another; while a few of thoſe neareſt to the ground, wither wholly away. But when it begins to throw up a ſtalk, the circulation grows very ſtrong, and this part is generally compleated and fully adorned with its bloſſoms in a few weeks: the natural operations of propagation are then carried on with great vigour, and the whole top ſoon after appears adorned with a thouſand vegetated ſeeds; or rather plants, furniſhed with a convenient number of roots and leaves, to ſeek and raiſe the neceſſary food, whenever they fall from the parent-ſtalk; but this ſeldom happens until they have acquired a ſtated degree of perfection, and then they are blown off gradually by every wind that ſhakes the withering ſtem, which, with the leaves, now dies gradually away, and ends its life with the completion of the laſt, leaving ſo many thouſands to renew the kind.

The leaves of this plant are pretty ſucculent, and generally uſed to ſcour both floors and kitchen-utenſils, in moſt of the ſugar-colonies in *America.* The pulp is a warm pungent deterſive, and would probably prove a very active medicine in many caſes, had it been properly prepared, and adminiſtered with caution. The inward ſpungy ſubſtance of the decayed ſtalk takes fire very readily, when thoroughly dried; and for this reaſon is generally uſed inſtead of tinder, by moſt travellers, and all mariners that reſort to thoſe parts.

PARSONSIA 1. *Herbacea, foliis ovatis oppoſitis, floribus ſingularibus foliis ad alterutrum latus interpoſitis.* Tab. 21. f. 2.

The ſmall reclining *Parſonſia.*

Periantium *Monophyllum tubulatum ſtriatum, baſi leniter ventricoſo, ore ſex denticulis (quandoque tantum quinis) ornato.*
Corolla *Petala ſex oblonga emarginata patula, unguibus teretibus parieti calicis adnata.*
Stamina. *Filamenta ſex inæqualia, ex infima tubi parte orta, longitudine calicis;* antheræ *ſubrotundæ, in fauce tubi locatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum liberum in fundo calicis ſitum;* ſtylus *brevis;* ſtigma *obtuſiuſculum.*

Pericarpium.

Pericarpium. *Capſula tenuis membranacea oblongo-ovato unilocularis, intra calicem ſita.*

Semina, *Bina, quaterna, vel ſena, orbiculata compreſſa, placentulæ adnata.*

This little plant grows pretty common in *Clarendon-Park*, and is ſometimes found in the *Savannas* about *Spaniſh Town*. It riſes from a ſmall fibrous root, and ſhoots in an oblique direction, but ſeldom exceeds ten or fourteen inches in length. The ſtalk is ſlender, and throws out a few ſmall branches towards the top. The leaves are ſmall and oppoſite, and the flowers riſe ſingle from the intermediate ſpace between the leaves, on the one ſide or the other, but ſeldom or never on both. I have called it after Dr. *Parſons*, who has publiſhed a treatiſe on the ſeeds of vegetables, and many other curious remarks on different parts of natural hiſtory.

ACHRAS 1. *Fructu eliptico ſcabro majori, floribus ſolitariis alaribus, cicatriculâ ſeminis ultra mucronem porrectâ.* Tab. 19. f. 3.

The *Sapodillia* Tree.

Periantium *Hexaphyllum, laciniis ovato-acuminatis perſiſtentibus, tribus magis externe ſitis.*

Corolla *Monopetala tubulata erecta, fere æqualis*; limbus *in ſex partes breves & acutas ſectus.*

Nectarium. *E fauce tubi ſurgunt nectaria quinque, oblonga, compreſſa, conniventia; inciſuris floris ſuppoſita, & laciniis fere ſimilia.*

Stamina. *Filamenta ſex brevia, e tubo corollæ orta, &* antheris *cordato-ſagittatis in fauceque ſitis, prædita.*

Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum, umbilico villoſo circumductum*; ſtylus *brevis craſſus*; ſtigma *obtuſum, truncato-radiatum.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca ſucculenta ſubrotunda duodecimlocularis.*

Semina *Nuclei ſolitarii (ſed maxima parte plerumque abortiunt) naucis propriis nitidis ſubboſſeis, ad alteram marginem cicatriculâ rugoſâ notatis, tecti.*

This tree is cultivated in many gardens in *Jamaica*, and riſes, like moſt of the other ſpecies, to a conſiderable height, throwing out its branches on all ſides as it ſhoots: the leaves are ſmooth and beautiful, and the fruit, which generally grows among them, of a moderate ſize, and when ripe, of a delicate mellow taſte. All the tender parts of theſe trees are full of a milky juice, which is extremely harſh and bitteriſh; but the fruit, tho' full of this, while young, is very ſweet and agreeable when it ripens, which it generally does upon the tree; but if full grown, it will ſoften and maturate in a few days, tho' plucked from the branch.

The ſhells that cover the ſeeds of theſe plants are generally of a ſhining or gloſſy brown caſt; but the inward edge, or margin, is always whitiſh and rugged. The kernel has a bitter taſte, and may be uſed occaſionally in ſtrengthening emulſions.

ACHRAS 2. *Brachiatus diffuſus, fructu ſubrotundo, cicatriculâ mucrone breviori.*

Sapota. Plum. t. 4.

Anona *Cateſb.* v. ii. t. 87.

Anona *foliis laurinis glabris*, &c. Slo. Cat. 206.

The Niſberry Tree.

ACHRAS

ACHRAS 3. *Caudice altiſſimo, fructu minori, ſemine mucronato.*
Anona *maxima*, &c. Slo. Cat. 206. & H. t. 169.

The Bully, or Niſberry Bully-Tree.

This is called the Bully-tree, becauſe it generally grows the talleſt of all the trees in the woods: its fruit is ſmall, and the ſeeds oblong and narrow. It is eſteemed one of the beſt timber-trees in *Jamaica.*

ACHRAS 4. *Fructu coriaceo ſubrotundo verucoſo, ſeminibus anguſtis, marginibus rectis.*
An, Xylobocion *baccifera frondoſa.* Pk. t. 238. f. 1.

Beef-wood.

This tree is commonly called by the name of Beef-wood by moſt people in *Jamaica,* from the fleſhy colour of the interior bark.

ACHRAS 5. *Fructu maximo ovato, ſeminibus paucioribus oblongis turgidis.*
Malus Perſica *maxima foliis magnis integris.* Slo. Cat. 180. & H. t. 218.

The *Mamee-ſapote* Tree.

ACHRAS? 6. *Fructibus minoribus glabris per ramos ſparſis, ſeminibus ſubrotundis, cicatriculâ minimâ ovatâ.* Bumelia nigra

The Baſtard Bully-Tree.

ACHRAS? 7. *Fructu minori glabro, foliis ovatis, floribus confertis alaribus.* = Bumelia petra

The Mountain Baſtard Bully-Tree.

ACHRAS? 8. *Foliis oblongis nitidis utrinque productis, floribus confertis, faſciculis infra frondes ſparſis.* Tab. 17. fig. 4.
Salicis *folio lato ſplendente* arbor, &c. Slo. Cat. 170. & H. t. 206.
An, Arbor, &c. Pk. t. 360. f. 4.

The White Bully-Tree, or *Galimeta*-wood.

Periantium *Parvum penta- vel hexaphyllum, foliolis ſubrotundo-ovatis.*
Corolla *Monopetala campanulata, calice major*; limbus *in quinque vel ſex lacinulas erectas oblongas ſectus.*
Nectarium. *E fauce tubi ſurgunt* nectaria *totidem lacerata, laciniis floris interpoſita ſed breviora, conniventia.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque vel ſex flore longiora, laciniis corollæ ſuppoſita & e tubo orta*; antheræ *oblongæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum*; ſtylus *brevis*; ſtigma *craſſiuſculum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ſucculenta bilocularis. An quinque* 10 *vel* 12 *locularis in germine?*
Semina. *Nuclei ſolitarii oblongi, naucis propriis atronitentibus ſulco longitudinali notatis, tecti.*

This tree grows to a conſiderable height, and is generally furniſhed with many branches towards the top; but theſe riſe irregularly, and at diſtant ſtages, as they uſually appear in moſt of our Firrs in *Europe.* It is commonly obſerved to grow ſtraight and tapering, and moſt frequently found in the lower lands, eſpecially about *Liguanea* and *Mangoncel:* it is of a pale yellow colour, and reckoned a good timber-wood, but is moſtly uſed in ſuch parts of the building as are leaſt expoſed to the weather. The berries of this tree are black, ſmooth, and very ſmall; and no part of the plant milky. All the ſpecies of this *genus* are found either growing naturally in the woods, or cultivated in the

gardens, for the ſake of their fruit, which is generally agreeable in moſt of the ſorts, eſpecially the firſt five; but the laſt of theſe thrives only in a few parts of the iſland: its fruit is very large and pleaſant, and its ſeeds proportioned, and moderately tumid, having ſeldom more than one or two that come to perfection.

The bark of each of the firſt four ſpecies is reckoned very aſtringent, and all indiſcriminately now go by the name of *Cortex Jamaicenſis*; their bitter aſtringent taſte having for a time impoſed on ſome of the people, who thought either the one or the other to be the true *Jeſuits Bark*, and on this account had frequently adminiſtered them among the negroes, where they were often obſerved to anſwer all the purpoſes of that medicine, as all bitter aſtringents will do in robuſt conſtitutions, when the diſeaſe proceeds immediately from a weakneſs of the viſcera, and a groſs undigeſted chyle: this brought them firſt into ſome vogue, and they have been frequently, ſince that time, brought into *England* for further experiments; but are much more likely to prove ſucceſsful here than in *America*, where thoſe fevers that generally put on the appearance of intermittents, are attended with nervous ſymptoms, and often mortal; therefore muſt require medicines that act more effectually on the whole habit, and whoſe active particles can ſtimulate and provoke the oſcillations of the nervous filaments in the more remote parts of the body. Theſe different barks yield a large quantity of extract, which in taſte and appearance ſeems to be the ſame with that of the *Jeſuits Bark*, which has occaſioned it to be frequently ſubſtituted in the room of that drug; and this, I am perſuaded, coſt many a life in thoſe colonies, where remittent fevers are ſo frequent and mortal. It is, however, an excellent aſtringent, and a very convenient and elegant preparation in that form, which may be adminiſtered with great propriety and ſucceſs, whenever aſtringents of a long continued action are properly required.

CORDIA 1. *Foliis amplioribus hirtis ovatis, tubo floris ſubæquali.*
Cordia *foliis oblongo-ovatis repandis ſcabris.* L. Sp. Pl.
Cariophyllus *ſpurius inodorus*, &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 164.

The buſhy *Cordia*, with large ſcarlet flowers.

Periantium *Monophyllum tubulatum ſtriatum æquale*, ore *tridentato erecto.*
Corolla *Monopetala tubulata, ſatis ampla, fere infundibuliformis*: tubus *rectus cylindraceus ſubſtriatus, vix ampliatus, calice duplo-longior*; limbus *amplus patens criſpatus, in ſex ſegmentas ſubſulcatas obtuſas ad trientem diviſus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta ſex tubo corollæ ad faucem fere adnata, ſuperne libera erecta, tubo floris paulo longiora*; antheræ *anguſtæ oblongæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum calice immerſum*; ſtylus *erectus, longitudine fere tubi corollæ, ſuperne bipartitus, laciniis remotis bifidis*; ſtigmata *oblonga, ex parte adnata, defluxa.*
Pericarpium. *Drupa ovata calice diſſento tecta ſed non adnata, nauco lignoſo quadriloculari referta.*
Semina *Solitaria, ſed, præter unum vel alterum, plerumque abortiunt.*

This ſhrub grows on the banks above the beech lying between the ſmall *Lagoon* eaſtward of *Kingſton*, and Capt. *Corniſh's*; and is ſaid to grow in great abundance on thoſe little iſlands about *Old-harbour*. It ſeldom riſes more than ſeven or eight feet above the root, and is furniſhed with rough oval leaves, and adorned with large bunches of fine ſcarlet flowers, the moſt beautiful and agreeable of any I have yet obſerved in *America*; but the form of them is quite different from that delineated by *Plumier*, wherein the tube ſwells above the cup, and conſequently muſt be conſidered as a different ſpecies. This would make a moſt agreeable flowering-ſhrub in a garden or a foreſt; and may probably be uſeful, could

could it be brought to bear perfect fruit, which it hardly ever does in the ſtate I have obſerved it.

SECT. II.

Of ſuch as have ſix Filaments *and two* Styles *in every Flower.*

ORYZA 1. *Culmo ſubſtriato nodoſo, panicula ſparſa.*
Oryza. Raii Hiſt. Slo. Cat. 24. & L. H. C.
Oryza. L. Sp. Plant.

This plant is now cultivated in ſmall ſpots in many parts of *Jamaica*, and thrives extremely well in moſt of the moiſt bottoms between the mountains. Mr. *Wallen* planted ſome at the *Ferry*, a little before I left that iſland, but I could not yet learn how it ſucceeded there. It is a nouriſhing grain, and very beneficial whenever it thrives: it grows almoſt like oats.

SECT. III.

Of Vegetables that have ſix Filaments *and three* Styles *in every Flower.*

RUMEX 1. *Sylveſtris ſcandens, foliis cordato-angulatis, ab altera parte majoribus.*
An, Begonia. L. & Plumeri. Gen.
Aceris *fructu herba anomala, flore tetrapetalo albo.* Slo. Cat. 83. & H. t. 127.
Tſeria Narinampul. H. M. p. 9. t. 86.

The large climbing Sorrel.

This plant is very common in the woods of *Jamaica*, and raiſes itſelf frequently to a conſiderable height by the help of the neighbouring ſhrubs. The leaves are of an irregular heart-form, and generally increaſe more from one ſide of the middle vein or rib than they do of the other. The whole plant joins a bitter with the acid, which chiefly prevails; but when it grows in a more free and open air, the flowers have an agreeable flavour, and are ſometimes uſed in making of whey, where wine can't be admitted, and the other acids are thought too active and irritating for the ſtomach.

SAURURUS 1. *Foliis amplis orbiculato-cordatis, ſinu aperto, petiolis vaginantibus.*
Aquaxima. Piſ. 197.
Piper *longum racemoſum malvaceum*, &c. Slo. Cat. 45.

The open-leafed Colt's-foot, or *Santa-Maria* leaf.

This plant is very common in the woods of *Jamaica*, and ſeldom riſes more than three or four feet above the roots: the leaves are very large and round, and the foot-ſtalks embrace the ſtem at the inſertion. *Piſo* affirms, that the root of this plant is a warm, active remedy againſt poiſons. There is a ſyrup made of it, in many parts of our ſugar-colonies, which is much uſed by the inhabitants in colds and catarrhs.

SAURURUS 2. *Foliis amplis orbiculato-cordatis, peltatis; peticlis vaginantibus.*

The larger Colt's-foot, with umbilicated leaves.

This

This is only a variation of the foregoing, or is ſo like it, that the diſpoſition of the ſinus of the leaves makes the whole difference between them: it is not, however, uſed like the other in thoſe colonies.

SAURURUS 3. *Repens foliis craſſis ſubrotundis glabris, ſpicis terminalibus.*

The ſmaller creeping *Saururus*, with roundiſh ſucculent leaves.

SAURURUS 4. *Major repens, foliis craſſis obverſe-ovatis, baſi anguſtatis & fimbriatis.*
Piper *longum humilius*, &c. Slo. Cat. 45.

The larger creeping *Saururus*, with thick oval leaves.

SAURURUS 5. *Repens, foliis parvis oblongis craſſis & ſucculentis.*

The creeping *Saururus*, with oblong leaves.

SAURURUS 6. *Minimus repens foliis orbiculatis tumentibus.*
Piper *longum minimum herbaceum ſcandens rotundifolium.* Slo. Cat. 45.

The ſmall creeping *Saururus*, with round ſwelling leaves.

SAURURUS 7. *Minor repens foliis cordatis quinque- vel ſeptinerviis.*

The ſmall creeping *Saururus*, with nervous leaves.

SAURURUS 8. *Erectus minor, foliis orbiculatis verticillatis tumentibus, ſpicis terminalibus.*

The ſmaller erect *Saururus*, with round verticillated leaves.

SAURURUS 9. *Erectus minor foliis ovatis trinerviis verticillatis, ſpica multiplici.*

The ſmaller erect *Saururus*, with veined verticillated leaves.

SAURURUS? 10. *Aſſurgens ſimplex, foliis trinerviis lanceolatis oppoſitis, petiolis brevibus.*

I have found all theſe ſmall ſpecies of the *Saururus* in the woods of *Jamaica*, and can avouch them to be very different from each other in the general form and texture of their parts; but none of them exceed eight or ten inches in length. The laſt plant riſes above eighteen or twenty inches, by a ſimple ſtalk: I have found it about the *Upper Water-fall* in *Hope-river*, but do not know if it be really of this kind, as I never had an opportunity of ſeeing it in bloſſom.

SECT. IV.

Of Plants that have ſix Filaments *and many* Styles *in every Flower.*

ALISMA 1. *Foliis lunulato-ſagittatis venoſis, ſcapo aſſurgenti ramoſo, angulato-ſulcato; ramulis ternatis, verticillato-verticillatis.*
Aliſma *foliis cordatis obtuſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Sagitta. Caſt. Dur. &c. Slo. Cat. 76.
Culi-tamara. H. M. p. 11. t. 45.

The Great Water-Plantain.

This plant grows very common in all the ſtagnating waters about the *Ferry*, and riſes generally to the height of two or three feet above the root: all the flowers are hermaphrodite, and furniſhed each with twelve filaments, and a numerous family of gems, or germens. The whole plant has ſo much the appearance of an arrow-head, that it ſeems to have exchanged flowers with the plant we deſcribe under that denomination, which has all the appearance of a *Water-Plantain*, though it anſwers the characters of the other very perfectly.

CLASS VII.

Of the *Heptandria*, or Vegetables that have ſeven *Filaments* in every Flower.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have ſeven Filaments *and one* Style *in every Flower.*

COMINIA 1. *Arborea foliis undulatis pinnato-ternatis, floribus minimis, racemis terminalibus.*

Baccifera *Indica trifolia, fructu rotundo monopyreno*, &c. Raii. & Slo. Cat. 170. & H. t. 208.

Arbor Jamaicenſis *denſiori tiliæ folio*, &c. Pk. t. 147. f. 5.

The trifoliated *Cominia.*

Periantium *Minimum coloratum, quaſi triphyllum.*
Corolla *Irregularis; monopetala videtur quadri- vel quinquecrenata.*
Stamina. *Filamenta ſeptem brevia*; antheræ *oblongo-ovatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen parvum ſubrotundum*; ſtylus *erectus ſimplex, flore longior*; ſtigma *bipartitum laciniis revolutis.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca parva ſubrotunda unilocularis, rubra.*
Semen *Solitarium ſubcompreſſum, orbiculatum, nauco fragili tectum.*

This little tree is frequent about the *Angels*, and in the upper parts of *Liguanea*; it grows in the hedges, and ſeldom riſes above eight or ten feet in height: the leaves are roundiſh, and the berries very thick and ſmall. The whole plant ſeems to have ſomething of the appearance of a *Rhus.*

I have deſcribed the characters exactly as I have obſerved them in the freſh ſpecimens; but they are very ſmall, and not eaſily obſerved, even by the help of glaſſes.

HALESIA 1. *Arboreſcens, foliis ſubrotundis ſubtus argenteis*; *ſpicis florum bigeminis, ſuſtentaculis longis alaribus inſidentibus.* Tab. 20. f. 1.

The round-leafed *Haleſia.*

Periantium *Monophyllum breve, tubulatum, fere truncatum, prægnans.*
Corolla *Monopetala tubulata*; tubus *anguſtus æqualis cylindraceus, calice quadruplo longior*; limbus *patens, in quatuor, quinque, vel ſex lacinias oblongas obtuſas æquales ad baſim ſectus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta, ut plurimum ſeptem (quandoque pauciora) brevia & ex tubo nata*; antheræ *oblongæ ſagittatæ, in fauce floris ſitæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum depreſſum in fundo calicis ſitum & adnatum*; ſtylus *ſimplex aſſurgens*; ſtigma *oblongum, obtuſiuſculum, inter antheras locatum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca videtur quadri- vel plurilocularis ſeminibus ſolitariis referta, calice tecta & coronata.*

This ſmall tree grows pretty frequent in *Sixteen-mile-walk*, and may be always ſeen in the ſmall wood beyond the church: the bark is ſmooth, and the leaves large and roundiſh. The plant ſeldom riſes above eight or ten feet in height, or exceeds three or four inches in diameter, and the diſpoſition of the flowers is very remarkable, as well as the texture and form of the leaves: I have not ſeen any of the fruit in a perfect ſtate. It is called after the reverend Dr. *Hales*, author of the *Vegetable Statics*, &c. one of the greateſt philoſophers of the preſent age.

CLASS VIII.

Of the *Octandria*, or Vegetables that have eight *Filaments* in every Flower.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have eight Filaments *and one* Style *in every Flower.*

HALIMUS 1. *Minimus, foliolis oblongis ſucculentis tumentibus, ſummis ramulis denſiſſime ſitis.*
An, Portulaca *erecta ſedi minoris facie,* &c. Slo. Cat. 88. & H. t. 129?

The ſmaller woolly *Halimus.*

Periantium *Biphyllum minimum, foliolis lanceolatis.*
Corolla *Monopetala campanulata, in quinque lacinias ovatas erecto-patentes profunde ſecta.*
Stamina. *Filamenta octo, quandoque decem, quandoque pauciora, erecta; alternis minoribus.* Antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum parvum*; ſtylus *ſimplex longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigma *obtuſum tri- vel quadripartitum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ſicca membranacea ſubrotunda, unilocularis, in duas partes æquales horizontaliter debiſcens.*
Semina *Pauca ſubrotunda, funiculis propriis fundo capſulæ affixa.*

This little plant is frequent in the dry *Savannas* about *Spaniſh Town* and *Kingſton:* it grows in beds, and ſpreads a little upon the ground, but the ſtems ſeldom exceed two or three inches in length: the leaves are diſpoſed pretty thick at the top of the branches, and the flowers blow in the center of them. There is a ſort of cotton ſhoots about the flowers, as the weed grows old, which in time ſpreads over moſt parts of the plant.

SAPINDUS 1. *Foliis oblongis, vix petiolatis, per coſtam amplè alatam diſpoſitis.*
Sapindus. L. Gen. & H. C.
Sapindus *foliis pinnatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Prunifera *racemoſa folio alato,* &c. Slo. Cat. 184. & H. ii. 131.
Prunifera *ſive* nuciprunifera. Pk. t. 217. 7.
Guity Piſonis. 162.

The Soap Tree.

Stamina *Octo, inferne hirſuta, longitudine fere floris*; antheræ, *erectæ cordatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum trilobum, quandoque quadrilobum*; ſtylus *brevis ſimplex, ſtigma obtuſiuſculum.* Cætera ut in Linneo.

This

This ſhrubby tree is very common in the *Savannas* to the eaſtward of *Kingſton*, and in many other places about the low lands. It branches pretty much towards the top, and ſeldom riſes above ten or fifteen feet in height: the leaves are always of yellowiſh pale green, and the flowers ſmall and white; and diſpoſed in looſe bunches at the tops and ſides of the branches.

The ſeed-veſſels of this plant are very deterſive and acrid; they lather freely in water, and are frequently uſed inſtead of ſoap; for a few of them will cleanſe more linnen than ſixty times the weight of that compoſition; but they are rather too ſharp, and obſerved to corrode or burn the linen in time; and the water, in which the tops or leaves have been ſteeped or boiled, are obſerved to have the ſame quality in ſome degree. The ſeeds of this tree are round and hard, have a fine poliſh, and are frequently made into buttons and beads among the *Spaniards*. The whole plant, eſpecially the ſeed-capſules, being pounded and ſteeped in ponds, rivulets, or creeks, are obſerved to intoxicate and kill the fiſh.

SAPINDUS 2. *Fruticoſus caudice & ramis ſpinoſiſſimis, foliis ovatis pinnatis.* Tab. 20. f. 2.
An, Sapindus, *&c.* Pk. t. 392. f. 1?

The *Licca* Tree.

I found this ſhrub in the *Borough* in *St. James's:* it is very remarkable for the pricklineſs of its trunk, which ſeldom exceeds ſeven or eight feet in height, or two or three inches in diameter. The fruit of this tree is much ſmaller than that of the other ſpecies; and though the embrio's are always trilocular, as in the other, no more than one of the cells and ſeeds ever grows to perfection: the capſulæ are, however, marked with longitudinal ſutures, that run down between the two abortive embrio's, which have been formed by the laceration of the ſtyle in the growth of one of the loculaments; for there is no more than one ſtyle in any of the flowers of theſe ſpecies.

TROPEOLUM 1. *Foliis ſubquinquelobis peltatis, petalis obtuſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Tropeolum *foliis peltatis orbiculatis.* L. H. C.

Indian Creſs.

Whether this plant was introduced to *Jamaica*, or be a native of that place, is not certain. It grows and thrives very luxuriantly in the cooler mountains of *New Liguanea*, and runs frequently to the length of fifteen or twenty feet from the root. The flowers have a great deal of the taſte of water or garden-creſſes, and may be uſed with equal propriety in ſallets. It is a beautiful flowering-plant, and makes a pretty appearance in all the gardens of *New Liguanea*.

DODONEA. 1. *Arboreſcens, foliis pinnatis ovatis glabris alternis integerrimis, coſta marginata, racemis terminatricibus.*

The ſmooth-leafed *Dodonea*.

Periantium *Parvum monophyllum, ad medietatem in quinque partes ſectum.*
Corolla *Nulla.*
Stamina. *Filamenta octo, quandoque pauciora, brevia.* Antheræ *oblongæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum*; ſtylus *brevis ſimplex*; ſtigma *trilobum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ſubrotunda triloba trilocularis.*
Semina *Solitaria.*

I found this tree in the upper parts of *Sixteen-mile-walk*; and below the *Decoy*, in the mountains of *St. Mary's.*

HYPELATE 1. *Fruticosa, foliis obovatis pinnato-ternatis, petiolo marginato affixis.*

The trifoliated *Hypelate.*

Periantium *Tetraphyllum, foliatis ovatis.*
Corolla *Tetrapetala tenuis*; petalis *ovatis foliolis calicis similibus.*
Nectarium. *Umbilicus carnosus germini circumductus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta octo, germen inter & umbilicum enata; inde deflexa, & umbilico quasi adnata; superne libera, erecto-patentia.* Antheræ *subrotundæ.*
Pistillum. *Germen minimum oblongum angulatum truncatum*; stylus *brevis*; stigma *acutum.*

This shrubby tree is very common in the low lands, and seldom rises above eight or nine feet in height. It is full of slender branches, and furnished with many leaves of the same texture and grain with those of *Lignum-vitæ*; they are, however, remarkably different both in form and disposition. I have never seen the fruit of this plant in the perfect state.

OENOTHERA 1. *Assurgens glabra, foliis lanceolatis alternis integerrimis, floribus solitariis alaribus.*

The smooth Primrose-willow.

OENOTHERA 2. *Assurgens hirsuta, floribus solitariis.*

The hairy Primrose-willow.

OENOTHERA 3. *Herbacea repens.*

The small creeping Primrose-willow.

These three species are natives of *Jamaica*, and found about most of the rivulets, *lagoons*, and marshy lands in the island: the last sort is frequent in the low lands about *Plantain-garden* river. All the plants of this tribe are mild subastringents and vulneraries, which may be very properly administered in infusions, upon all occasions were such medicines are required.

AMYRIS. 1. *Arboreus, foliis bijugatis ovatis glabris, racemis laxis terminalibus.*

Lauro *affinis, & lignum Rodium.* Slo. Cat. 137. & H. t. 168.

White Candlewood, or Rose-wood.

Periantium *Minimum monophyllum quadridentatum.*
Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis oblongo-ovatis, ætate reflectentibus, cito deciduis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta octo erecta, quorum quatuor cæteris paulo breviora sunt & petalis supposita*; antheræ *subrotundæ.*
Pistillum. *Germen oblongo-ovatum*; stylus *nullus vel brevissimus*; stigma *obtusum subrotundum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca oblongo-ovata unilocularis, nucellâ unicâ, quandoque gemina, solida, uniloculari referta.*

This tree is found in the woods of *St. Ann's*, and those back of *Bull-bay*, in the parish of *Port-Royal*; it grows to a considerable size, and is considered as one of the most valuable timber-trees in the island, but is not common. The wood is white, and of a curled grain when young, but grows of a dirty clouded ash-colour with age: it bears a fine polish, and has a fine smell. The younger trees are frequently cut for fire-wood in the mountains; they are full of resin, burn very freely,

and

and with a moſt agreeable ſmell. The wood is heavy, and in great vogue among our cabinet-makers.

All the parts of this tree are full of warm, aromatic particles, and may be uſed in baths and fermentations, upon occaſion. The berries are of an oblong form, and have much of the taſte of the balſam *Copaiba*.

AMYRIS 2. *Fruticoſus minor, foliis orbiculatis venoſis, pinnato-ternatis; racemis terminatricibus.*

The ſmaller ſhrubby Sweetwood.

This little plant is very common in the hills about the *Ferry*; it grows chiefly among the rocks, and ſeldom riſes above four or five feet in height, or exceeds an inch and a half in diameter. The leaves are very round, and diſtant from one another; and the flowers ſmall, and diſpoſed in looſe bunches at the tops of the branches. The leaves and outward parts of this ſhrub have no remarkable warmth, nor does the trunk burn with that fragrance, tho' it contains a great quantity of the like aromatic particles.

AMYRIS? 3. *Arboreſcens foliis ovatis glabris, vetuſtioribus confertis; petiolis ſubmarginatis; floribus ſolitariis.*

The buſhy *Amyris*.

Periantium *Monophyllum minimum quadridentatum.*
Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis lanceolatis, erecto-patentibus, reflectentibus, interne verſus baſim hirſutis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta octo, corollâ dimidio breviora*; antheræ *oblongæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum*; ſtylus *ſimplex longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigma *obtuſiuſculum.*
Pericarpium. *Drupa baccave oblongo-ovata unilocularis, nuculo unico unilocular referta.*

I found this ſhrubby tree in the road near the river *Grandee* in *St. George's*; it was very buſhy, and divided much towards the top, tho' not above eight or nine feet in height. The trunk of the tree was about four inches and a half in diameter, and very ſimple towards the root: the leaves are not above an inch in length, of an oval form, and diſpoſed very thick uopn the ſmaller branches.

COCCOLOBIS. 1. *Foliis craſſis orbiculatis, ſinu aperto.*
Uvifera *foliis ſubrotundis ampliſſimis.* L. H. C. &
Polygonum *foliis ſubrotundis caule arboreo*, &c. Sp. Pl.
Uvifera *littorea foliis amplioribus*, &c. Pk. t. 236. f. 7.
Prunus *maritima*, &c. Slo. t. 129. & Cateſb. ii. t. 96.
Nuli Tali. H. M. p. 4. t. 56 & 32.

The *Mangrove* or Sea-ſide Grape.

Periantium *Monophyllum perſiſtens, in quinque lacinias coloratas obovato-oblongas, erecto-patentes, ad baſim ſectum.*
Corolla *Nulla.* Nectarium? *Umbilicus carnoſus germen cingit.*
Stamina. *Filamenta octo, quandoque ſeptem vel pauciora, erecto-patentia laciniis calicis breviora & ex umbilico orta, decidua.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum*; ſtylus *brevis*; ſtigma *laceratum.*
Pericarpium. *Calix, poſt ſtaminum delapſum, erigitur, germen involvit, accreſcit, & abit in baccam ſucculentam ſubrotundam unilocularem, ad apicem ſtellatam.*
Semen. *Nucleus unicus cordato ovatus baſi quinquelobus, nauco tenui lignoſo tectus.*

This

This tree is common in moſt of the ſugar-colonies, and is generally found near the ſea. It grows frequently to a conſiderable ſize, and is then looked upon as a beautiful wood for all ſorts of cabinet-ware, but it ſeldom riſes ſtraight or regular. The leaves are large, round, ſmooth, thick, and open at the baſe; the foot-ſtalks are ſtrong, and vaginated at the bottom in all the ſpecies, and the flowers ſmall, and placed on ſlender ſpikes at their alæ.

The berries are generally about the ſize of common grapes; they have an agreeable flavour, but the pulp is not conſiderable. The kernel is lobed at the bottom; it is a very great aſtringent, and may be uſed in emulſions, bolus's, or electuaries, of that nature, with great propriety; but its action is not of a long continuance: it has all the taſte of *Biſtort*.

COCCOLOBIS 2. *Arborea foliis orbiculatis integris.*
An, Scortea arbor *Americana*, &c. Pk. t. 222. f. 8. *vel* 431. f. 6?

The Grape-Tree, with whole leaves.

This tree is very common between *Kingſton* and *Bull-bay*; but it ſeldom riſes above five or eight feet in height. The berries of this ſpecies are not eſteemed.

COCCOLOBIS 3. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis venoſis, uvis minoribus punctatis.*
Uvifera arbor *Americana fructu punctato.* Pk. t. 237. f. 4.

The chequered Grape-Tree.

COCCOLOBIS 4. *Montana major arborea, foliis ſubrotundis, cortice levi.*
An, Guanabanus *montana.* Pk. t. 363. f. 4.

The Mountain Grape-Tree.

This tree is frequent about the *Croſs* in *Clarendon:* it grows to a conſiderable ſize, and is looked upon as a fine timber-wood.

COCCOLOBIS? 5. *Fruteſcens, foliis ſubrotundis, fructu minori trigono.*
Tab. 14. f. 3.

The ſmall Grape-Tree, with dry triangular berries.

This tree grows among the rocks in the hills above *Bull-bay.* The cup is ſeldom divided into more than three parts, and the nut is triangular; but all the outward parts, and the natural appearance of the plants, agree.

The bark and kernels of all the ſpecies are looked upon as powerful aſtringents; and the flowers are always diſpoſed on ſimple ſpikes in each of them.

MELICOCCUS 1. *Foliis ut plurimum bijugatis ovatis, per pennas alatas diſpoſitis.*
Nux Americana, *coſta foliorum appendiculis aucta.* Pk. t. 207. f. 4.

The Genip Tree.

Periantium *Parvum monophyllum, in quatuor lacinias lanceolato-ovatas, patentes profunde ſectum.*
Corolla *Petala quatuor oblonga, ad inciſuras calicis fere ſita.*
Stamina. *Filamenta octo brevia, erecta, in orbem circa germen poſita, ad baſim fere adnata*; antheræ *erectæ oblongæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum*; ſtylus *brevis*; ſtigma *vaginatum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ovata bilocularis, binis nucleis naucis propriis ſuboſſeis glabris tectis, referta.*

This tree was brought to *Jamaica* from *Surinam*, and is cultivated with great care by one *Guaſ*, a *Jew*. It thrives very well in the low lands about *Kingſton*, and riſes ſometimes to the height of ſixteen or eighteen feet, or better. The fruit is very mellow, and grows to the ſize of a large plumb; but it ſeldom brings more than one ſtone or ſeed to perfection, and that is generally found in the center.

RHIZOPHORA 1. *Utrinque brachiata; foliis cliptico-ovatis, ſummis ramis diſpoſitis.*

Rhizophora *foliis acutis, fructibus ſubulato-clavatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
The Mangrove of Cateſb. ii. t. 63.
Mangle *arbor pirifolia*, &c. Pk. t. 204. f. 9.
Mangle *pirifolia cum ſiliquis longis*, &c. Slo. Cat. 155.
Kandel. H. M. p. 6. t. 34.
Guaparaiba. Piſ. 204.

The *Mangrove*, or Black *Mangrove* Tree.

This tree is generally found on the borders of the ſea, in whoſe waters alone it ſeems to thrive; and there, only in ſuch places as have a ſoft and yielding bottom. Its larger branches frequently emit ſoft and weakly appendicles, that have the appearance of ſo many ſlender aphyllous branches, and bend always downwards: but as theſe are ſofter, and furniſhed each with a large column of a lax ſpongy pith in the center; they grow more luxuriantly than the other parts of the tree, and reach the mud in a ſhort time; where they throw out a numberleſs ſeries of ſlender fibres, which in time turn into roots, to ſupply the ſtem more copiouſly with nouriſhment, while they become ſo many props or limbs to the parent tree Thus it continues to enlarge its bulk, as its weight increaſes, or its branches ſpread, (theſe conſtantly throwing out new appendicles as they multiply their ſhoots;) and by thoſe means forms thoſe interwoven groves we ſo frequently meet with on the ſea-ſhore in thoſe parts of the world; which, beſides many other advantages, ſerve to ſtop the mould that is conſtantly waſhed down by thoſe rapid floods that come from the inland parts; and thereby, in time, turn, what might have otherwiſe continued uſeleſs ponds, or open creeks, into rich and fertile fields.

The fruit of this tree germinates within the cup, and grows from the top downwards, until it acquires a due degree of weight and perfection: then it falls off; and as the root part is always thickeſt, and hangs loweſt, it drops in that direction, and is thus received in the natural poſition in the mud below: the leaves immediately unfold, and in a few minutes you ſee a perfect plant, ſometimes of ten or twelve inches in length, which ſoon begins to ſhoot its roots, and puſh its growth like the parent ſtem; for the germen is frequently a foot in length before it falls, and always furniſhed with two leaves at the top; but theſe are folded up and incloſed within the cup while it continues upon the tree.

The trunk of the *Mangrove* ſeldom grows to any conſiderable thickneſs, but the wood is very tough and hard, bears the water well, and is much uſed for knees and ribs in long-boats, and other ſmall craft; for which the archings and angles of its limbs moſt naturally adapt it. Its lower branches become frequently the ſupporters of the *American* oyſter, which has given riſe to the fabulous account of the growth of this ſhell-fiſh. *Piſo* ſays, that a piece of the root toaſted, and applied warm to the painful wounds infected by the ſting of the fiſh *Nigui*, does ſoon quiet the pain.

N. B. The number of the *Filaments* varies from four to twelve, in the flowers of this plant; but eight is the moſt conſtant number of them in that part of the world.

SECT.

SECT. II.

Of ſuch as have eight Filaments *and two* Styles *in every Flower.*

WINDMANNIA 1. *Fruticoſa foliis ſubrotundis ſerratis, per pennas cordato-alatas diſpoſitis; racemis terminalibus; pennis & ramis oppoſitis.*

The ſlender *Windmannia*, with winged ribs.

Periantium *Tetraphyllum parvum, foliolis ovatis erecto-patentibus.*
Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis foliolis calicis majoribus & alternatis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta octo erecta, brevia; e ſinu petalorum floris & foliorum calicis pariter orta.* Antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubovatum*; ſtyli *duo longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigmata *ſubacuta ſimplicia.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula oblongo-ovata, coriacea, bilocularis, biroſtrata, Seminibus ſex vel octo referta, parvis & ſubrotundis.*

I have met with this elegant little ſhrub on the top of the blue mountains in *New Liguanea*, in the road between Mr. *Jones's* and *Cold Spring*; and have once before obſerved it in the mountains above the ſulphur, in *Mountſerat*, but never in any other part of either iſland. It riſes by a weakly ſlender ſtem, and ſhoots frequently to the height of ſix or ſeven feet. The branches are few, ſlender, and oppoſite, as well as the ribs, which we have always found beautifully alated or winged between the leaves; but the flowers riſe in looſe bunches at the extremities of the branches. The whole plant ſeems to have ſomething of the appearance of a *Sumack.*

SECT. III.

Of Plants that have eight Filaments *and three* Styles *in every Flower.*

POLYGONUM 1. *Glabrum, floribus hexandris, ſtylis biſidis, vaginis ſubmuticis.*
Polygonnm *floribus hexandris ſemidigynis, foliis lanceolatis, ſtipulis ſubmuticis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Perſicaria *procumbens longiſſima.* Slo. Cat. 47. & H. t. 3.
Scovanna-Mudela, *&c.* H. M. p. 12. t. 77.

The ſmooth Arſe-ſmart.

POLYGONUM 1. *Subhirſutum, vaginis ſetoſis, floribus octandris, ſtylis trifidis.*
Polygonum *floribus octandris trigynis racemoſis, caule patulo.* L. Sp. Pl.
Perſicaria Maderaſpatina, *&c.* Pk. Phy. t. 210. f. 7.
Velutta-Mudela. H. M. p. 12. t. 76.

The hairy Arſe-ſmart.

Both theſe plants grow naturally in *Jamaica*, and are very common about all the *lagoons* and rivulets in the iſland.

PAULINIA 1. *Sarmentoſa, foliis ternato-ternatis, ad apices crenatis; infimis minoribas, quandoque tantum auritis.*
Paulinia *foliis bipinnatis, petiolis marginatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Paulinia. H. C.

Planta

Planta *fruticoſa ſcandens*, &c. Slo. Cat. 214. & H. t. 231.
Cordis Indi folio & facie fruteſcens, &c. Pk. t. 168. f. 6.
Cururu-ape. Piſ. 250.

Souple Jack.

This plant is very common in the woods of *Jamaica*; it has a ſlender, lignous, flexile ſtalk, and raiſes itſelf frequently to a very conſiderable height among the buſhes. The ſtem of this plant is ſo tough and yielding, that it is commonly cut into junks, barked, and uſed for riding-ſwitches, or carried in the hand, in thoſe parts, as we do ſmall ratans in *Europe*.

CARDIOSPERMUM 1. *Scandens, foliis ternato-ternatis, acuminatis, ſerratis.*
Cardioſpermum. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Cor Indum *ampliori folio fructu majori.* The. Zey.

The larger *Cardioſpermum*.

CARDIOSPERMUM 2. *Villoſum, ſtylo bifido, ſtaminibus ſubcoalitis oppoſito.*
Cor Indum *ſive Halicacabum peregrinum minus*, &c. The. Zey.

The ſmaller hairy *Cardioſpermum*.

Both theſe plants are natives of *Jamaica*, and frequently found climbing in the lower woods. The firſt ſort is very common; it has but a ſlender ſtem, and climbs to the top of the talleſt trees in the foreſts. I have ſeen only one or two plants of the other ſort; they grow in the low lands towards the foot of the *Long-mountain* in the upper part of *Liguanea:* the leaves are minutely divided, and have ſomething of the appearance of *Parſly*. All the filaments of the flower are connected at the baſe in this laſt ſpecies; and diſpoſed, as it were, in a tuft on one ſide, and oppoſite to the *ſtyle*.

CLASS IX.

Of the *Enneandria*, or Plants that have nine *Filaments* in every Flower.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have nine Filaments *and one* Style *in every Flower.*

LAURUS 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis, alternis, venoſis; racemis terminalibus, calicibus ſimplicibus.*
Laurus *foliis lanceolatis perennantibus venoſis planis, floribus racemoſis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Laurus *folio longiore*, &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 165.
Laurus *Cateſb.* t. 63. & Pk. t. 176. f. 2.

Sweetwood.

This tree grows to a conſiderable ſize in *Jamaica*, and is looked upon as one of the beſt timber-trees in the iſland: it grows in great abundance in the lower hills;

but its leaves vary between the oval and the oblong, according to the ſoil, and the age of the tree. The wood, leaves, and flowers, have a very agreeable ſmell.

LAURUS 2. *Foliis venoſis ovatis, fructu majori, calicibus tumidis, laciniis reflexis.*

Laurus, *&c.* Pk. t. 304. f. 1. & t. 369. f. 4.

Loblolly Whitewood, or white Sweetwood.

I have ſeen this tree in the mountains of *St. Ann's*; its berries are as large as cherries, plump and black; and the cups pretty thick and ſwelling. The leaves and tender ſhoots is excellent fodder for all ſorts of cattle.

LAURUS? 3. *Foliis obverſè ovatis ſubtus cinereis, fructibus oblongis ſparſis, calicibus deciduis.*

The ſmaller Laurel, with oblong berries.

I found this tree in the road between *Mount Diable*, and the thickets in *St. Ann's*; it divided into a great number of branches toward the top, was about twelve feet in height, and four inches in diameter near the root. The berries of this ſpecies are oblong and even, of an ecliptic form, and ſeldom under an inch or better in length: they are of a black colour, very ſucculent, and contain each a ſingle bilobed kernel, without any partial covering. I have not ſeen the flowers.

LAURUS? 4. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis, fructu obverſè ovato, pericarpio butyraceo.*

Laurus *foliis ovatis coriaceis, floribus corymboſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Perſea Plum. t. 20.
Prunifera *arbor fructu maximo*, &c. Slo. Cat. 185. & H. t. 222.
Plotanus Mart. 513.

The *Avocato*, or Alligator Pear-Tree.

This tree grows commonly to the ſize of our largeſt apple-trees in *Europe*, and ſpreads pretty wide at the top. The branches are very ſucculent and ſoft; the leaves oblong and veiny, and the fruit of the form of a pear; but the pulp is covered with a tough ſkinny coat, and contains a large rugged ſeed, which is wrapped up in one or two thin membranous covers. The fruit of this tree is one of thoſe that is held in the greateſt eſteem, among all ſorts of people in thoſe colonies; the pulp is of a pretty firm conſiſtence, and has a delicate rich flavour: it gains upon the palate of moſt people, and becomes ſoon agreeable even to thoſe who cannot like it at firſt; but is ſo rich and mild, that moſt people make uſe of ſome ſpice or pungent ſubſtance to give it a poignancy; and for this purpoſe, ſome make uſe of wine, ſome of ſugar, ſome of lime-juice, but moſt of pepper and ſalt. Moſt ſorts of creatures are obſerved to feed on this fruit with pleaſure; and it ſeems equally agreeable to the horſe, the dog, the cow, and the cat, as well as to all ſorts of birds; and, when plenty, makes a great part of the delicacies of the negroes.

The tree requires ſome care, a rich ſoil, and a warm ſituation, to raiſe it to perfection. It was firſt introduced there from the continent.

VOLKAMERIA 1. *Arborea, foliis oblongo-ovatis, alternis, ſuperne glabris, ſubtus ſubvilloſis & nervoſis; ſpicis ramoſis, terminalibus.* Tab. 21. f. 1.

An, Baccifera *arbor caliculata, foliis laurinis*, &c. Slo. Cat. 165. & H. t. 198.

The *Volkameria*, with oblong leaves.

Periantium *Monophyllum campanulatum, ultra medietatem in quatuor vel quinque lacinias ovatas ſectum.*
Corolla *Monopetala, in quatuor vel quinque lacinias ovatas, conniventes, ad baſim fere ſecta.*
Stamina. *Filamenta novem brevia*; antheræ *cordatæ erectæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum parvum, vaginulâ urceolatâ incluſum*; ſtylus *brevis ſimplex*; ſtigma *trilobum, tripartitum, obtuſum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca trilocularis, tribus ſeminibus oblongis, ſolitariis, referta.*

This ſhrubby tree is very common in *Sixteen-mile-walk*, and riſes generally to the height of twelve or fourteen feet. It ſeems to have a near reſemblance to the *Locuſt-berry* tree, which we have placed among the *Malpigiæ*; but it is really very different, for the parts and diſpoſition of the flowers are entirely peculiar. The filaments riſe from the bottom of the flower, juſt about the germen, and are not ſo long as either the *petals*, or the cup.

The flower-tops are rather ſo many bunches compoſed of ſimple ſpikes, riſing gradually one above another; but each of the flowers are ſupported by a ſubulated ſtipula, or ear, while young.

We have called this tree by the name of *Volkameria*, to perpetuate the memory of that famous botaniſt; having ranged the ſhrub that uſed to go under that denomination with the *Clerodendrums*, of which it is a ſpecies.

MELANIUM 1. *Herbaceum reclinatum, foliolis ovatis oppoſitis, floribus ſingularibus ad alas alternas.*

The reclining *Melanium*, with ſingle flowers.

Periantium *Monophyllum tubulatum, ad imum, ab altero latere, prominulum*; tubus *rectus æqualis, ore in ſex crenas ſectus.*
Corolla *Hexapetala, petalis oblongis fauci calicis adnatis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta novem vel octo, cum rudimento unius vel alterius, brevia, inæqualia, inferne tubo adnata*; antheræ *cordatæ in fauce calicis ſitæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum intra calicem ſitum*; ſtylus *ſimplex longitudine fere ſtaminum*; ſtigma *acutum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula membranacea oblonga unilocularis.*
Semina *Pauca (tria inter & ſena) placentulis propriis adnata.*

I found this vegetable among the cane-pieces in Capt. *Fuller's* eſtate at *Luidas*; it is but a weakly plant, and grows generally with a ſlender ſtem well ſupplied with branches towards the top. The whole plant has a diſagreeable ſharp ſmell, which approaches much to that of the *Guinea*-Henweed, but is more ſubtile and leſs perceptible when placed cloſe to the noſe. I had frequent occaſions to obſerve the ſmell of this plant while it was under examination, but never found any more diſagreeable beſides that of the *Guinea*-Henweed. The leaves and flowers are very much like thoſe of the *Parſonſia*, as well as the diſpoſition and make of the capſulæ, but that plant does not branch ſo much, nor has it any thing of this ſmell. I am at a loſs whether to place it among the *Enneandria* or *Decandria*; the number of the flower-leaves ſeems to claſs it with the former.

CLASS X.

Of the *Decandria*, or Vegetables that have ten *Filaments* in every Flower.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have ten Filaments *and one* Style *in every Flower.*

N. B. We place thoſe that have their *Filaments*, in an erect and regular poſition, before the reſt.

BARBILUS 1. *Foliis cordato-ovatis nitidis pinnatis, floribus racemoſis, cortice ſcabro.*

The *Barbilus*, with pinnated leaves, or Baſtard Iron-wood.

Periantium *Parvum campanulatum, quandoque quadrifidum, quandoque quinquefidum.*

Corolla, *Vel tetrapetala, vel pentapetala; petalis parvis lanceolatis, margini interiori calicis affixis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta vel octo, vel decem, compreſſa latiuſcula erecta, e fundo calicis orta;* antheræ *parvæ ovatæ.*

Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum;* ſtylus *brevis ſimplex;* ſtigma *obtuſiuſculum, ſubrotundum.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula trilocularis ovata; ſingulis loculamentis ſeminibus binis refertis.*

This tree is very rare in *Jamaica.* I have ſeen it only once in the woods at the back of *Bull-bay*, where it grew to a conſiderable ſize, and mounted to the height of about forty feet. The trunk is generally ſtraight, and covered with a rough furrowed bark; the wood is of a light brown caſt, with a free porous texture, and is thought to be a good timber-wood; the leaves and tops are ſmooth, and reſemble thoſe of the *Mahogany* tree pretty much. I have examined a great number of the flowers of this tree, and found them ſo equally divided between the two claſſes, that I was for a time in doubt which to refer it to; nor have I placed it now with any certainty, tho' the formation of the fruit ſeems to ſhew it more nearly allied to this. It ſeems to be very nearly a-kin to the *Trichilia*, tho' the filaments are not connected.

CUPHEA 1. *Erecta foliolis oblongo-ovatis, oppoſitis; floribus ſpicatis terminalibus.*

The ſmall erect *Cuphea*, with the flowers diſpoſed in ſpikes.

Periantium *Monophyllum tubulatum coloratum ad imum, ab altero latere, prominulum;* tubus *anguſtus æqualis, ad faucem leniter ampliatus, recurvus, villoſus, quinque crenatus.*

Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis obovatis, unguibus tenuibus fauci calicis ad crenas inſertis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta decem breviſſima, e tubo orta, in fauce libera;* antheræ *globoſæ, corollæ coloris.*

Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum calice incluſum;* ſtylus *ſimplex longitudine fere ſtaminum;* ſtigma *obtuſiuſculum.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula membranacea oblonga unilocularis.*

Semina *Plura orbiculata compreſſa, receptaculo oblique adnata.*
Receptaculum *Columnare, in centro capſulæ poſitum.*

This little plant was found in *Clarendon*; it has a delicate ſlender ſtalk, emits but a few branches, and ſeldom riſes above ten or twelve inches in height. It bears its flowers in ſpikes at the extremities of the branches.

ACISANTHERA 1. *Erecta ramoſa, ramulis quadratis, foliolis trinerviis ovato-crenatis, oppoſitis; floribus ſingularibus ad alas alternas.* Tab. 22. f. 1.

The branched *Akiſanthera.*

Periantium *Monophyllum ventricoſum prægnans, ore profunde quinquedentatum.*
Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis obverſè ovatis; fauci calicis inſertis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta decem, vix æqualia, declinata, corollâ breviora;* antheræ *oblongæ ſagittatæ & ſubarcuatæ, verſatiles.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum calice tectum & coronatum*; ſtylus *brevis ſimplex*, ſtigma *acutum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ſubrotunda bilocularis, binis placentulis referta.*
Semina *Plurima parva ſubrotunda, placentulis affixa.*

This plant grows in the paſtures eaſtward of *Luidas*, and ſeldom riſes above fourteen or ſixteen inches in height. The ſtem is pretty firm and ſquare, and emits a good many branches towards the top; the leaves are ſmall, and remarkable; and the flowers riſe ſingle from the alternate alæ, or boſoms of the leaves.

Mr. *Ehret's* delineation does not anſwer exactly to this deſcription, which was taken from the plant while freſh; but this, I ſuppoſe, may be owing to ſome variation, or defect in the ſpecimen.

SAMYDA 1. *Fruticoſa foliis nitidis cordatis, leviſſime crenatis; rudimentis mollibus rubentibus; racemis tenuioribus alaribus.* Tab. 23. f. 3.

The ſhrubby *Samyda*, with waxen rudiments; Or the larger Cloven-berry Buſh.

Periantium *Monophyllum coloratum, campanulatum, in quinque partes ovatas ultra medietatem ſectum.*
Corolla, *Alia nulla.*
Stamina. *Filamenta erecta brevia e pelve calicis orta; in aliis octo, in aliis novem, in aliis decem; rudimentis totidem, variis, interpoſitis;* antheræ *ovatæ caducæ, filamentis tantum conceſſæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen globoſum in fundo calicis ſitum*; ſtylus *brevis ſimplex*; ſtigma *craſſiuſculum, obtuſum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula carnoſa ſubrotunda unilocularis trivalvis, tribus lineis nota; valvis maturitate reflexis, & a receptaculo columnare pulpoſo recedentibus.*
Semina *Plura nidulantia, receptaculo pulpoſo erecto perſiſtenti immerſa.*

SAMYDA 2. *Foliis ovatis cum acumine, fructibus plurimis minoribus confertis.*
Arbor *baccifera foliis oblongis acuminatis.* Slo. Cat. 173. & H. t. 211.

The ſmaller *Samyda*, or Cloven-berry Buſh.

SAMYDA 3. *Foliis ovatis villoſis, floribus confertis, faſciculis ſparſis.*
Samyda. L. Sp. Pl.
Frutex *baccifera folio oblongo integro*, &c. Slo. Cat. 173.

The hairy *Samyda*, or Cloven-berry Buſh.

Theſe ſpecies of the *Samyda* are frequent in *Jamaica*, and grow commonly in the low lands; they are all of the ſhrubby kind, tho' neither of the two laſt ſorts ever riſes above four or five feet in height; but the firſt ſhoots ſometimes to the height of ſeven or eight. The pigeons are ſaid to feed much upon the ſeeds, and the pulp of the berries of the laſt ſort, when in ſeaſon; and the bitteriſh taſte of both has probably given riſe to the notion: but I am apt to think that that flavour, ſo peculiar to the wild pigeon, proceeds rather from the fruit of the *Xylopicron*, which is always in ſeaſon about the ſame time, and an agreeable wholſome bitter, on which they are well known to feed.

The firſt ſpecies has no more than eight filaments in each flower; but the two laſt always have nine or ten, with as many villoſe rudiments.

TRICHOGAMILA 1. *Fruticoſa, erecta, indiviſa; foliis orbiculatis alternis.*

The ſimple erect *Trichogamila.*

Periantium *Duplex*; exterius *diphyllum, parvum, decidaum*; interius *monophyllum cyathiforme, in quinque partes ovatas ad medietatem ſectum.*
Corolla *Pentapetala, vel monopetala ad baſim ſecta; laciniis oblongis retuſis, erecto patentibus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta decem tomentoſa, erecta, corollâ breviora*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen minimum in fundo calicis ſitum*; ſtylus *tomentoſus longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigma *obtuſiuſculum.*
Pericarpium. *Drupa ſphærica lignea tenuis, & tenuiter corticata, unilocularis, inflata, ſuperficie ſubinæquali.*
Semina *Nuclei bini bilobi oblongo-ovati, quorum alter ut plurimum abortit, minorque, laxatus, & divinctus eſt; alter vero fundo drupæ affigitur, nec dimidium loculamenti replet.*

This ſhrubby plant grows cloſe to the beach at *Bull-bay*, and ſeldom riſes above three or four feet from the root. The ſtem is ſtiff and ſimple, and ſeldom exceeds three or four lines in diameter: the leaves are round, ſmooth, and alternate; the flowers ſmall and whitiſh; and the berries of the ſize and appearance of gall-nuts, but light and hollow.

RUTA 1. *Foliis decompoſitis, laciniis latiuſculis, petalis ſubvilloſis.*
Ruta *foliis decompoſitis.* L. Sp. Pl. &c.
Ruta Off.

Rue.

This plant has been long introduced to, and cultivated in *Jamaica*; but does not grow ſo luxuriantly as many other *European* vegetables; nor is it indeed ſo neceſſary in this climate. It is an active, warm, nervous medicine, and much impregnated with ſubtile penetrating particles of a very volatile nature, and contains a great quantity of a more fixt reſinous ſubſtance. It ſtimulates the ſolids to a more vigorous oſcillation, rarefies the juices, promotes both ſweat and urine, provokes the menſes, reſolves obſtructions, ſtrengthens the viſcera, and attenuates the blood. It is recommended equally in peſtilential fevers, and thoſe ariſing from a lentor of the juices; is found very ſerviceable in moſt hyſteric and ſcorbutic caſes; and often ordered,

ordered, with other antielminthics, in extemporaneous preſcriptions, for worms. It is generally adminiſtered in infuſions or bolus's; for which purpoſes both a conſerve of the leaves, and the freſh or dried plant, is generally kept in the ſhops, as well as the oil.

MELASTOMA 1. *Subarboreſcens foliis oblongis, petiolis marginato-fimbriatis, racemis terminatricibus, flore majori.*

Melaſtoma. Bur. The. Zey. t. 72.

The Cock-roch Tree.

MELASTOMA 2. *Arboreſcens, foliis ovatis ſubtus cinereis, racemis terminatricibus, floribus majoribus.*

Melaſtoma *foliis integris ovato-lanceolatis ſubtus ſericeis, nervis ante baſim coadunatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

Groſſulariæ fructu arbor *maxima ſpinoſa.* Slo. Cat. 164. & H. t. 196. f. 2.

The arboreſcent *Melaſtoma.*

MELASTOMA 3. *Fruticoſa minor, foliis tenuibus ovatis, racemis terminalibus.*

Melaſtoma *foliis lanceolatis ſcabris.* L. Sp. Pl.

The ſmaller ſhrubby *Melaſtoma*, or *Indian* Currant-Tree.

MELASTOMA 4. *Hirſuta, foliis cordatis reticulatis ſcabris, floribus laxe racemoſis ad alas.*

Melaſtoma *foliis denticulatis lanceolatis quinquenerviis, caule hiſpido.* L. Sp. Pl.

Groſſulariæ fructu, &c. Slo. Cat. 165. & H. t. 197. f. 2. & Piſ. 217.

The hairy *Melaſtoma.*

MELASTOMA 5. *Subhirſuta; foliis cordatis ſcabris, minutiſſime denticulatis & pulchre reticulatis; racemis minoribus alaribus.* Tab. 24. f. 3.

The hairy *Melaſtoma*, with delicate leaves.

MELASTOMA 6. *Foliis ampliſſimis ſubtus ferrugineis, racemis terminatricibus.*

Melaſtoma *foliis denticulatis ovatis acutis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The large-leafed foxy *Melaſtoma.*

MELASTOMA 7. *Foliis amplioribus, per petiolum recurrentibus & contractis; faſciculis florum ſparſis.* Tab. 24. f. 1. & 2.

Melaſtoma *foliis denticulatis ovatis acuminatis, nervis interioribus ante baſim coadunatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The large-leafed *Melaſtoma*, with the flowers diſpoſed in ſcattered tufts.

MELASTOMA? 8. *Foliis ovatis nitidis minutiſſime denticulatis, venis & ramulis purpuraſcentibus.*

An, Groſſulariæ fructu arbor *maxima*, &c. Slo. Cat. 164. & H. t. 196?

The ſmooth-leafed *Melaſtoma*, with purple veins.

MELASTOMA?

MELASTOMA? 9. *Minima ſcandens, ſarmento tenui, foliis quinquenerviis ovatis ciliatis oppoſitis.*

The ſmall climbing *Melaſtoma*.

All theſe ſpecies of the *Melaſtoma* are frequent in *Jamaica*, and found ſome in one part, ſome in another part of the iſland. The eighth ſpecies is a native of the coldeſt mountains of *Liguanea*; the others grow chiefly in the hills and lower mountains: they are all of the ſhrubby kind, and ſeldom exceed five or ſix feet in height; we muſt, however, except the two firſt ſpecies, which are ſometimes obſerved to riſe by moderate trunks, and to put on the appearance of ſmaller trees. The leaves, in all the ſpecies, are furniſhed with three or five veins, that run in an arched form from the footſtalk to the top; and the ſpaces between theſe are beautifully nerved or areolated, and of a very ſingular ſtructure.

TRIBULUS 1. *Foliis ſex jugatis ſubæqualibus, flore amplo odorato.*
Tribulus *foliis ſex jugatis ſubæqualibus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Tribulus *foliolis ſex parium pinnatis.* L. H. C.

The Turkey Bloſſom.

This plant, whether a native, or originally introduced to *Jamaica*, is now very common about *Kingſton*, and grows very luxuriantly both in the eaſtern and weſtern limits of that town. It is planted in many of the gardens for the ſake of its flowers, which yield a pleaſant agreeable ſmell. It is a ſpreading creeper, and runs frequently the length of three or four feet from the main root, throwing out many lateral branches on all ſides. The fowls are obſerved to feed much on the bloſſoms of this plant where it grows wild, and is thought to heighten the flavour, as well as to contribute to the fattening of them.

TRIBULUS? 2. *Foliis ſenis pinnatis, extimis majoribus, floribus ſingularibus.* Tab. 21. f. 3.
Tribulus *foliolis trium parium pinnatis,* L. H C. & *quadrijugis* Sp. Pl.
Tribulus *tereſtris major,* &c. Slo. Cat. 90. & H. t. 132.

The field *Tribulus*.

Pedunculo Oblongo, excavato obverſè conico, ad apicem applanato incidit periantium *pentaphyllum, foliolis anguſtis acutis hirſutis, & remotis; primo ætate erectis, maturitate reflexis.*
Corolla *Monopetala decidua, in quinque lacinias orbiculatas, calice breviores ad baſim ſecta.*
Stamina. *Filamenta decem brevia:* antheræ *ſubrotundæ; alternæ tantillo minores.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum mucronatum;* ſtylus *vix ullus,* ſtigma *conicum, decem ſtriis notatum.*
Receptaculum *Columnare capitatum erectum, in centro fructificationis locatum.*
Pericarpium *Nullum.*
Semina *Decem angulata ſubrugoſa & ſubcompreſſa, ad baſim columnæ in orbem poſita, tandem decidua.*

This creeping plant is ſomething like the foregoing, both in ſize and diſpoſition: it grows in all the paſtures, is frequently gathered with the other fodder-plants, and fed upon indiſcriminately by all ſorts of cattle.

HÆMALOXYLUM 1. *Spinoſum, foliolis pinnatis, racemis terminalibus.*
Hæmaloxylum. L. H. C. & Sp. Plant.
Lignum Campechianum, *ſpecies quædam Braſ.* &c. Slo. Cat. 213. & H. t. 231.
Coatli, *&c.* Hernandes 119. & *Lignum Nephriticum.* Off.

Logwood.

This ſhrub was firſt introduced to *Jamaica* from ſome part of the main, and is now cultivated in many parts of the iſland. It thrives beſt in low ſwampy lands, or ſhallow waters, where the bottom is rich and moderately firm; and ſeldom riſes above twelve or fourteen feet in height, or exceeds ſeven inches in diameter; but the trunk is generally ſhort and uneven. This wood is the chief ingredient in all purple dyes, and a principal one in our beſt blacks. It gives a purple tincture by infuſion, which is eaſily changed, or heightened, by acid or alkalious admixtures; and varies its appearance in different poſitions, like the *Opal*, or the feathers of a peacock. Both the bark and gum of this tree are gentle ſubaſtringents; but the laſt excels, and adds a ſweetneſs to its virtue, which makes it the more agreeable to the palate.

BUCERAS 1. *Ramulis flexuoſis tenuioribus, foliis obovatis confertis, ſpicis plurimis terminalibus.* Tab. 23. f. 1.
Mangle *Julifera, foliis ſubrotundis confertis,* &c. Slo. Cat. 156.

The Black Olive, or Bark-Tree.

Periantium *Monophyllum urceolatum, inferne ventricoſum ſubrotundum, collo coarctatum*; limbus *erecto-patulus, integer.*
Corolla *Nulla.*
Stamina. *Filamenta decem erecto-patentia, limbo paulo longiora & e collo calicis enata.* Antheræ *erectæ cordatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum in fundo calicis ſitum & adnatum*; ſtylus *ſimplex longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigma *acutiuſculum.*
Pericarpium. *Calix una cum germine mutatur in capſulam urceolatam unilocularem, quæ ſemen unicum oblongo-ovatum involvit.*

This tree is called the *Black-Olive* in *Jamaica*; but in *Antigua*, where it is equally common, goes by the name of *French Oak.* It is a native of the lower ſwampy lands, or adjoining banks, and grows to a very conſiderable ſize: it is frequent about the *Ferry*, and remarkable for its ſlender crooked branches, and the tufted diſpoſition of its leaves. On the flower-ſpikes of this tree you may ſometimes find one or more fructifications, that ſhoot into a monſtrous ſize, being ſeldom under three inches in length, tho' never above a line and a half in diameter; and ſomething in the form of a bull's horn. It is reckoned an excellent timber-tree; and the bark is greatly eſteemed among the tanners.

HYMENÆA 1. *Foliis geminatis parallelis, paginis inæqualibus, racemis terminatricibus.*
Hymenæa. L. H. C. & Species Plant.
Courbaril Plum. t. 36. *ſed corolla inaccurate delineata eſt.*
Ceratia *diphyllos* Antegoana, *&c.* Pk. Phy. t. 82. f. 3.
Reſina *Lutea pallida, &c.* Slo. Cat. pag. 216. & H. 186.
Jataiba. Piſo 123.

The Locus Tree.

Periantium *Duplex*; exterius *biphyllum amplexum deciduum*; interius *pentaphyllum, vel monophyllum ad baſim fere ſectum; laciniis ovatis.*

Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis ovatis erecto-patentibus, fere æqualibus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta decem brevia ſimplicia declinata*; antheræ *oblongo-ovatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum compreſſum parvum*; ſtylus *brevis intortus, incurvus*; ſtigma *acutum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ligneo-corticea, magna, leniter compreſſa, oblonga, utrinque retuſa, ſiliquæ formis, unilocularis, pulpâ farinaceo-fibroſâ repleta.*
Semina *Pauca, tria ſcilicet vel quatuor, ſubrotunda & leniter compreſſa, nidulantia.*

The flowers of this tree were very young when I examined them; but the parts have been ſufficiently diſtinct, and appeared in the ſame form that we have deſcribed them here. It grows to a very conſiderable ſize, and is looked upon as an excellent timber-tree; but it muſt be very old before it is cut, otherwiſe the heart will be but ſmall. It is a ſpreading ſhady tree, and found in many parts of *Liguanea*; but whether a native, or originally imported there, I can't determine. It is very common in *Antigua*, and there I am ſatisfied it does grow naturally.

This tree yields a fine clear reſin, which is called *Gum Anime* in our ſhops, and makes the fineſt varniſh now known; but this is beſt made without a mixture. It is diſſolved only by the moſt dephlegmated ſpirits, but it burns readily, and with a clear flame, and grateful fragrant ſmell, for which it is ſometimes ordered by way of fumigation, in the bed-chambers of people labouring with aſthmas, or ſuffocative catarrhs.

PARKENSONIA 1. *Aculeata, foliolis minutiſſimis pinnatis, pennâ longiori compreſſa.*
Parkenſonia. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

The *Jeruſalem* Thorn.

This ſhrub was firſt introduced to *Jamaica* from the main, but it now grows wild in many parts of this, as well as the other iſlands, where it has been originally cultivated for the uſe of incloſures. It ſeldom riſes above eight feet in height, and is well ſupplied with ſtrong thorns on every part. The branches are flexile and ſmall, and the trunk ſeldom grows to any conſiderable thickneſs.

CASSIA 1. *Arborea, foliis paucioribus ovatis atque pinnatis, ſiliqua maxima cylindracea.*
Caſſia *foliis quinquejugatis ovatis acuminatis glabris, petiolis glanduloſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Caſſia *fiſtula*, &c. Thez. Zey. pag. 56.
Caſſia *nigra, ſeu fiſtula prima*, &c. Slo. Cat. & H.
Caſſia *ſolutiva* Bontii & Offic.
Conna. H. M. p. 3. t. 22

The Caſſia-ſtick Tree.

This tree grows in many parts of *Jamaica*; but I believe it was firſt introduced there from ſome other part of the world. The pulp that ſurrounds the ſeeds between the ſeptæ, in the long cylindric pods of this plant, is an eaſy gentle laxative, which may be ſafely uſed on every occaſion, where a perſon would avoid raiſing a ſtrong irritation in the fibres of the inteſtines, and yet lies under a neceſſity of opening the paſſage: but it is apt to grow rancid when it has been long out of the cells, and generally acquires an acrimony that renders the adminiſtration of it precarious or dangerous in that ſtate.

CASSIA 2. *Foliis plurimis oblongis pinnatis, flore rubello, ſiliquis maximis, craſſioribus trinerviis.*

Caſſia *foliis duodecim-jugatis oblongis obtuſis glabris, glandula nulla.* L. Sp. Pl.

Caſſia *nigra, ſeu fiſtuloſa ſecunda,* &c. Sio. Cat. & Hiſt.

The Horſe-Caſſia.

This tree grows to a moderate ſize, and ſtretches frequently to the height of eighteen or twenty feet. The leaves are ſmall and oblong, the flowers reddiſh, and the pods very large, having each three conſiderable nerves running the whole length of them, from the foot-ſtalk to the top: two of theſe are cloſe together, and run along the back future; but the other is alone, and fixt oppoſite to them. It is a purgative, like the foregoing, but not ſo agreeable.

CASSIA 3. *Arboreſcens diffuſa, ſiliquis longis compreſſis.*

The *Senna* Tree.

This ſhrub is very common in the low lands about *Kingſton*, and riſes frequently to the height of twelve or fifteen feet: the branches are ſlender and ſpreading, the leaves pretty ſmall, the pods long and compreſſed, and the flowers diſpoſed in thick bunches at the ends of the branches.

CASSIA 4. *Fruticoſa erecta, foliis ovatis acutis quinquejugatis, ſiliquâ compreſſa, glandulâ ad imulum.*

The ſhrubby *Senna*, with flat pods.

CASSIA 5. *Fruticoſa erecta, foliis plurimis pinnatis ovato-acutis, ſiliquis turgidis.*

The ſhrubby *Senna*, with ſwelling pods.

Theſe ſpecies are very like each other, but neither of them grows above four or five feet in height, or exceeds half or three quarters of an inch in diameter. They are both common about the *Angels*.

CASSIA 6. *Fruticoſa, foliis minoribus obverſe ovatis ſexjugatis, floribus geminatis vel bigeminatis, racemis alaribus.*

The flowering ſhrubby *Senna*.

CASSIA 7. *Fruticoſa foliis acuminatis, ſiliculis ſubrotundis monoſpermis.*

The ſhrubby *Senna*, with ſmall round pods.

I found a branch of this ſpecies preſerved among my ſpecimens, but do not remember when I gathered it, nor the particulars of its growth; though, from the ſpecimen, it appears to be a ſhrub with very ſlender branches, and very different from all the other ſpecies.

CASSIA 8. *Viminea, foliis ovato-acuminatis, bijugatis; racemis laxis alaribus, ſiliquis brevioribus compreſſis.*

The weakly *Senna*-ſhrub.

This plant is a native of the coldeſt mountains of *Liguanea*, and riſes frequently to the height of ſeven or eight feet, among the buſhes; but it is very weakly, and could

could not ſupport itſelf upright without their aſſiſtance. I found it on the ſide of the hill near *Cold-Spring*.

CASSIA 9. *Siliquis quadrialatis, ſpicis terminalibus; foliis plurimis pinnatis, majoribus obovatis.*
Caſſia *foliis octojugatis ovali-oblongis, inferioribus minoribus; ſtipulis patulis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Caſſia *ſiliqua quadrangulari.* H. Elt. t. 631. & The. Zey. pag. 56.

The Ring-worm Buſh.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and common about the *Ferry*, and in the upper parts of *Sixteen-mile-walk*. It lives but a few years, though it puts on the appearance of a ſhrub in its growth; and when cultivated, riſes ſometimes to the height of ſeven or eight feet, but ſeldom exceeds four in its native ſoil. The ants are very fond of the flowers of this plant. The juice of the leaves or buds is ſaid to cure the ring-worms.

CASSIA 10. *Herbacea major erecta ramoſa, foliis ovato-acuminatis, ſiliquis anguſtioribus compreſſis, ſpicis laxioribus terminalibus aſſurgentibus.*
An, Caſſia *foliolis quinquejugatis ovato-lanceolatis margine ſcabris.* L. Sp. Pl.
Senna *occidentalis odore opii viroſo*, &c. Slo. Cat. & Hiſt.
Paiomirioba. Piſ. 185.

Stinking-weed.

This plant is very common about *Kingſton*, and riſes generally to the height of two feet and a half, or better: it is looſe in its ramifications, and well ſupplied with flowers, diſpoſed in looſe ſpikes at the extremities of the branches. The ribs on which the leaves are ſet, are, in almoſt every ſpecies of this kind, furniſhed with a gland, which in ſome is placed higher, in others lower upon the ſhank, and in many between the leaves themſelves; but in this particular ſort it is ſituated very low, and near the inſertion of the rib.

Piſo ſays, that the juice of this plant applied outwardly, or injected, is a ſpecific in the inflammations of the *anus*; and *Markgrave* adds, that the root is a powerful diuretic and antidote: but the top is the only part that is uſed in *Jamaica*, where the plant is commonly employed in all reſolutive baths, and is accounted a very powerful ingredient on ſuch occaſions.

CASSIA 11. *Herbacea major diffuſa, foliis obverſè ovatis trijugatis, ſiliquis longis turgidis alaribus.*
Caſſia *minor fruticoſa hexaphylla ſenæ foliis.* Slo. Cat. 146. & H. t. 180.
Paiomirioba ii. Piſ. 185.

The tufted *Senna*, with obtuſe leaves.

This plant is common among the buſhes in all the *Savannas* about *Kingſton*, and ſeldom riſes above two or three feet in height. The gland is yellow in this ſpecies, and placed between the loweſt pair of leaves.

CASSIA 12. *Suffruticoſa erecta hirſuta, floribus ſingularibus alaribus.*
Caſſia *foliolis multi-jugatis linearibus, &c. ſtipulis ſetaceis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Senna *occidentalis ſiliqua ſingulari, foliis* mimoſæ, &c. Slo. Cat. & H.

The hairy ſlender divided *Senna*, with ſmall leaves.

This little plant grows in many parts of the iſland, and ſeldom riſes above two feet and a half in height: the ſtem and branches are very ſlender, and the leaves narrow and ſmall. It is rather ſubdivided than branched in its growth.

CASSIA 13. *Suffruticoſa erecta, foliis linearibus plurimis pinnatis; floribus ſingularibus vel geminatis, ſparſis.*
Caſſia *foliolis multijugatis, glandula pedicellata, ſtipulis enſiformibus.* L. Sp. Pl.
An, Sena *humilis Americana, herbæ mimoſæ ſiliquis erectis,* &c. Pk. t. 223. f. 3.

The ſmooth *Senna*, with ſlender branches and ſmall leaves.

CASSIA 14. *Suffruticoſa & ſubhirſuta, minor; foliolis paucioribus pinnatis, floribus ſingularibus alaribus.*

The little ſhrubby *Senna*, with few ſmall leaves.

This plant is very common about the upper parts of *Liguanea*, but ſeldom riſes more than ten or fourteen inches above the root; tho' its ſtalk be tough and woody, like thoſe of the three foregoing ſorts: nor do the leaves ever exceed three or four pair, on each of the common ribs; but in all other reſpects it is like the twelfth ſpecies.

CASSIA 15. *Herbacea, tenuiſſima, procumbens; floribus ſingularibus alaribus.*
Caſſia *foliolis multijugatis, caule procumbente.* L. Sp. Pl.

The ſlender *herbaceous Caſſia*, with very ſmall leaves.

This little plant grows every where in the paſtures of *Jamaica*, and creeps among the graſs: its ſtalk is very weakly, and not much thicker than a middle-ſized pin, but ſtretches generally to the length of fourteen or ſixteen inche from the root. It does not ſeem to have any of that rankneſs peculiar to this claſs, no more than the three other ſpecies mentioned juſt before it.

POINCIANA 1. *Aculeata, foliis bipinnatis, floribus croceis pulcherrimis, pedunculis longis ſpicatis incidentibus.*
Poinciana *aculeis geminis.* L. H. Upſ. & Sp. Pl.
Criſta pavonis *flore elegantiſſimo.* The. Zey.
Sena *ſpuria arborea ſpinoſa,* &c. Slo. Cat. & H.
Frutex *pavoninus ſeu* chriſta pavonis *Breynii Cent.*

Barbadoes Pride.

This plant has been, I fancy, firſt carried to *Jamaica*, from ſome of the other colonies, of which it is a native: but it now grows wild in many places about *Liguanea*, and makes a beautiful ſhew when in bloom. The flowers of this plant ſeldom ſhoot ſo luxuriantly in that iſland, tho' the ſhrub riſes frequently to the height of five or ſix feet.

All the parts of the plant are thought to be very powerful emmenagogues, and are frequently uſed for that purpoſe among the negroes.

GUAJACUM 1. *Foliis fere impetiolatis, bijugatis, obovatis & leniter radiatis; pinnis & ramulis dichotomis.*
Guajacum *foliolis bijugatis obtuſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Guiacum *Jamaicenſe,* &c. Pk. t. 35. f. 3 & 4.
Guiacum. Plum. t. 17. & Guiacum Off.
Pruno vel Evonimo affinis arbor, *&c.* Slo. Cat. 186. & H. t. 222.

Lignum-Vitæ.

This tree grows in great abundance on the ſouth-ſide of *Jamaica*, but ſeldom or never in any other part of that iſland. It is an ever-green of a dark gloomy caſt, which continues its verdure in the moſt droughty ſeaſons, and, at times, throws out a great number of blue bloſſoms, which are ſucceeded by ſo many compreſſed berries of a roundiſh form. The tree grows frequently to a very conſiderable ſize, but takes up a ſeries of years, to come to that perfection: the roots are thick in proportion to the growth of the tree, and run a great way into the ground, in a perpendicular direction; contrary to the uſual growth of timber-trees in that country, which generally ſhoot the largeſt prongs of their roots in an horizontal direction, and are commonly obſerved to run very near the ſurface: the bark is thick and ſmooth; the wood of a dark olive colour, and croſs-grained; the ſtrata running obliquely into one another, in the form of an X. It is a hard, heavy timber-wood; and anſwers on all occaſions where ſtrength and duration is required, and its weight no impediment. It takes a fine poliſh, and anſwers well in the turner's lathe; but is now chiefly uſed for ſhip-blocks.

The freſh bark opens the body, and is deemed a ſweetner of the blood; but the pulp of the berries purges and vomits very violently (three or four of theſe are a doſe) *(a)*. The reſinous parts of the tree are of a warm active nature, and found (by long experience) to attenuate and diſſolve the blood: they are eſteemed ſpecifics in old venereal taints, chronical rheumatiſms, and other diſorders ariſing from the ſizyneſs of the juices; and generally adminiſtered in decoctions (the reſin ſometimes, in bolus's) ordered for a continuance: but great care muſt be taken to moderate or temper the native acrimony of theſe medicines in the beginning of a courſe, and to prepare the body for the uſe of them; the neglect of which has been frequently the cauſe of very diſmal conſequents in thoſe warm climates, and may probably have the like effects ſometimes in colder regions.

There is a tincture made with the gum of this tree, that has been ſometimes adminiſtered with ſucceſs, as well as the powder itſelf, in obſtinate intermittent and remittent fevers; in which caſes they commonly procure a few ſtools, as well as promote a general diſcharge by the ſkin. The foliage of the tree is of a very deterſive nature, and frequently uſed to ſcour and whiten the floors in moſt houſes about *Kingſton:* the infuſion of them is alſo uſed to waſh painted linens, and other ſtained garments; which it is ſaid to do very effectually, without changing or diminiſhing the luſtre of the dyes.

ANACARDIUM 1. *Fructu obverſè ovato, nuce reniformi, racemis terminalibus.*

Anacardium. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Pomifera, *ſeu potius* prunifera, &c. Slo. Cat. 187. & H.
Acaiaiba. Piſ. 120. & Acaju Bontii 198.

The *Caſhew* Tree; and *Caſhew* Tree of *Cateſ. App.* t. 9.

This tree is very common in moſt parts of *Jamaica*; and ſeems to be a very different ſpecies from the *Anacardium* of the eaſt, and of the ſhops, whoſe nuts are of the form of a heart moderately compreſſed, and not ſo large as thoſe of this ſpecies. It grows frequently to the height of twelve or ſixteen feet, and ſpreads much as it riſes; for the trunk ſeldom ſhoots above four or five feet before it begins to divide and branch. It yields a great quantity of gum, not inferior to *Gum Arabic* either in virtue or mechanical uſes; and carries a light aſtringency with it, which in many

(a) The gum, or rather reſin of this plant, tranſudes frequently of its own accord, and may be ſeen concreted on many parts of it at all ſeaſons of the year; but is generally found in greateſt abundance where the bark has been cut or wounded.

caſes

caſes renders it ſuperior to the other. The fruit is very agreeable, and full of a ſubaſtringent cooling juice; which has been ſometimes expreſſed in conſiderable quantities, fermented, and obſerved to make a fine rough wine, that may be uſed with great propriety on many occaſions, eſpecially where the viſcera of ſolid ſyſtem has been greatly relaxed; and in ſuch caſes the crude juice is ſometimes allowed with ſucceſs. The ſhell of the nut contains a great quantity of cauſtic oil, lodged in the cells between its laminæ; with which ſome of our *American* beauties ſkin their faces from time to time. This troubleſome operation they undergo with great patience; during which they are obliged to refrain from all manner of company and converſation, and to keep in cloſe confinement: it holds generally for fourteen or fifteen days; and the inflammations raiſed, during the proceſs, frequently give thoſe ladies reaſon to repent of this piece of vanity; for it leaves the countenance ſometimes more deformed, than any ſpots or freckles could have made it. Happy, had they been ſo intent on the improvements of the mind, which they but too frequently neglect; while they bear ſo much pain, with a thorough reſignation, to imitate our ſnakes and adders.

The almond or kernel is of a delicate taſte, and thought not inferior to any of our *European* delicacies of this ſort; but you have it generally roaſted; for they are obliged to burn the ſhell, to procure the kernel free from the taint or acrimony of the oil.

N. B. Some of theſe trees bear a yellow, and ſome a red fruit; but this variation I take to be owing to ſome difference in the ſoil or culture.

CÆSALPINIA 1. *Arborea, inermis; foliis minoribus paribus bipinnatis, ligno kermeſino.*

Cæſalpinia *foliolis ovatis integerrimis.* L. Sp. Pl. & M. Med.
Pſeudo-Santelum *croceum*, &c. Slo. Cat. 213. & H. t. 132.

Braſiletto.

Periantium *Monophyllum, inferne ventricoſum, in quinque lacinias profunde ſectum; quorum* ſuperiores *æquales, erecto-patentes; proximæ* laterales *minores*; infima *maxima, carinata & fimbriata.*
Corolla *Pentapetala; petalis fere æqualibus; infimum pulchre variegatum.*
Stamina. *Filamenta decem, diſtincta, declinata, longitudine germinis, intra laciniam infimam calicis repoſita.* Antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Fulchrum breviſſimum*; germen *oblongum, longitudine & ſitu ſtaminum*; ſtylus *ſimplex aſſurgens*; ſtigma *obtuſum.*
Pericarpium. *Siliqua membranacea compreſſa major oblongo-rhombæa bivalvis unilocularis.*
Semina *Tria vel quatuor remota compreſſa rhombæa.*

This tree grows in every part of *Jamaica* where the ſoil is dry and rocky: it is an excellent timber-wood, but ſeldom exceeds eight or ten inches in diameter, in the moſt perfect ſtate. The wood is elaſtic, tough, and durable; and bears a fine poliſh: it is of a beautiful orange-colour, full of reſin, and yields a fine full tincture by infuſion; but is ſeldom cut for the dyers uſe in *Jamaica.*

CÆSALPINIA 2. *Spinoſa, foliis minoribus obverſè cordatis, bipinnatis; racemis terminalibus.*

Sena *ſpuria arborea ſpinoſa*, &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 181.

Baſtard Nicarago.

This prickly ſhrub is common about the *Ferry*, and the lower lands of *Liguanea*; but it ſeldom riſes above eight or ten feet in height: the wood is of a brown colour, the

the foliage is of a dark gloomy green, and the flowers of a fine yellow, which are ſucceeded by pods of a thickiſh oblong form. The lower ſegment of the cup is not fringed, nor any of the flower-leaves variegated in this ſpecies.

GUILANDIA 1. *Spinoſa, foliis bipinnatis ovatis cum acumine, ſeminibus cinereis.*

Guilandia *aculeata foliolis ovatis acuminatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Lobus *echinatus fructu cæſio, foliis longioribus,* &c. Slo. Cat. 144.
Acacia *glorioſa Lentiſci foliis.* Pk. t. 2. f. 2.
Acacia *qui lobus echinatus.* Cluſ. & The. Zey.

The Grey Nickar.

This weakly plant grows in many parts of *Jamaica*, and ſpreads a great way about the root; or riſes among the neighbouring buſhes, if it finds but a due ſupport. The ſtalk and branches are very full of thorns that arch backwards. The ſeeds are of a grey colour, and commonly uſed inſtead of marbles by all the boys in our ſugar-colonies. It grows chiefly by the ſea-ſide, but thrives well in the inland parts alſo.

GUILANDIA 2. *Inermis, ſeminibus flaveſcentibus.*

Lobus *echinatus fructu flavo, foliis rotundioribus.* Slo. Cat. 144. & H.
Guilandia *foliis ſubpinnatis, foliolis inferioribus ternatis.* L. Sp. Pl. & Fl. Zey.

The yellow Nickar.

This plant reſembles the foregoing both in growth and appearance, but it is not prickly: the ſeeds are round and yellow, and not inferior to thoſe of the other ſort in hardneſs. It grows more frequently in the inland parts of the iſland.

The ſeeds, bark, and root of both theſe ſpecies are thought to be aſtringents, and ſaid to be ſometimes given in gleets. The ſeeds toaſted and powdered are given to provoke the menſes. *H. M.*

N. B. The flowers are all hermaphrodite, in theſe ſpecies; tho' ſome of them frequently abort. The *germen* is always oblong, and a little hairy; and the *ſtyle* arched, pointed, and of the ſame length with the *filaments.*

SECT. II.

Of Plants that have ten Filaments *and two, three, or four* Styles *in every Flower.*

DYANTHUS 1. *Floribus ſolitariis, ſquamis calicinis ſubovatis, corollis crenatis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

The Clove-gilliflower.

This plant is frequently cultivated in the gardens of *Jamaica:* but tho' it generally grows well there, and throws up a few branches, it ſeldom appears in flower to any ſatisfaction.

SPONDIAS 1. *Diffuſa, foliis plurimis minoribus pinnatis, penna compreſſa ſulcata, floribus præcocibus.*

Cryſobalanus *Linnei.* H. C. & Sp. Pl.

Myro-

Myrobalanus *minor, folio fraxini, alato, fructu purpureo,* &c. Slo. Cat. 182. & H. t. 219. *ſed male depicta.*
Mombin. Plum. t. 22.

The *Spaniſh* Plumb Tree.

Periantium *Monophyllum parvum, ad medietatem quinquepartitum.*
Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis parvis lanceolatis, erecto-patentibus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta decem, quorum quinque petalis interpoſita ſunt; cætera vero paulo minora ſunt & petalis ſuppoſita.* Antheræ *cordatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum;* ſtyli *ut plurimum tres, quandoque quatuor, breves;* ſtigmata *obtuſiuſcula.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ſucculenta ſubrotundo-elongata unilocularis, linea longitudinali notata.*
Semina. *Naucum ligneo-fibroſum ſolidum inæquale tri- vel quadriloculare, nucleis ſolitariis refertum.*

This is a ſmall ſpreading tree, which ſeldom riſes above ten or twelve feet in height: its foliage is of a dark gloomy green, and generally begins to ſhoot as the bloſſoms fall. It is cultivated by many for the ſake of the fruit, which is pretty pleaſant, although not held in any great eſteem in *Jamaica*, where they are always furniſhed with a great variety of the richeſt fruits. There is a variation of this plumb, called the *Leather-coat*, from the appearance of its ſkin; but this proceeds from the dry ſoil in which it is produced. This, as well as the two following ſpecies, the firſt ſort of maiden-plumb, the ſilk cotton-tree, and ſome other *American* plants, vegetate ſo eaſily, that a limb or branch ſtuck into the ground, ſeldom fails to ſhoot up a-new; and generally appears, in a few weeks, ſupplied with roots and leaves like the parent ſtalk.

It is remarkable that in this, and many other *American bacciferous* plants, where the cup ſtands under the *germen*, the embrio is always ſurrounded by a fleſhy navel, which ſwells as that increaſes, and forms the pulp gradually about it.

SPONDIAS 2. *Foliis paucioribus pinnatis ovatis nitidis, racemis terminalibus.*
Spondias. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Prunus *Braſilienſis.* Slo. Cat. 182. & H.

The Hog Plumb Tree.

SPONDIAS 3. *Foliis plurimis pinnatis ovatis, racemis terminalibus, cortice interne rubenti.*
Myrobalanus *folio fraxini alato, fructu luteo.* Slo. Cat. & H. t. 219. 1, 2.

The yellow, or *Jamaica* Plumb Tree.

It is not eaſy to determine, whether the two laſt plants are variations, or different ſpecies; they are indeed very like each other, and riſe generally to a very conſiderable height, whether they grow in the low lands or the mountains. The leaves are large and oval in both, and the fruit much of the ſame appearance: but the nut or ſhell, appears as if it had been compoſed of lignous fibres ſtrongly interwoven and connected into a maſs together, in all the ſpecies. The filaments of the flower ſtand upright, and grow in an even circular order round the *germen* in theſe two ſorts; and the *ſtyles* are always four, compreſſed, and enlarged at the top. The fruit of the ſecond ſpecies is much eſteemed by ſome people in thoſe iſlands, and ſupplies the principal part of the food of the wild hogs in the ſeaſon.

MALPIGIA 1. *Viminea foliis oblongis hiſpidis, racemis alaribus.*
Malpigia. Plum. t. 36.

Malpigia, *foliis oblongo-ovatis, ſetis rigidis decumbentibus*, &c. L. Sp. Pl.
Arbor *baccifera folio oblongo ſubtiliſſimis ſpinis obſito.* Slo. Cat. 172. & H. t. 207.

The Cowhage Cherry.

This weakly ſhrub grows frequently about the town of *Kingſton*, and is remarkable for the itchy ſetæ upon its younger leaves: theſe are very delicate, and lie lengthways parallel to the ſurface; they are double-pointed, and ſuſtained by pedicles of the ſame fragile and tranſparent ſubſtance, deſcending from the middle of them: theſe are eaſily broke, but the ſetæ enter pretty deep in, and ſtick cloſe to whatever has forced them off. The leaves ſtand in an oppoſite order in almoſt every ſpecies of this and the following genus.

MALPIGIA 2. *Fruticoſa erecta, foliis nitidis ovato-acuminatis, floribus umbellatis, ramulis gracilibus.*
Malpigia *foliis ovatis integerrimis glabris, pedunculis umbellatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The ſhrubby erect *Malpigia*, with ſlender branches.

This is a ſmall ſhrub, which ſeldom riſes above ſix or ſeven feet in height; it is erect in its growth, and divided into very delicate ſlender branches.

MALPIGIA 3. *Fruticoſa erecta, ramulis gracilibus patentibus, floribus ſolitariis.*
Malpigia *mali punici facie.* Plum.

The *Chereeze*, or *Barbadoes* Cherry Tree.

This ſhrub has been but lately introduced to, or cultivated in *Jamaica:* it has much of the appearance of a pomegranate plant, is full of ſlender flexile branches, and ſeldom riſes above ſeven or eight feet. The fruit is of the ſame ſize and make with our common *Engliſh* cherries; very ſucculent, they are of a light reddiſh colour, and a pleaſant ſubacid taſte: but the cup, flower, and ſeeds, anſwer the common characters of the genus perfectly well.

MALPIGIA 4. *Humilis & minus diviſa, foliis ovatis nitidis, baccis durioribus.*

The ſmaller ſhrubby *Malpigia.*

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and common in the lower hills of *St. Elizabeth:* it ſeldom riſes above three feet in height, but throws out many ſlender upright branches, and bears large hard berries, which are ſaid to be much uſed by the turkeys, and other large fowls, in the ſeaſon.

MALPIGIA 5. *Altiſſimè ſcandens, ſarmento valido.*

The larger climbing *Malpigia.*

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and pretty frequent in the pariſh of *St. Elizabeth.* The ſtem is ſometimes above an inch and a half in diameter; and it climbs with eaſe to the top of the talleſt trees in the wood. The berries are ſmall and hard, and the leaves roundiſh and ſmooth.

MALPIGIA 6. *Arborea floribus ſpicatis, foliis ovato-acuminatis.*
Malpigia *foliis ovatis integerrimis ſubtus tomentoſis*, &c. L. Sp. Pl.
Baccifera Arbor *caliculata, foliis laurinis*, &c. Slo. Cat. 165. H. t. 198. & *Titiæ affinis laurifolia* arbor, &c. Ejuſd. H. t. 163.

The

The Locus-berry Tree.

This tree is very common in the lower hills of *Liguanea*, and riſes frequently to the height of thirty or forty feet, or better. The flowers and cup anſwer the characters of the genus thoroughly; but two of the ſeeds generally abort in the berry. The leaves, while young, are covered on both ſides with down; but this falls off gradually, and they appear pretty ſmooth and ſhining after a ſhort time. There is a remarkable *ſtipula*, or ear, at the ala of every leaf, which, with its oppoſite, ſeems to embrace the ſtalk.

MALPIGIA 7. *Arborea, foliis ſubrotundis, alternis, inferne ſublanuginoſis; ſpicis craſſis compoſitis terminalibus.*

The larger Locus-berry Tree.

The upper branches of this tree terminate in looſe bunches of flowers; but each of the diviſions is ſimple, as well as the top of the main ſupporter, which terminates alſo in a ſingle ſpike. The glands of the calix, or cup, are remarkably diſtinct in this ſpecies, which ſeems to have all the habit and appearance of the *Cominia*.

BANISTERIA 1. *Foliis ovatis, ſeminibus unialatis glabris, racemis lateralibus.*

Baniſteria *foliis ovato-oblongis acuminatis, ſeminibus patentibus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Serjania. Plum. t. 35.

The oval-leafed *Baniſteria*, with one-winged ſeeds.

BANISTERIA 2. *Foliis orbiculatis, petiolis biglandulis, ſeminibus unialatis, rugoſis, racemis ſubumbellatis alaribus.*

Acer *ſcandens minus, apocyni facie.* Slo. H. t. 162.

The round-leafed *Baniſteria*.

BANISTERIA 3. *Seminibus trialatis, foliis ovato-acuminatis, racemis terminalibus.*

The oval-leafed *Baniſteria*, with three-winged ſeeds.

All theſe ſpecies of the *Baniſteria* grow in the gravelly hills about *Kingſton* and *St. James's:* they are climbers, and generally riſe by ſlender ſtems to the height of ſeven, ten, or fourteen feet, among the neighbouring buſhes. They differ from the *Malpigiæ* chiefly by the nakedneſs of their ſeeds.

SECT. III.

Of Plants that have ten Filaments, *and five or more* Styles *in every Flower.*

OXALIS 1. *Caule erecto ramoſo, pedunculis multifloris.* Gronov. Fl. Virg.
Oxalis *caule ramoſo, pedunculis multifloris.* L. H. C.
Trifolium acetoſum corniculatum luteum, &c. Slo. Cat. 90.
Oxis *flore luteo vulgaris minor,* &c. The. Zey.

The yellow Wood-Sorrel.

This plant is very common in the woods, and cooler inland parts of *Jamaica*, where it grows very luxuriantly. It is a pleaſant cooler and diuretic, and was formerly adminiſtered often in inflammatory caſes; but is little uſed, ſince the more

more agreeable acid fruit-trees have been ſo much cultivated and ſpread among us. It may be ordered, upon occaſion, in cooling and other diluting infuſions.

PHYTOLACCA 1. *Erecta, ſimplex aut vix diviſa; foliis integris, ſuſtentaculis ſpicarum rotundatis.*

Spaniſh Calaloe.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and now cultivated in moſt of the kitchen-gardens in the iſland. It is a palatable wholſome green, and, as ſuch, commonly uſed at moſt people's tables: the tender ſtalks are frequently ſerved up for young *Sperages*, and often prove a very agreeable ſuccedaneum. The plant riſes generally to the height of two or three feet, and branches but very little: it ſhoots up ſpontaneouſly in every fertile ſpot in the iſland.

PHYTOLACCA 2. *Aſſurgens ramoſa, ſpicis florum longiſſimis, ſuſtentaculis trigonis.*

Phytolacca *foliis integerrimis.* Gro. Fl. Virg. & Lin. Sp. Pl.

Mountain *Calaloe*, or Poke-weed.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and commonly found in all the cooler hills and mountains of the iſland, where it grows very luxuriantly: it riſes generally to the height of four or five feet, and divides pretty much towards the top. It is called either red or white, from the colour of the flower-ſtalks; for all the branches terminate in long and ſlender ſpikes of thoſe colours. The leaves and more tender ſhoots are frequently uſed for greens, by the negroes, inſtead of the other ſort.

The inſpiſſated juice of this plant has been for ſome time in uſe among the inhabitants of *North America*, and there, is thought to be a ſpecific, or, at leaſt, a very powerful remedy in open cancers; it is applied plaiſter-ways, and has ſucceeded in ſome caſes that had all the appearance of beginning cancers.

It is hoped the ingenious gentleman, who publiſhed his remarks on thoſe occaſions, will continue his obſervations, and (if he finds the medicine prove ſucceſsful) give the world a further and more ſatisfactory account of its action.

CLASS XI.

Of the *Dodecandria*, or Vegetables that have twelve *Filaments* in every Flower.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have twelve Filaments *and one* Style *in every Flower.*

TRIUMFETTA 1. *Subvilloſa, foliis rotundioribus undulatis atque dentatis; dentibus poſtremis in ſetas inermes abeuntibus, floribus alaribus.* Tab. 25. f. 1.

The round-leafed *Triumfetta.*

As the characters of theſe different ſpecies differ more or leſs from one another, I ſhall give a particular account of the flowers and fructifications of each of them ſeparately.

Periantium *Pentaphyllum deciduum, foliolis coloratis anguſtis.*
Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis anguſtis oblongis patentibus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta duodecim, erecta, longitudine floris*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum, obtuſe trigonum*; ſtylus *ſimplex longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigma *obtuſum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula oblonga priſmatica obtuſe trigona trilocularis, angulis biſulcatis verrucoſis.*
Semina *Plura ſubrotunda triplici ſerie diſpoſita.*

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, but not common there. The ſtem and branches are very ſlender, and riſe two or three feet above the root; the leaves are roundiſh, jagged, and undulated, and the bark of a brown colour.

Though I am very uncertain of the *genus* of this plant, which ſeems to claim a place between the *Bartramia* and the *Triumfetta*, the diſpoſition of the *petals* and *filaments* induced me to range it with the latter; but I am ſatisfied, from the natural habit of both, that they do belong more properly to the next claſs.

TRIUMFETTA 2. *Villoſa, foliis inferioribus angulato-ovatis, ſerrato-dentatis; floribus ternatis; faſciculis geminatis, foliis ſuboppoſitis.*

Triumfetta. Plum. t. 8.
Triumfetta. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Agrimonia *lappacea inodora*, &c. Slo. Cat. 92. & H.
Lappula *Bermudienſis*, &c. Pk. t. 245. f. 7.

The Bur-Bark.

Periantium *Pentaphyllum, foliolis lanceolato-linearibus; prima ætate, erectis, & agglutinatis; provectiori vero patentibus, deciduis.*
Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis anguſtis erecto-patentibus.* Nectarium: *glandulæ minimæ ſingulares, ad inſertiones petalorum floris.*
Stamina. *Filamenta duodecim inter & octodecim, erecta, ſimplicia, longitudine floris*; antheræ *cordatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen minimum ſubrotundum*; ſtylus *erectus ſimplex, longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigma *obtuſiuſculum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ſubrotunda quadrilocularis, ab apice ad medietatem ſetis validis uncinatis armata.*
Semina *Solitaria, quandoque duplicata.*

Obſ. The *antheræ* are always of the form of a heart in the flowers of this plant; and the bloſſoms, which generally grow in two diſtinct parcels near the alæ of the leaves, are ſuſtained by a few narrow ſtipulæ, that perform the office of an *Involucrum*; and half the capſula is echinated, the other ſmooth.

The plant is common in *Jamaica*, and riſes frequently to the height of ſix or ſeven feet, where the ſoil is rich and well ſupplied with moiſture. The leaves and tender buds, when infuſed for any time in water, yield a fine clear mucilage; from whence we may conclude it to be an excellent emollient. The bark is tough and ſtrong, and ſerves for ropes, and other little conveniencies of that kind, among thoſe that inhabit the inland parts of the country.

PORTULACA 1. *Foliis cuneiformibus, floribus ſeſſilibus.* L. Sp. Pl.

Purſlane.

This is one of the moſt common plants in all the ſugar-colonies, and frequently, a very troubleſome weed in the gardens and cane-pieces. It is never ſerved up as a ſallet

ſallet in thoſe parts, but is ſometimes uſed by the ſervants and poorer ſort of people, as a green, with ſalt proviſions; and its ſubacid, nitrous taſte renders it not only agreeable, but wholeſome, to all thoſe that are obliged to make frequent uſe of ſuch food in thoſe warm countries. It bears every ſort of weather well, and grows very luxuriantly, almoſt, in every ſoil in *America*.

ANACAMPSEROS 1. *Foliis radicalibus, mollibus, ovatis, glabris; ſcapo aſſurgenti, paniculato.*

The round-leafed *Anacampſeros.*

Periantium *Pentaphyllum, foliolis ſubrotundis cochleatis erecto-patentibus.*
Corolla. *Petala quinque vel ſex, foliolis calicis ſimilia.*
Stamina. *Filamenta duodecim inter & octodecim, erecto-patentia*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum*; ſtylus *erectus, trifidus, longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigmata *ſimplicia obtuſiuſcula patentia.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ovata, unilocularis trivalvis.*
Semina *Plura ſubrotunda.*

I found this plant in the road thro' *Cambridge-hill.* The leaves are round and ſucculent, and all diſpoſed about the bottom of the ſtalk, which riſes generally to the height of ſixteen or twenty inches above the root. It is a beautiful plant, and grows in a gravelly ſoil in that place.

ANACAMPSEROS? 2. *Supina minor, foliis linearibus turgidis, floribus ſummis ramulis confertis, ſtylo quinqueſido.*

The creeping narrow-leafed *Anacampſeros.*

This plant is cultivated in many of the gardens about *Kingſton*, where it has been introduced, on account of its conſtant greenneſs, and the frequent ſhooting of its flowers. It is a native of the *Keys*, or ſmaller ſandy iſlands beyond *Port-Royal*; and grows in ſpreading tufts, or beds, about the root. All the parts of the plant are very bitter, and frequently uſed by the poorer ſort of people as a ſtomachic, and provocative of the menſes. It roots from the lower joints, and is very eaſily propagated; but thrives beſt in a warm rich ſoil.

SECT. II.

Of Plants that have twelve Filaments, *and two or three* Styles *in every Flower.*

EUPHORBIA 1. *Reclinata minor ſubhirſuta, foliis ſerratis oppoſitis, florum faſciculis axillaribus.*
An, Euphorbia *dichotoma foliis ſerratis, ab altero latere majoribus; floribus faſciculatis terminalibus. Catal. noſtri.*
Euphorbia *dichotoma, foliis ſerrulatis ovatis acuminatis, pedunculis capitatis axillaribus, caulibus piloſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Tithymalus *Botraides Zeylonicus.* Burm. The. Zey.
Cajatia. Piſ. & Trap. pag. 138.

The creeping hairy Spurge.

This little plant is common in all the dry *Savannas* of *Jamaica:* it is a weakly reclining herb, and ſeldom grows above ſeven or eight inches in length. *Piſo* reckons it a ſpecific againſt cold poiſons, and directs it to be given either in powder

or

or decoction. It, probably, is a powerful reſolutive and deobſtruent; for it provokes both ſweat and urine very abundantly; and, I doubt not, may be given with ſucceſs in moſt diſeaſes ariſing from a lentor, or ſpiſſitude of the juices.

EUPHORBIA 2. *Minima reclinata, foliolis ovatis denticulatis ab altero latere majoribus; floribus quaſi umbellatis, terminalibus & lateralibus.*

Tithymalus *erectus acris*, &c. Slo. Cat. 82. & H. t. 126.

The ſmall ſmooth Spurge.

This little plant is very common about the *Ferry*; it is a ſlender weakly creeper, and ſeldom runs above three or four inches from the root: its branches are ſmooth and ſlender, and the leaves ſmall and oval.

EUPHORBIA 3. *Trichotoma, foliis ovatis verticilliter ternatis, faſciculis florum ſparſis.*

The trichotomous Spurge, with verticillated leaves.

This plant grows very common on both ſides of the road, between *Kingſton* and *Hunts-bay*; it is furniſhed with moderately thick branches, but ſeldom riſes above four feet in height.

EUPHORBIA 4. *Dichotoma erecta tenuis, foliis linearibus, floribus quaſi umbellatis terminalibus.*

The ſmall erect Spurge, with linear leaves.

This is greatly recommended as an antidote by *Piſo*; and is the *Cajacia* of *Trapham*, page 138. who extolls it as an excellent ingredient in baths, for people afflicted with the dry belly-ach: but there is no need either of this, or any other herbage, on that occaſion; warm water alone being generally ſufficient to give immediate eaſe. It is, however, requiſite to take ſome active warm medicines after a paſſage is procured, to recover the tone of the veſſels; and I take this to be as powerful a remedy as can be given upon that occaſion; or any other, where reſolutive medicines are required. A decoction ſeems to be the moſt appropriated way of adminiſtering it.

EUPHORBIA 5. *Erecta minor, ramulis oppoſitis, ſtipulis minoribus rigidis cuneiformibus patentibus ad nodos, floribus comoſis terminalibus.*

The ſmall erect Spurge, with narrow leaves.

EUPHORBIA 6. *Erecta, foliolis ovatis oppoſitis, ramulis tenuibus alternatis.*

The erect Spurge, with oppoſite oval leaves.

Theſe three plants are pretty much like one another in the make and delicacy of their ſtalks and branches, which ſeldom riſe above twenty-four or thirty inches in height, when they grow moſt luxuriant; but rarely exceed ten or twelve inches in the low lands.

EUHORBIA 7. *Trichotoma fruticoſa; ramulis craſſis tumentibus; foliis longis anguſtis, ad ſummitates crebris, inferioribus deciduis.*

The narrow-leafed ſhrubby Spurge.

This is a native of the rocky hills of *Port-Royal:* it is a ſhrubby plant; and riſes by a moderate ſtalk, and ſwelling branches, commonly, to the height of five

five or six feet. The leaves are long and narrow, and disposed pretty thick about the extremities of the branches: the flowers are red, and rise on long branched foot-stalks from the upper divisions, or extremities of the branches. It grows very near the *Waterfall* in *Mammee-river*.

EUPHORBIA 8. *Minima supina rufescens, foliolis subrotundis nitidis oppositis, ramulis floriferis foliolatis ad alas alternas.*

The small creeping Spurge.

This little plant is very like the second species, and common in all the unfrequented streets and gardens about *Kingston:* it has a weakly slender stalk like the other, and seldom shoots above three or four inches from the root; but the leaves are whole, and the flowers seem differently disposed.

EUPHORBIA 9. *Humilior erecta; ramulis rarioribus, verticilliter ternatis; foliis inferioribus orbiculaiis, superioribus obovatis.*

The smaller erect Spurge, with verticillated branches.

This is a native of the cooler mountains, and seldom rises above twelve or fourteen inches in height.

SECT. III.

Of Plants that have twelve Filaments *and many* Styles *in every Flower.*

CLUSIA 1. *Arborea, foliis crassis nitidis, obovato-subrotundis; floribus solitariis.*
Clusia *foliis aveniis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Terebinthus *folio singulari non alato,* &c. Slo. Cat. 167. & H. t. 200.
Cencramidea *Catesb.* vol. ii. t. 99. & Pk. Phy. t. 157.

The Balsam Tree.

Periantium *Polyphyllum imbricatum, ex squamis sex vel octo subrotundis, quatuor seriebus dispositis, conflata; superioribus sensim majoribus.*

Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis crassis oblongo-ovatis chochleatis.*

Stamina *Filamenta duo, quandoque tria ad singula petalorum interstitia, brevia, erecto-patentia & ex areolis distinctis orta; antheræ subrotundæ.*

Pistillum. *Germen crassum subrotundum, obtuse quadrigonum, truncatum;* stylus *nullus;* stigmata *duodecim distincta, in orbem circa verticem germinis depressum posita.*

Pericarpium. *Capsula crassa subrotunda plurivalvis, in duodecim loculamenta, a vertice ad basim dehiscentia, divisa; seminibus plurimis subrotundis, pulpa crocea obvolutis, referta.*

This shrubby tree is frequent enough in *Jamaica*, and rises generally to the height of fourteen or fifteen feet: it grows mostly in the lower hills, and delights in a dry ground; but thrives in most light soils also. Wherever the trunk or larger branches of this tree are wounded, they throw out a thick resinous gum, which is sometimes used as a vulnerary among the inhabitants of *Jamaica*; but it has no extraordinary smell, or pungent taste.

CLASS XII.

Of the *Icosandria*, or Vegetables that have twenty *Filaments* in every Flower.

Note, The filaments, in this class, vary from twenty to a great number; but the disposition of them constitutes the distinguishing mark of the order, for they rise from the sides of the cup in all the genera.

SECT. I.

Of such as have twenty, or more, Filaments, *and one* Style *in every Flower.*

CACTUS 1. *Sarmentosus foliatus & spinosus, spinis geminatis recurvis, foliis mollibus ovatis.*

Cactus *caule tereti arboreo spinoso, foliis lanceolato-ovatis.* L. H. Up. & Sp. Pl.

Pereskia. L. H. C. & Plum. t. 26.

Grossulariæ fructu majori arbor *spinosa*, &c. Slo. Cat. 165. & H.

The Gooseberry, or *Barbadoes* Gooseberry Bush.

CACTUS 2. *Brachiatus & articulatus, articulis ovatis compressis, aculeis longissimis confertis.*

Cactus *articulato-prolifer, articulis ovatis, spinis setaceis.* L. Sp. Pl.

Cactus *compressus articulatus ramosissimus*, &c. L. H. C. & Gronovii. Flo. Virg.

Opuntia *major folio oblongo rotundo, spinis longissimis.* Slo. Cat. & H. t. 224.

The prickly Pear.

CACTUS 3. *Brachiatus & articulatus, articulis oblongo-ovatis compressis, caudice tereti erecto ferocissimo, aculeis brachiorum brevibus confertis.*

Cactus *articulato-prolifer, articulis ovato-oblongis, spinis subulatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

Opuntia *major spinosa caulescens*, &c. Slo. Cat. & H.

The upright prickly Pear, with scarlet flowers.

CACTUS 4. *Brachiatus & articulatus subinermis major, articulis oblongis & leniter compressis.*

Cactus *articulato-prolifer, articulis ovato-oblongis subinermibus.* L. Sp. Pl.

Opuntia *maxima, folio oblongo rotundo majori.* Slo. Cat. & H.

The Cocheneal-*Indian*-Fig.

CACTUS 5. *Mitis minor, sarmento flexili rotundo; frondibus longis compressis crenatis, ad crenas floridis.*

Cactus *prolifer ensiformi-compressus, serrato-repandus.* L. Sp. Pl.

Cactus *foliis ensiformibus obtuse serratis.* L. H. C.

Opuntia *non spinosa minima caulescens*, &c. Slo. Cat. 216. & H.

The jointed Ingo of Petiv. Gaz. t. 59. f. 12.

The small *Cactus*, with long notched leaves.

CACTUS 6. *Debilis, brachiatus, æqualis, triquetrus, ſcandens vel repens; ſpinis breviſſimis confertis.*

Cactus, *repens triangularis.* L Sp. Pl.
Cactus *triangularis ſcandens articulatus.* L. H. C.
Ficus-Indica *folio triangulari enſiformi,* &c. Slo. C. & H.

The Strawberry Pear.

CACTUS 7. *Cylindraceus, ſulcatus, puſillus, repens; aculeis ſetaceis confertis.*

Cactus *repens, decemangularis.* L. Sp. Pl. & *Cereus minimus,* &c. Ehr. t. 11.
Opuntia *minima ſerpens Americana.* Slo. Cat. 197. & H.

The creeping *Indian* Fig, with a round furrowed ſtalk.

CACTUS 8. *Cylindraceus erectus ſulcatus major, ſummitate obtuſus; aculeis confertis.*

Cactus *erectus longus ſuboctangularis, angulis obtuſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Cactus *novemangularis longus erectus, angulis obſoletis.* L. H. C.
Cereus *craſſiſſimus, fructu utrinque rubro.* Slo. Cat. 196. & H.

The larger erect *Indian* Fig, or Dildo Pear Tree.

CACTUS 9. *Erectus cylindraceus ſulcatus tenuior, ſummitate attenuatus; aculeis confertis.*

An, Cactus *erectus longus ſubnovem angularis, angulis obſoletis, ſpinis lanâ brevioribus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Cereus *altiſſimus gracilior, fructu flavo,* &c. Slo. Cat. 197. & H. ii. 158.

The ſmaller erect *Indian* Fig, or Dildo Pear Tree.

CACTUS 10. *Humilis ſubrotundus ſulcatus & coronatus, ſpinis confertis.*

Cactus *quatuordecim-angularis ſubrotundus.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. Cl.

The Turk's-head, or Pope's-head *Indian* Fig.

CACTUS 11. *Paraſiticus, inermis, aphyllus, ramoſus, propendens; ramulis gracilibus, teretibus, ſtriatis.*

The ſlender paraſitical Currant-*Cactus* or *Indian* Fig.

This plant is pretty frequent in *St. Mary's*, and grows chiefly on the largeſt trees in the wood, hanging commonly to the length of three or four feet from its faſtening, or root. Moſt of theſe ſpecies of the *Cactus*, or *Indian* fig, grow in many parts of *Jamaica*; but the fourth ſort is more rare than any of the reſt. All the ſpecies bear ſucculent berries, which are no ways diſagreeable to the palate; but the fruit of the ſixth and ninth ſpecies are moſt eſteemed, and ſometimes ſerved up at table with other fruit. The pulp of the ſecond ſort is of a delicate red colour; but it is of a gummy nature, and can't be fixt ſo as to ſerve either for the dyers or painters purpoſe. Moſt of the ſpecies thrive beſt in a dry gravelly ſoil, and a warm ſituation.

PSIDIUM 1. *Fruticoſum, foliis ovatis venoſis, fructu majori.*

Pſidium *ramis tetragonis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Guajanus. Mart. 537. &
Guajavas *fructu palide dulci.* Bur. Thez. Zey.
Malo punicæ affinis pomifera, &c. Slo. Cat. 198. & H.

The *Guava* Tree.

This ſhrub is very common every where in the paſtures of *Jamaica*, and riſes generally from eight to twelve feet in height. It bears a round fruit of a moderate ſize, which is much eſteemed among the natives: this, while immature, is

aſtringent,

aſtringent, like all the other parts of the tree; but when it ripens, it is rather laxative, and then much uſed both in jellies and cream-diſhes; tho' in theſe caſes, the inner pulp and the rind is thrown away, and the fleſhy part of the fruit only uſed: this is boiled, and when brought to a ſufficient degree of tenderneſs, it is ſet to cool, and afterwards ſerved up with cream, as we do ſtrawberries or raſpberries in many parts of *Europe*. The wood is very tough, and generally uſed for bows in cattle-yokes.

PSIDIUM 2. *Arboreum maximum, foliis ovatis nitidis, ligno fuſco, fibris undulatis.*

The Mountain *Guava*.

This is one of the largeſt trees in the woods of *Jamaica*, and grows frequently to the height of ſixty or ſeventy feet, with a proportioned thickneſs: it is an excellent timber-wood, of a dark colour and curled grain; works eaſily, and takes a fine poliſh. It makes very beautiful walking-ſticks, and is very different from the foregoing ſpecies.

PUNICA 1. *Fruticoſa humilior, ramulis gracilibus patentibus.*
Punica. L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

The dwarf Pomegranate.

PUNICA 2. *Fruticoſa major, ramulis craſſioribus erectis.*
Malus punica *ſativa, aliis ſimplici flore.* Slo. Cat. & H.

The Pomegranate.

Both theſe ſpecies, or variations, are cultivated by many people in *Jamaica*, and thrive very well in moſt parts of the iſland. The flowers, when double, are the *balauſtia* of the ſhops, which is reckoned a powerful aſtringent, as well as the rind of the fruit: they are both in uſe, and commonly kept in our ſhops.

DALEA 1. *Arboreſcens, foliis majoribus venoſis ovatis; racemis plurimis, per ramos infra frondes ſparſis.*
An, Malo-poenna. H. M. p. 5. t. 9.

The *Dalea*, with oval leaves.

Periantium *Minimum, monophyllum, campanulatum, truncatum.*
Corolla *Nulla.*
Stamina. *Filamenta numeroſa*, antheris *minimis ſubhirſutis.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum calice immerſum*; ſtylus *brevis*; ſtigma *acutum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca minima ſubrotunda, nucleo unico nauco duro tecto, referta.*

This ſmall tree is common in the cooler woods of *Jamaica*, and very remarkable, for the number of ſmall looſe cluſters of little berries, that grows upon its branches, below the leaves. The tree is of a ſpreading form, and riſes commonly to the height of fourteen or fifteen feet. The flowers and fruit are very ſmall, and diſpoſed like thoſe repreſented in t. 31. of *Burm. Thez. Zey.* but the leaves and flowers of this ſeem to be different from thoſe repreſented there.

CHYTRACULIA 1. *Arborea, foliis ovatis glabris oppoſitis, racemis terminalibus.* Tab. 37. f. 2.
An, Chytraculia, &c. Pk. t. 274. f. 2?
An, Belluta. H. M. p. 5. t. 20?

Baſtard Green-heart.

Periantium

Periantium *Monophyllum obverſè conicum, concavum, operculo proprio ſubconcavo & lateraliter adnato, prima ætate tectum.*
Corolla *Nulla; ſed operculo maturitate reflexo, obviam ſe produnt*
Filamenta *Plurima longiora contorta caduca, e parietibus calicis orta;* antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen minimum in fundo calicis ſitum;* ſtylus *ſimplex longitudine ſtaminum;* ſtigma *acutum.*
Pericarpium, *&c. deſiderantur.*

This tree grows chiefly in the pariſh of *St. John*, and is generally reckoned an excellent timber-wood; but it ſeldom exceeds fourteen or fifteen inches in diameter. The ſize and ſhape of the under part of the cup, with its filaments, is very well repreſented in *Pk.* tho' I very much doubt if he intended the ſame plant. I have not ſeen any of the fruit or enlarged *germina* of this tree, though I have examined many of the flowers in all ſtates.

SUZYGIUM 1. *Fruticoſum, foliis ovatis nitidis & ramulis ubique jugatis.* Tab 7. f. 2.

The ſhrubby *Suzygium*, with coupled leaves and branches.

Periantium *Urceolato-globoſum apertum, ad apicem truncatum.*
Corolla *Nulla.*
Stamina. *Filamenta numeroſa e parietibus calicis orta;* antheræ *irregulares.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum depreſſum, calice tectum & coronatum;* ſtylus *ſimplex, ſtaminibus paulo longior;* ſtigma *acutum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca globoſa calice coronata, quatuor ſeminibus glabris, ſubangulatis, referta: Obſ. ſemen unum vel alterum tantum, plerumque ad maturitatem pervenit.*

This ſhrub grows near the *Ferry*, and ſeldom riſes above ten or twelve feet in height: the whole plant is buſhy, and bears black berries, crowned with the margin of the cup. I have never ſeen but one tree of the kind; it grew at the corner of the road under the hill, as you turn directly towards the bridge.

PHILADELPHUS? 1. *Arboreſcens, foliis myrtineis nitidis oppoſitis, ramulis gracilibus, pedunculis bipartitis alaribus.*
An, Eugenia *foliis integerrimis, pedunculis unifloris.* L. Sp. Pl?
Myrtifolia arbor *cortice argenteo,* &c. Slo. Cat. 162. & H. t. 187.
An, Eugenia, *&c.* Mich. Hill. t. 2ª.?

The ſhrubby *Philadelphus*, with Myrtle leaves; or the Silver Tree.

Periantium *Duplex*; inferius, *ſeu fructus, biphyllum, foliolis ovato-acutis:* ſuperius *ſeu floris, monophyllum prægnans*; limbus *quadripartitus.*
Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis majoribus ſubrotundis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta numeroſa, e fundo calicis & ſummo germine orta, longitudine corollæ*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum depreſſum, calice tectum & coronatum*; ſtylus *ſimplex, longitudine floris*; ſtigma *obtuſiuſculum.*
Pericarpium, *Bacca ſive capſula carnoſa bilocularis ſeminibus plurimis referta.*

This little tree is frequent in the red hills, and remarkable for its ſlender branches and myrtle leaves: it is now commonly called *Rod-wood* by the negroes, and is looked upon as a good timber-wood; but it ſeldom grows above four or five inches in diameter. There is a variation of it with ſmaller leaves, but they are juſt of the ſame make. It is common in the lower parts of the pariſh of *St. David.*

PHILADELPHUS? 2. *Arboreſcens, foliis ovato-acuminatis, leniter crenatis, oppoſitis; racemis lateralibus.*

The larger *Philadelphus*.

Both theſe plants are pretty frequent in *Jamaica*; but neither of them has any thing of a warm taſte. The latter riſes frequently to the height of fifteen or ſixteen feet, and has ſomething of the appearance of Myrtle. The parts of the flower agree very perfectly in both; but as I have not ſeen the fruit of either ripe, I can't determine whether it be a berry or a capſule, though the germen ſhews the diſpoſition of the fruit, as to its formation and parts, to be perfectly the ſame in both: and I think they belong more properly to the following claſs; for the leaves of the flower riſe in an alternate order with the ſegments of the cup, and the filaments ſhoot immediately from the top of the germen.

AMYGDALUS 1. *Foliis oblongis ſerratis, ſerraturis acutis; pericarpio molli.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Peach Tree.

AMYGDALUS 2. *Foliis petiolatis, ſerraturis infimis glanduloſis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

The Almond Tree.

Both theſe plants were introduced to *Jamaica* ſome years ago, and have been ſince cultivated both in the higher and lower mountains; but do not thrive well enough to bear fruit in either.

SECT. II.

Of Vegetables that have twenty Filaments, *and five* Styles, *in every Flower.*

PYRUS 1. *Foliis ſerratis, pomis baſi concavis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Apple Tree.

A great many variations of this tree have been introduced to *Jamaica*, from time to time; and cultivated in the cooler mountains of the iſland: but they do not grow to any great perfection, and ſeldom have any ſeeds in the fruit, which is generally very tart, and uſed only becauſe uncommon.

AIZOON 1. *Repens, foliis oblongis turgidis, floribus ſeſſilibus ſingularibus ad alas.*
Portulacca Aizoides *maritima procumbens*, &c. Slo. Cat. 88.

The creeping *Aizoon*.

This plant is very common in all the low lands about the *Ferry*, and grows in thick beds, on every ſpot of ground that riſes above the level of the water. It is very ſucculent, and full of a *neutro-alkaleſcent* ſalt, which may be eaſily extracted; and would probably anſwer all the purpoſes for which the ſalts of the *Kali* are now uſed.

SECT. III.

Of Plants that have twenty Filaments, *and many* Styles, *in every Flower.*

ROSA 1. *Caule aculeato, pedunculis levibus, calicibus ſemipinnatis glabris.* L. Sp. Pl.
Roſa *rubra, flore valde pleno & ſemipleno,* &c. L. H. C.

The Roſe Plant.

This plant was introduced to *Jamaica* ſome years ago, and cultivated in many parts of the iſland with ſucceſs. It thrives ſo luxuriantly in the mountains of *New Liguanea,* that, with a little care, it may be kept conſtantly in bloom almoſt the year round; and, even without any borrowed aſſiſtance, is now obſerved to produce a moſt amazing number of flowers, in a gradual, and almoſt perpetual ſucceſſion: but the flowers are ſeldom ſo large, and open rather too ſoon in that climate. The leaves of the flowers vary their qualities more or leſs, with their colours; they are more aſtringent with a deeper red, and more laxative when of a paler caſt. There is a ſimple water and a conſerve, as well as the dried leaves of the flowers, commonly kept in the ſhops.

RUBUS 1. *Aculeatus, foliis digitato-quinatis, ſerratis, ſubtus argenteis.*
Rubus *foliis quinato-digitatis ternatiſque; caule petioliſque aculeatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Rubus *foliis longioribus,* &c. Slo. Cat. 173. & H. t. 212.

The Blackberry Bramble.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica,* and grows frequent in the mountains of *St. Mary's,* and thoſe beyond *Mount Diable,* towards *St. Ann's*; but is ſeldom ſeen in any other part of the iſland.

RUBUS? 2. *Maximus, vix aculeatus; foliis ternato-ternatis, ovatis, quandoque crenatis.*

The larger climbing Bramble.

This plant grows in many parts of *Jamaica,* and is frequently found climbing among the talleſt trees in the wood; though it ſeems to grow more freely in the more open parts of the mountains. I have not ſeen any of its flowers, and placed it here only from its appearance. The ſtem and foot-ſtalks are ſometimes furniſhed with a few prickles.

FRAGARIA 1. *Flagellis reptans.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Fragaria *vulg.* C. B.

The Strawberry Plant.

This plant has been carried to *Jamaica* from *Europe,* and is now cultivated, with ſucceſs, in the mountains of *Liguanea:* but it does not bear above once a year; nor, then, ſo luxuriantly as it is obſerved to do in the northern climates.

CLASS

CLASS XIII.

Of the *Polyandria*, or Vegetables that have many *Filaments* in every Flower.

SECT. I.

Of such as have many Filaments *and one* Style *in every Flower.*

NYMPHÆA 1. *Foliis amplioribus profunde crenatis, ſubtus areolatis.*
Nymphæa *foliis cordatis dentatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Nymphæa *Indica tuberoſa, foliis ad marginem crenatis,* &c. The. Zey.
Nymphæa *Indica folio in ambitu ſerrato.* Slo. Cat. 120.
Nymphæa & *Lotus Ægyptia authorum.*
Ambel. H. M. p. 11. t. 26.

The *Ægyptian* Lotus, or Water-Lilly, with crenated leaves.

This plant is very common in all the ponds, *lagoons*, and rivers, about the *Ferry*; and throws up ſome beautiful large white flowers, ſuſtained, each, by a ſimple long cylindric foot-ſtalk. All parts of the plant may be uſed for the ſame purpoſes, for which thoſe of the common water-lily are recommended; for it is, like that, an excellent cooler, and, probably, would anſwer well in the yellow fever, where ſuch gentle cooling calmers alone can be adminiſtered with ſucceſs.

NYMPHÆA 2. *Foliis orbiculatis, peltatis, ſubtus radiatis; fructu obverſè conico, ſeminibus majoribus nidulantibus.*
Nymphæa *foliis undique integris.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Nymphæa *Indica maxima, flore albo fabifero.* Muſ. & Thez. Zey.
Nymphæa *Ægyptia fabifera, pedunculis aſperſis.* Pk. t. 322. f. 1.
Nelumbo. Tournefortii.
Faba Ægyptia authorum.
Tamara. H. M. p. 11, t. 30.

The *Ægyptian* Bean, or Great Water-Lilly.

This plant is pretty common in the *lagoons* beyond the *Ferry*; but I have not obſerved it in any of the deeper waters. It ſeems to grow beſt in a looſe boggy ground, where the leaves may ſtand in open air, while the roots, and lower parts of the ſtem are plentifully ſupplied with moiſture.

I ſhall not mention any thing of the doubts and confuſion, which the ambiguous deſcriptions and accounts, left us by the ancient writers, concerning the form and uſes of this plant, have occaſioned in the works of our moſt noted botaniſts: but were I to give my own thoughts upon the occaſion, I ſhould, without heſitation, attribute it to a miſtake in the original writers; who, under the title of *Faba Ægyptia*, have given a thorough deſcription of the upper parts of this plant; and as accurate an account of the roots of the leſſer *Colloca ſia*, now commonly called *Caccos*, in *Jamaica*. This is ſo agreeable to truth, that every man who is acquainted with both theſe plants, may, by ſeparating the parts of the deſcription, form a thorough idea of each; and ſo exact a one, as to anſwer all the eſſential marks and noted characters peculiar to the reſpective parts of both; tho' they never agree with either, in the whole; nor with any other known plant, even in a conſiderable part. And from hence we may conclude, that the whole confuſion proceeds from an error in the original deſcriptions, ariſing, probably, from ſome erroneous information.

MARCGRAVIA 1. *Scandens, foliis caulinis ſubrotundis, ad margines glandulatis; ramorum integris, ovatis, alternis, diſtiche ſitis; floribus umbellatis terminalibus.* Tab. 26.

Marcgravia. L. Sp. Pl. & Plum. Gen.
Philitidi ſcandenti affinis *major*, &c. Sl. Cat. 15. & H. t. 28.

The climbing *Marcgravia*.

This curious plant is frequent in the woods of *Jamaica*; and appears in ſuch various forms, that it has been often miſtaken for different plants, in the different ſtages of its growth. It is but a ſlender weakly climber at firſt, (See Tab. 26. f. 1.) and, as it riſes, throws out a few leaves, ſomewhat of the form of a heart, on both ſides: theſe are ſuſtained by very ſhort foot-ſtalks, and ſtand always oppoſite to a number of ſlender radical fibres, whereby it ſticks and grows to its ſupporter. By theſe means the plant continues its growth, until it gains the top, and lays its trunk more commodiouſly over ſome of the larger branches of the tree: then it begins to ſtrengthen, and caſts many ſlender, dependent, and ſubdivided, branches from the upper parts. But as it increaſes at the top, the ſtem grows thicker, ſeparates from the ſupporter, throws off its now uſeleſs leaves and roots, and appears a ſtrong withey ſhrub, whoſe trunck is frequently no leſs than four or five inches in diameter.

The branches of this plant hang always downwards, (See Tab. 26. f. 1.) bearing their leaves, in an alternate but diſtich order. The flowers are ſuſtained by long foot-ſtalks, and diſpoſed in the form of an *umbella*, about the extremities of the branches; but the ſummit, or crown of the ſupporter, is conſtantly adorned with four, five, or more hollow, divergent, glandular bodies, that occupy the center of the *umbella*: theſe are of an arched oblong form, obtuſe and roundiſh; they are hollow within, and affixed by very ſhort foot-ſtalks, that riſe immediately from one ſide of the aperture, or opening of the gland; which is ſo diſpoſed, as to receive the water that dribbles down along the branch in rainy weather. What the real uſe of theſe may be, is not eaſily determined: it is, however, remarkable, that the leaves of the branches are plain, of an oblong oval form, with a ſmooth membranous edge; while thoſe of the younger plants are always obſerved to have many little glands, ſet gradually round the margin.

ARGEMONE 1. *Spinoſum ſucco luteo turgidum.*
Argemone *capitulis quinquevalvibus, foliis ſpinoſis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Papaver *ſpinoſum.* C. B.

The yellow Thiſtle.

This plant is pretty common in all the ſugar-colonies, where the ſeeds are looked upon as an excellent remedy, and frequently adminiſtered by the inhabitants, in diarrhœas, and bloody-fluxes: they have a pungent warm taſte; but it does not manifeſt itſelf for ſome time upon the palate. They work both by ſtool and vomit, and have been frequently adminiſtered in the dry belly-ach, by the good women; but we have much ſafer and better medicines for both theſe diſorders; though this may be adminiſtered with ſucceſs, where the parts are relaxed or weakly; or the diſorder proceeds from an indigeſtion; which is frequently the caſe in thoſe climates.

As this medicine is given only by the country people, the doſe is yet very various; for they commonly meaſure the ſeeds with a thimble, and give from one to five of theſe (well pounded) at a time. The juice is very deterſive, and generally uſed in the diſeaſes of the eyes: but the infuſion is looked upon as a ſudorific and reſolutive, which may be uſed, with ſucceſs, on many occaſions.

BOCCONIA 1. *Ramoſa, foliis majoribus ſinuatis, racemis terminalibus.*

Bocconia. L. Gen. Sp. Pl. & H. C. & *Bocconia*. Plum. t. 25.
Cheledonium *majus arboreum*, &c. Slo. Cat. 82. & H. t. 125.

Parrot-Weed.

This ſhrubby plant is pretty common in all the ſhady gullies, that lie among the hills and mountains, in the inland parts of the iſland: it is full of a thick yellow juice, like the *Argemone* and *Celandine*; and riſes commonly to the height of eight or nine feet.

CALOPHYLLUM? 1. *Foliis tripedalibus obovatis, floribus per caulem & ramos ſparſis.*
An, Calophyllum *foliis ovatis obtuſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Palmis affinis malus perſica *maxima*, &c. Slo. Cat. 179. & H. t. 216, 17.

The Anchovee Pear Tree.

Periantium *Monophyllum integrum cyathiforme, ætate in quatuor partes, ut plurimum, laceratum.*
Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis ſubrotundis craſſis cochleatis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta numeroſa e fundo floris orta, corolla longiora*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen leniter depreſſum, calice immerſum*; ſtylus *nullus*; ſtigma *craſſum quadrigonum, cruciatim in foſſulam excavatum.*
Pericarpium. *Drupa magna eliptico-ovata utrinque acuminata, unilocularis.*
Semen *Nucleus magnus ſolitarius, nauco ligneo molliori, octo vel decem ſulcis longitudinalibus notato, tectus.*

This beautiful tree is frequent in many parts of *Jamaica*, and grows, generally, in low moiſt bottoms, or ſhallow waters. It riſes commonly to the height of twenty or thirty feet, or more; and is furniſhed with large oval leaves about the top: but bears all its fruit and bloſſoms from the body and larger limbs of the tree; which, with its upright growth and large leaves, gives it a very elegant appearance. The ſeeds grow very readily, wherever they meet with a ſufficient quantity of moiſture, and propagate ſo thick, that the trees are always found formed into thickets, or large cluſters, wherever they grow.

THAMNIA 1. *Foliis ovatis leviſſime crenatis lætè virentibus nitidis alternis, petiolis brevibus, pedunculis geniculatis.*

The ſhrubby *Thamnia*, with a light green foliage.

Periantium *Nullum.*
Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis ſubrotundis cochleatis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta numeroſiſſima brevia, ad baſin leniter coadnata*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum*; ſtylus *nullus vel breviſſimus*; ſtigma *obtuſum, ſtriato-radiatum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca videtur unilocularis nucleo unico referta. Immatura & minora tantum obſervare licuit.*

This ſhrub was found in the red hills, above the *Angels:* it is not common in the iſland.

MUNTINGIA 1. *Fruticoſa & villoſa*; *foliis ſerratis oblongis, ab uno latere brevioribus.*

Muntingia. Plum. t. 26.
Muntingia. L. Sp. Pl. & *Muntingia pedunculis unifloris.* H. C.

The villose *Muntingia.*

This shrub is frequent in all the hills and lower mountains of *Jamaica*, and rises commonly to the height of ten or twelve feet. The branches are very irregular and spreading, the twigs slender, and the leaves hairy and narrow, stretching much further back on one side of the foot-stalk, than they do on the other.

BREYNIA 1. *Fruticosa, foliis oblongis obtusis.* Tab. 27. f. 1.
Breynia. Plum. t. 16.
Breynia *foliis oblongo-ovalibus. Roy.* & L. Sp. Pl.
Cynophallophoros *sive penis caninus*, &c. Pk. t. 172. f. 4. *An*, t. 221. f. 1?
Accaciis affinis siliquosa arbor. *Et cerationiæ affinis*, &c. Sio. Cat. & H.

The shrubby *Breynia.*

BREYNIA 2. *Arborescens, foliis ovatis utrinque acuminatis, siliqua torosa longissima.*
Breynia, &c. Pk. t. 327. f. 6.
Agati. H. M. p. 3. t. 51.

The larger *Breynia.*

The first of these plants is very common in the lower hilly lands of *Jamaica*; it grows in a tufted form, and seldom rises above five or six feet in height: but the other is more rare, and grows into a shrubby tree. I have seen only one plant of this second sort: it grew near *Port Antonio.*

BREYNIA 3. *Fruticosa, foliis singularibus, oblongo-ovatis, superne nitidis, siliquis minoribus teretibus æqualibus.* Tab. 27. fig. 2.

The Mustard-shrub, with a willow-leaf.

This plant is common in all the *Savannas*, and low lands about *Kingston.* It grows generally to the height of nine or ten feet, and throws out a number of slender sub-erect branches, adorned with oblong leaves; which appear dirty and opake, as if they were dusted, underneath. All the parts of the plant have a strong pungent smell and taste, like most of the mustard tribe.

CRATEVA 1. *Arborea triphylla, foliis ovatis glabris, racemis terminalibus.*
Arbor *Americana triphylla*, &c. Pk. t. 147. f. 6.

The thin-leafed *Crateva*, or Garlick Pear.

Periantium *Monophyllum campanulatum, ad marginem incrassatum, foliolis quatuor linearibus ornatum.*
Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis angustis inæqualibus declinatis, e margine interiori calicis unguibus tenuibus ortis, & interstitiis foliorum periantii oppositis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta octodecim, vel plura, ab imulo sustentaculo germinis orta, corollâ duplo longiora, declinata*; antheræ *oblongæ.*
Pistillum. *Sustentaculum inferne crassum, stylobatiforme*; *superne attenuatum, & longitudine staminum*; germen *subrotundum parvum sustinens*: stylus *supra, nullus*: stigma *obtusiusculum, germini impositum.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula carnoſa, maturitate baccata, in duo loculamenta bicellulata, ſepto membranaceo ſemidiviſa.*
Semina *Plura nidulantia.*

CRATEVA 2. *Arborea triphylla, foliis craſſis ovatis.*
Crateva *inermis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Anona *trifolia*, &c. Slo. Cat. 205. & H. t. 225.
Tapia Piſonis.

The Garlick Pear Tree.

CRATEVA 3. *Fruticoſa; foliis ſingularibus oblongis utrinque acutis, ſubtus quaſi villoſis; floribus octandris, racemis comoſis alaribus.* Tab. 28. f. 1.

The Muſtard-ſhrub, with willow leaves.

This plant is common every where in the low lands of *Jamaica*, and ſtrongly impregnated with an acrid volatile ſalt; like moſt of the muſtard tribe, among whom it ought to be placed. The two firſt ſpecies are very like each other, and riſe frequently from ten to twenty feet in height: but the laſt ſort ſeldom ſhoots above eight or nine; and is more regular in the form and diſpoſition of the cup and flower-leaves, as well as *nectaria*; which we find to agree in every reſpect with the general diſpoſition of the *Tetradynamia*, to which claſs it properly belongs. It may be ranged in a peculiar diviſion with the *Cleome* of *Linneus.*

CARYOPHYLLUS 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis oppoſitis, racemis lateralibus & terminalibus.*

The Bayberry Tree, and Bayberry of *Hughes*. *Pl.* x.

This tree is common enough both in *Antigua* and *Jamaica*, as well as *Barbadoes*, and grows generally to a conſiderable ſize. It fills the woods with the fragrant ſmell of its leaves, which nearly reſembles that of cinnamon; but the bark has no warmth of that ſort, tho' the berries reſemble our cloves very much, both in form and flavour.

As the characters of this plant differ but very little from thoſe of the following ſpecies, we will content ourſelves, at preſent, with the deſcription of the parts of the other. This ſort is called the *Wild Cinnamon* or *Wild Clove tree*, by moſt people, both in *Antigua* and *Jamaica.*

CARYOPHYLLUS 2. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis glabris alternis, racemis terminalibus & lateralibus.*
Myrtus *foliis alternis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Caryophyllus *aromaticus Americanus*, &c. Pk. t. 155. f. 4.
Myrtus *arborea aromatica*, &c. Slo. Cat. 161. & H. t. 171.
An, Cambery. Piſ. 178?

Pimento, or All-ſpice.

Periantium *Duplex*: fructificationis *minimum quadridentatum*; floris *monophyllum germini impoſitum, in quatuor partes ſubrotundas ſectum.*
Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis interſtitiis calicis oppoſitis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta numeroſa e parietibus calicis & ſummitate germinis orta, erecto-patentia*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum calice floris coronatum*; ſtylus *erectus ſimplex, longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigma *obtuſum.*

Pericarpium.

Pericarpium. *Bacca ſucculenta globoſa bilocularis.*
Semina *Orbiculato-reniformia, leniter compreſſa, ſolitaria.*

This tree grows naturally almoſt every where in *Jamaica*; and is now cultivated, with great care, in many parts of the iſland, where it is planted in regular walks. The trees begin to bear in three years after they are firſt planted, but are not perfect under ſeven; and then they begin to pay the labour beſtowed upon them very abundantly. They thrive beſt in thoſe rocky lands, that can be hardly put to any other uſe; but they alſo grow very luxuriantly, and bear very plentifully, in every rich mould that ſtands upon a gravelly bottom; and ſeldom fail the expectation, be they planted where they will. The root is branched, and ſpreading; the trunk ſmooth and ſhort, and ſeldom above eight or ten inches in diameter; tho' you may ſometimes meet with ſome above fourteen. The tops of the trees are generally pretty much divided, and riſe in cloſe tufts: the leaves and bark are very warm, and full of aromatic particles, which makes them extremely cautious of fire, in all *Pimento*-walks, where, if it ſhould once catch, it runs with great fury.

When the berries arrive to a full growth, they are picked: (but this muſt be done before they begin to ripen) they are then dried in the ſun, upon *barbicues* or boarded floors, raiſed a little from the ground, and edged, and divided into four or more lodges; that each may contain a day's picking. During the firſt and ſecond day, they are turned very often, to expoſe them the more to the ſun; but when they begin to dry, they are frequently winnowed, and put into ſheets, that they may be the more eaſily preſerved from the dew or rain; ſtill expoſing them to the ſun every day, until they are ſufficiently dried, which is known by the colour, and the rattling of the ſeeds in the berries; and then they are put up in bags, or hogſheads, for the market. Such of the berries as come to full maturity, do, like many other ſeeds, loſe that aromatic warmth for which they are eſteemed, and acquire a taſte perfectly like that of Juniper-berries; which renders them a very agreeable food for the birds, the moſt induſtrious planters of theſe trees.

Some of theſe trees are frequently obſerved to be barren, which has introduced a notion among the people of *Jamaica*, of their being male and female trees, in general; and that ſome of the male, or barren trees, were requiſite in every walk; which, as they are commonly many, is a vaſt detriment. It is, however, certain, that all thoſe I have obſerved, were hermaphrodites: and I am credibly informed that thoſe they call males, when lopped and broke like the reſt, for one or two years, do bear very well: which I am the more apt to believe, as I have never obſerved a diſtinct male or a female flower on any of them.

The berries of this tree have an agreeable aromatic and ſubaſtringent taſte, which recommends them beyond any other ſpice, both in the kitchen and the ſhop. We now have a delicate aromatic oil diſtilled from them, which anſwers all the purpoſes, for which the oils of cinnamon and cloves have been generally uſed; and is thought to be rather better than either, as it joins an aſtringency to its warmth. All the parts of the tree are more or leſs aromatic and ſubaſtringent; but the leaves ſeem to abound moſt in volatile warm particles.

CARYOPHYLLUS 3. *Fruticoſus, foliis lanceolatis oppoſitis, floribus geminatis alaribus.* Tab. 25. f. 3.

The narrow-leafed *Caryophyllus*.

This is a very beautiful little ſhrub, and riſes commonly to the height of three or four feet, ſometimes more: it anſwers the characters of the genus in every part of the flower and fruit; but does not ſhew the leaſt warmth in the taſte. I had it from Mr. *Robertſon*, a ſurgeon, in *Clarendon*, who found it growing in that pariſh.

MAMMEA 1. *Maxima, foliis longioribus, cortice ſulcato cinereo.*
Mamei. Plum. t. 4.
An, Mammea *ſtaminibus flore longioribus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Mali Perſicæ Mammeæ *dictæ folio longiori.* Slo. Cat. 180.
An, Dhumba Zeylonenſibus?

The large-leafed *Mamee* Tree.

MAMMEA 2. *Foliis ovalibus nitidis, fructu ſubrotundo ſcabro.*
Mammea *ſtaminibus flore brevioribus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Malus Perſica maxima, &c. Slo. Cat. 179. & H. t. 217.
Pythakaya, & Mameia. Mart.

The *Mamee* Tree.

Theſe trees grow wild in all the inland woods of *Jamaica*; but the firſt is more rare, and ſeems to ſhoot higheſt: though the other grows to a very conſiderable ſize, and is generally looked upon as one of the largeſt trees in the iſland. Both abound with a ſtrong reſinous gum, and are eſteemed among the beſt timber-trees of the place. The leaves and younger branches of both are full of a yellow milky juice: and the ſecond ſpecies bears a large agreeable fruit; but it is too ſtrong and groſs for a weakly ſtomach, and leaves a bitterneſs behind it, that continues for a conſiderable time upon the palate. When this fruit is in a perfect ſtate, it contains four rugged, oblong, and angular nuts, which contain ſo many kernels of the ſame ſhape.

MENTZELIA 1. *Setis uncinatis munita, foliis lobatis, fructibus ſingularibus ſeſſilibus ad divaricationes ramorum.*
Mentzelia. Plum. t. 6.
Mentzelia. L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

The tufted herbaceous *Mentzelia.*

This plant is very common among the buſhes in all the dry *Savannas* about *Kingſton*; and eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its yellow flowers, tufted form, and ſtiff uncinated briſtles. It ſeems to be an annual plant, and ſeldom riſes above three or four feet in height. The fruit is a ſucculent cylindric capſule, well furniſhed with ſhort, rough, unchinated briſtles, like the reſt of the plant, and contains only three or four rugged ſeeds, compreſſed on one ſide, and diſpoſed at ſome diſtance from each other, in the pulp.

GUIDONIA 1. *Foliis ovatis utrinque porrectis, alternis, quandoque crenatis; racemis laxis alaribus.* Tab. 29. f. 4.
An, Samyda. L. Sp. Pl.

Rod-wood.

Periantium *Tetra vel pentaphyllum, foliolis oblongo-ovatis*
Corolla? *Siccam & imperfectam tantum obſervare licuit.*
Stamina. *Filamenta numeroſa longitudine calicis*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum obtuſè quadrigonum*; ſtylus *ſimplex longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigma?
Pericarpium. *Capſula craſſa carnoſa quadrivalvis unilocularis.*
Receptaculum. *Cuique valvulæ adnaſcitur placentula propria, maturitate decedens.*
Semina *Plura ovata placentulis illis adnata.*

In the fruit of this tree, (which ſeems very nearly allied to the *Samyda)* the lines between the valves are of a beautiful red colour, as well as the placentæ; and the filaments of the flower very numerous. The tree grows to a conſiderable ſize, and is eſteemed a fine timber-wood: it is much uſed in all ſorts of buildings.

CHRYSOBALANUS 1. *Fruticoſus, foliis orbiculatis alternis, floribus laxe racemoſis.* Tab. 17. f. 5.

Chryſobalanus. L. Gen. & Sp. Plant.
Icaco. Plum. t. 5. & Pk. t. 217. f. 1 & 2.

The *Cocco* Plumb Tree.

This ſhrub is very common both in *St. Elizabeth's* and *Portland*, and ſeems to thrive beſt in a cool moiſt ſoil. It grows generally to the height of ſeven or eight feet, and bears a fruit not unlike our *European* plumb, either in ſize or ſhape: of theſe, ſome are black, ſome white; but no eſſential difference appears in the ſhrubs that bear them. The fruit is inſipid, and contains a large nut, marked with five longitudinal furrows: it incloſes a ſingle kernel of a very pleaſant flavour; which makes up abundantly for the inſipidity of the pulp; and for which it probably had been ſo much eſteemed by the native *Indians*. When this ſhrub is planted in a dry ſunny ſoil, the fruit remains always a dry *drupa*; the nut being covered only by a thin ſkin or bark.

SLOANEA? 1. *Foliis majoribus, oblongo-ovatis, integris, venis arcuatis refertis.*

An, Sloanea. Plum. pag. 49. t. 15.
An, Jacapucaia. Piſ. 155. *An*, arbor, &c. Thez. Zey. pag. 255?

The large oval-leafed *Sloanea*, or Brake-axe Tree.

Pericarpium. *Capſula magna, cordata, obtuſè quadrigona, craſſa, lignea, e fibris radiatis texta, & denticulis erectis rigidis numeroſiſſimis oppoſita; quadrivalvis, quadrilocularis, quadrifariam ab apice ad baſim debiſcens.*

Semina. *Nuclei duo, tres, vel plures in ſingulo loculamento pericarpii, pulpâ crocâ obducti.*

I have ſeen only one tree of this kind in *Jamaica*; but it is ſaid to be pretty common in the mountains of *St. Ann's*, and eſteemed as one of the beſt and largeſt timber-trees in the wood: though ſo very hard, that it is found a difficult matter even to cut it down; and from thence it takes its common appellation. The leaves are about five inches in length, and two and a half in breadth. The fruit is about two inches and a half in diameter; and contains ſome bilobed kernels, of an agreeable taſte, inveloped in a ſoft mucilaginous ſubſtance, of a ſcarlet colour. The ſeeds are much coveted by the mackaws and parrots, the only birds that can break thro' thoſe thick and lignous ſeed-veſſels, which are not eaſily broken, even with a hammer: but when they are thoroughly ripe, they ſplit naturally into four parts, and drop or expoſe their ſeeds.

XYLOPICRUM? 1. *Fruticoſum; foliis ovato-acuminatis, productis, alternis; capſulis punctatis; floribus confertis ad alas.* Tab. 5. fig. 2.

An, Xylopicron, &c. Pk. t. 238. f. 4?

The ſmaller Bitter-wood.

Periantium *Monophyllum, breve, cyathiforme, tri- vel quinquedentatum, perſiſtens.*

Coroll-

Corolla *Hexapetala, petalis lanceolatis, tribus quaſi exterioribus, majoribus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta plurima parva, e pelvi calicis orta, germini appropinquata, & quaſi adnata*; antheræ *oblongæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum*; ſtylus *ſimplex longitudine floris*; ſtigma *obtuſiuſculum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ſubrotunda unilocularis monoſpermis.*
Semen. *Nucleus amygdalino-glutinoſus, cavus.*

I found this little tree at the foot of the mountains in *Sixteen-mile-walk*, where it grew to the height of fifteen or twenty feet. I have made no remarks upon the bark or wood of this ſpecies.

XYLOPICRUM 2. *Foliis amplioribus, nitidis, ovatis*; *petiolis brevibus*; *fructibus glabris.*
An, Xylopicron *arbor Barbadienſibus* Bitter-wood, *&c.* Pk. t. 238. f. 4.

The larger *Xylopicron*, or Bitter-wood.

Pericarpium. *Capſula coriacea, unilocularis, duplex*; *interior tenuior membranacea.*
Semen. *Nucleus ſubrotundus amygdalinus, primo ætate gelatinoſus, & nucleorum palmarum more, cavus, ſuccoque lento repletus.*

I met with this tree in the mountains, back of *Bull-bay*, where it grew to a very conſiderable ſize, and raiſed its branches to the height of fifty or ſixty feet above the root. The wood, bark, and berries, have an agreeable bitter taſte, not unlike that of the orange-ſeed; and would probably prove excellent medicines, had they been brought into uſe. The wild pigeons feed much upon the berries, and owe all that delicate bitteriſh flavour, ſo peculiar to them in the ſeaſon, wholly to this part of their food. I have eat many of the berries juſt off of the tree, and found them both agreeable to the palate, and grateful to the ſtomach. The bark is alſo richly impregnated with this ſame juice, as well as the wood; and both yield a very agreeable bitter in the mouth, while freſh: but that delicacy diminiſhes greatly after they are dried. The wood is eaſily wrought, and eſteemed as a good timber-wood; but muſt be uſed where it may it may not be eaſily expoſed to the weather.

This tree ought to be cultivated, for it will, probably, be found very ſerviceable in time: it ſeeds at Mr. *Anderſon's* mountains, near the *Mine*. I have not ſeen any of the flowers in a perfect ſtate; but ſuch imperfect ones as came under my examination, ſeem to ſhew it of the ſame claſs and genus with the foregoing plant.

MIMOSA 1. *Tortuoſa, aculeis rectis geminatis, foliis tenuiſſimis, ſpica globoſa, ſiliquis craſſis.*
Acacia *Americana ſiliqua ventricoſa*, &c. Slo. Cat. & H.
Acacia *Zeylonica ſpinis maximis albis, flore globoſo*, &c. Bur. Thez. Zey.

The common *Acacia*, or *Acacee*-buſh.

There is no plant more common than this, in the low lands of *Jamaica*, though but of little ſervice; for the ſmell of the whole plant, is ſo rank and diſagreeable, that it can't be uſed even for fire-wood. It riſes commonly from five or ſix to ten or twelve feet in height; and is well ſupplied with ſtrong, ſtraight, white thorns, and minute pinnated leaves. The cattle are ſaid to browſe upon its more tender ſhoots, in dry weather, to whom moſt people attribute the rankneſs of the milk in that iſland. The pods are richly impregnated with a ſticky aſtringent gum, which may be eaſily extracted; and would prove an excellent medicine, where rough aſtringents are requiſite.

MIMOSA 2. *Diffuſa, ſpica oblonga, ſiliquis longioribus compreſſis.*

The *Poponax.*

This ſhrub has been introduced to *Jamaica*, from the main continent, and thrives very luxuriantly in many parts of the low lands, where it is obſerved to riſe, frequently, to the height of fourteen or fifteen feet, or better: it is not ſo prickly as the foregoing ſpecies, and its leaves are rather larger. It is of a ſpreading growth, and furniſhed with oblong flower-ſpikes.

MIMOSA 3. *Arborea, cortice cinereo, ſpica globoſa, ſiliqua interne rubenti, ſeminibus ſphæricis atro-nitentibus.*

Acacia *arborea maxima non ſpinoſa, pennis majoribus.* Slo. Cat. & H. t. 182.

The mountain or wild Tamarind Tree.

This is a native of *Jamaica*, and found in moſt parts of the iſland: it grows to a very conſiderable ſize, and is looked upon as an excellent timber-wood. The leaves are ſmall, and *bipinnated*, and the ſeeds of a ſhining black colour.

MIMOSA 4. *Fruticoſa, foliis ovatis binato-binatis; ſeminibus compreſſis, atro-nitentibus, flocculis rubellis adnatis.*

Mimoſa *inermis, foliis bipinnatis, leguminibus ſpiraliter circumvolutis*, &c. L. Sp. Pl.

Acaciæ *quodammodo* accedens, *&c.* Pk. t. 1. f. 4. *& Avaramothemo.* Piſ.

Acacia *arborea major ſpinoſa, pinnis quatuor majoribus*, &c. Slo.

Acacia *foliis amplioribus.* Cateſb. ii. t. 97.

The Black-bead ſhrub, or large-leafed *Mimoſa.*

This plant is frequent in moſt parts of *America*, where it generally grows from ſeven to ten feet in height. *Piſo* deſervedly mentions the bark of this tree, as a great aſtringent, and recommends the decoction of it by way of lotion, or fomentation, when the parts are more than uſually relaxed in the other ſex: but ſuch applications ſhould be uſed with great caution, and only at particular times.

MIMOSA 5. *Fruticoſa, ſpinis aduncis undique armata; cortice cinereo, foliis minutis pinnatis, ſpicis globoſis.*

Mimoſa *foliis conjugatis pinnatis, foliolis æqualibus, caule aculeis incurvis munito.* L. Sp. Pl.

Acacia *aculeata multiflora, foliis pinnas avium referentibus.* Bur. Thez. Zey.

Fingrigo, or the thorny *Mimoſa.*

This prickly ſhrub is frequent in moſt of the ſugar-colonies, eſpecially in *Antigua*; where the leaves are frequently uſed, mixed with corn, for their riding-horſes; and is thought to free them from botts and worms. It grows in a tufted form, and ſeldom riſes above five or ſix feet from the ground; tho' it ſpreads a great deal more in its growth.

MIMOSA 6. *Fruticoſa inermis diffuſa major, ſpicis globoſis, pinnulis minutiſſimè foliolatis.*

Acacia *arborea maxima, flore flavo odoratiſſimo*, &c. Slo. Cat.

The ſmooth *Accacee.*

This plant is common about *Spaniſh Town*, and ſeems very like the firſt ſpecies; but it grows larger, and is of a more ſpreading form. The branches are very delicate and ſlender, and the leaves very ſmall and ſenſitive; I have obſerved them to ſpread and contract, after they have been for a month or ſix weeks in paper.

MIMOSA 7. *Fruticoſa major, diffuſa & inermis; pinnis longiſſimis; pinnulis minutiſſime foliolatis.*

The ſpreading long-winged *Acacee*, or Senſitive.

This ſpecies, like the foregoing, ſeems to be but a variation of the firſt ſort; but the wings are very long, in proportion to thoſe of the others; and the branches, which are long and ſlender, ſo peculiarly diſpoſed, that I could not but give it a ſeparate place. The flower-ſpikes are round, in this ſhrub, and the pods ſlender and cylindric: it grows pretty frequent in the road between Mr. *Price's* Pen, at the *Caymanas*, and *Spaniſh Town.*

MIMOSA 8. *Fruteſcens media inermis, ſiliquis compreſſis falcatis & umbellatis, pedunculo longiſſimo.*

The larger ſmooth Senſitive.

This plant has been introduced to *Jamaica*, from ſome other part of the world; and is now cultivated at Mr. *Ellis's* garden at the *Caymanas*, where it grows very luxuriantly. The branches of this ſpecies are moderately thick and ſucculent, and and the pods pretty broad and compreſſed.

MIMOSA 9. *Fruticoſa erecta inermis, cortice cinereo, floribus laxe conglobatis, ſpicis plurimis comoſis terminalibus, foliolis minimis bipinnatis.*

The ſhrubby wild Tamarind.

This ſhrub reſembles the wild Tamarind, both in its foliage and colour; but it is never obſerved to riſe above ſeven or eight feet in height, rarely ſo much. The diſpoſition of the flowers diſtinguiſhes it ſufficiently from any of the reſt.

MIMOSA 10. *Foliis majoribus ovatis, per pinnas alatas & glandulatas diſpoſitis; floribus ſejunctis.*

Mimoſa *foliis pinnatis quinquejugis, petiolo articulato-marginato.* L. Sp. Pl.
Iuglandis *folio fruticoſa*, &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 283.
Inga *flore albo fimbriato, fructu dulci.* Plum. pag. 13.

The *Inga* Tree, or large-leafed Senſitive.

This ſhrubby tree is pretty frequent in *St. Mary's*, and riſes commonly to the height of fifteen or twenty feet: the pod is pretty long and compreſſed; and marked with two ridges along each ſuture.

MIMOSA 11. *Fruteſcens, ſpinoſa & aculeata; ſiliquis hirſutis.*

Mimoſa *foliis conjugatis pinnatis; foliolis æqualibus; ſtipulis ſpinoſis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The thorned Senſitive, from *Panama.*

This is the moſt curious plant of the ſort, I have obſerved in that part of the world; it was introduced to *Jamaica* from the main continent, and is now cultivated in ſome of the gardens of the curious; but is yet rare. It is a ſhrubby plant, and riſes commonly to the height of ſeven or eight feet; but the ſmaller

branches and ribs are full of ſhort recurved thorns: and each rib again emits a number of long and ſlender *aculei*, from the inter-ſpaces of its foliations, or ſmalleſt ribs; which, like ſo many needles, guard and defend their tender leaves. The branches of this ſhrub are moderately thick; but the leaves are ſmall, and very apt to move on every occaſion. The *ſiliques*, or pods, are compreſſed and hairy; and, when ripe, divide into as many ſegments, or parts, as there are ſeeds, which fall off ſeparately: theſe parts or portions are held, in the natural ſtate, between two ribs, that run along the margins of the pod; in the inward grooves of which they move with great eaſe, when contracted and detached from each other.

MIMOSA 12. *Nobiliſſima armata repens, pinnis bigeminatis pinnatis.*

The prickly creeping Senſitive.

This little plant was, probably, introduced to *Jamaica* from ſome other part of the world; but it is now cultivated in many of the gardens about *Kingſton:* it grows in ſmall tufts, and ſpreads generally from one, to two or three feet about the root. Its leaves are very ſmall, and the flower-ſpikes oblong; but the pods ſeldom ripen in that iſland. The foliage of this plant is extremely ſenſitive, and moves readily with every perturbation; or even, a ſudden change in the atmoſphere.

MIMOSA 13. *Minima herbacea, vix tripolicaris; capſulis monoſpermibus hirſutis.*

An, Mimoſa *foliis conjugatis pinnatis, partialibus bijugatis ſubrotundis, caule herbaceo inermi.* L. Sp. Pl.

Mimoſa *herbacea non ſpinoſa minima repens,* &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 182. 7.

The ſmalleſt creeping Senſitive of *Jamaica.*

This little plant is frequent in many of the paſtures of *Jamaica,* eſpecially thoſe ſituated at the foot of the mountains, in *Sixteen-mile-walk,* and *St. Thomas in the Eaſt.* It grows in beds, and creeps by very delicate ſtalks along the ground; but theſe ſeldom exceed three or four inches in length. It is very ſenſitive, and contracts its leaves on every ſlight touch, or ſudden change of the atmoſphere.

BIXA 1. *Foliis cordatis cum acumine, floribus racemoſis terminalibus.*

Bixa. L. Sp. Pl. & H. Cl.

Mitella maxima tinctoria. Tourn.

Urucu Piſ. *& Urucu of* Knivet. Slo. Cat. 150. & H. t. 131. f. 1.

The *Roucou,* or *Arnotto* Tree.

This curious ſhrub is pretty frequent in the cooler vales of *Jamaica,* and riſes commonly to the height of eight or nine feet, ſometimes more: it thrives beſt in a cool rich ſoil, and ſhoots moſt luxuriantly near ſprings and rivulets. All the ſeeds of this plant are covered with wax, which is carefully gathered in many parts of *America*; and is what generally goes by the name of *Terra Orellana, Roucou,* and *Arnotto.* This commodity is manufactured in the following manner, *viz.* When the ſeed-veſſels are full grown, and in a perfect ſtate of maturity, they are picked off and opened; and the ſeeds gathered and put into convenient jars. When they have a quantity of theſe, proportioned to their veſſels and deſign, they throw in as much hot water as may be ſufficient to dilute and ſuſpend the pulp or wax, with eaſe, which is gradually waſhed away from the ſeeds, both with the hands and ſpatula. When all the wax is waſhed off, and the ſeeds appear quite naked, they are taken out, and the waſh left to ſettle: but when the wax is thoroughly ſubſided, the clear incumbent waters are decanted off, and the ſediment put into ſhallow veſſels, to be dried gradually in the ſhade. When this maſs acquires a due conſiſtence, it is made into balls, or cakes,

and

and left to dry in ſome open airy place, until it grows firm and hard; and then it is fit for uſe, or the market.

This plant is propagated by the ſeeds, and may be cultivated with great eaſe, in every moiſt and fertile vale among the hills. The wax is a cool agreeable rich cordial, and has been long in uſe among the *Indians* and *Spaniards* in *America*, who ſtill mix it with their chocolate, both to heighten the flavour, and raiſe the colour. It is ſaid to be a ſucceſsful remedy in bloody-fluxes: it is alſo uſed as a pigment; and not unfrequently mixed up with other ingredients, both by the painters and the dyers. The roots have much the ſame properties with the wax; but theſe are obſerved to work more powerfully by the urinary paſſages: they are uſed by ſome people in their broths, and ſeem to anſwer all the purpoſes of the pulp; but in a more faint degree.

SECT. II.

Of Plants that have many Filaments, *and four or more* Styles *in every Flower.*

TETRACERA? 1. *Foliis amplis ſerratis, obovatis cum acumine; capſulis bigeminis.*

Arbor *maxima forte prunifera, cortice canabina*, &c. Slo. Cat. 184. & H. t. 130.

An, arbor *Americana convolvulacea*, &c. Pk. t. 146. f. 1.

The Broad-leaf Tree.

This tree is pretty frequent in the woods of *Jamaica*, and commonly looked upon as one of the beſt timber-trees in the iſland. It grows to a very conſiderable ſize, and riſes, generally, by a ſtraight well-proportioned trunk; bearing its foliage chiefly about the extremities of its branches. I have not met with any of the flowers of this plant in a perfect ſtate, ſo that I am obliged to range it from a very uncertain examination.

CLEMATIS 1. *Scandens, foliis quinquenerviis ovatis nitidis pinnato-ternatis.*

Clematis. Muſei & The. Zey.

Clematis *prima ſive ſylveſtris latifolia*, &c. Slo. Cat. 84. & H. t. 128.

The three-foliated Climber, or Traveller's-Joy.

I found this plant in the red hills; it is a climber, and raiſes itſelf frequently to the top of the largeſt trees in the wood: the ſtalk is tough and ſlender, and the leaves roundiſh and ſhining.

ANNONA 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis nitidis, fructibus ſpinis mollibus tumentibus obſitis.*

Annona *foliis ovali-lanceolatis nitidis planis, pomis muricatis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Anona *maxima*, &c. Slo. H. t. 225. & Anona *fructu conoide viridi*, &c. Pk. t. 135. f. 2.

Anona *fructu vireſcenti.* Muſ. & The. Zey.

Guanabanus. Plum. 9. t. 10.

The Sour-ſop Tree.

This ſhrubby tree grows wild in all the low lands of *Jamaica*, and is one of the moſt common plants in every *Savanna*. It riſes generally to the height of twelve or fifteen foot, ſometimes more; and bears a very large ſucculent fruit, which is generally agreeable to all new comers, and moſt other over-heated habits: but it is ſo common,

mon, and ſo much in uſe among the negroes; that it is now hardly ever uſed among the better ſort of people.

ANNONA 2. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis undulatis venoſis, floribus tripetalis fructibus mamillatis.*

Annona *foliis oblongis, fructibus obtuſè ſquamoſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Anona *foliis odoratis, &c.* Slo. Cat. 205. & H. t. 227.

The Sweet-ſop, or Sugar Apple Tree.

This, like the foregoing, is a native of the low lands, and *Savannas* of *Jamaica*; but it ſeldom grows ſo large as that. The fruit of this ſpecies is pretty much eſteemed by many of the fair ſex, tho' ſeldom ſerved up at table.

ANNONA 3. *Foliis oblongis undulatis venoſis, fructibus areolatis.*

Annona *foliis oblongis, fructibus ovatis reticulato-areolatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Anona *maxima, &c.* Slo. Cat. 204. H. t. 226.

The Cuſtard Apple Tree.

ANNONA 4. *Uliginoſa, foliis nitidis ovatis, fructibus areolatis odoratis.*

Anona *aquatica.* Slo. Cat. 205. & H. t. 228.
Anona *Americana juxta fluviorum ripas innaſcens.* Pk. t. 240. f. 6.
Anona, *&c.* Thez. Zey. p. 30, 5.

The Alligator Apple Tree, or Cork-wood.

Both theſe ſpecies are common in the low lands. The firſt grows in dry places, and bears a fruit, which is much eſteemed by many people: the other is moſt commonly found in ſoft marſhy places, and bears a fine ſweet-ſcented fruit, of no diſagreeable flavour; but it is ſaid to be a ſtrong narcotic, and is not uſed on that account. The wood of this tree is ſo very ſoft, even after it is dried, that it is frequently uſed by the country people, inſtead of corks, to ſtop up their jugs and calabaſhes; from whence it has now univerſally obtained the name of *Cork-wood* in *Jamaica.*

ANNONA 5. *Foliis amplioribus ſerrato-crenatis, fructu rotundo ſpinis mollibus ornato.*

The *Annona*, with ſerrated leaves.

I found this ſpecies near the cave in *Weſtmoreland*, but have never ſeen a ſecond plant of the ſort: it grows much of the ſame ſize with the other ſpecies, but the fruit is much ſmaller, and the prickles more cloſe. The diſpoſition and form of the leaves diſtinguiſh it ſufficiently from all the others.

CLASS XIV.

Of the *Didynamia*, or Vegetables that have four *Filaments* in every Flower; of which two are remarkably longer, and more perfect than the reſt.

N. B. The flowers of this claſs are generally irregular and labiated.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have only one, two, or four naked ſeeds to ſucceed every flower; and theſe diſpoſed regularly in the bottom of the empalements.

MESOSPHÆRUM 1. *Hirſutum, foliis cordatis ſerrato-ſubſinuatis, floribus verticilliter ſpicatis.* Tab. 18. fig. 3.
Marrubium *odoratiſſimum betonicæ foliis.* Burm. The. Zey. t. 71.
Mentaſtrum *maximum.* Slo. Cat. 64. & H. t. 102.

Spikenard.

Periantium *Monophyllum tubulatum, rectum, leniter ampliatum, decem ſtriis notatum; ore ſubobliquo, quinque ſetis rigidis terminato.*
Corolla *Monopetala tubulata:* limbus *bilabiatus:* labium *ſuperius rectum, bifidum, fauce variegatum*; inferius *tripartitum, patens, collo anguſtum; laciniis lateralibus ovatis; mediâ minori, reflexâ, ad apicem compreſſâ, carinata.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor, quorum duo inferiora ſunt & longiora, tuboque floris ad faucem uſque adnata; duo vero ſuperiora, libera & breviora*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen bilobum oblongum*; ſtylus *bifidus, longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigmata *acuta.*
Pericarpium *Nullum*; calix *in ſinu ſemina fovet.*
Semina *Duo ſubcompreſſa, oblongo-quadrata, ſulcâ longitudinali per medium ducta, notata.*

This plant grows wild in many parts of *Jamaica*, eſpecially in the low gravelly lands about *Kingſton* and *Old-harbour*, where it commonly riſes to the height of two or three feet. It is one of the moſt grateful cephalics, and alexipharmics, of this claſs of plants; and may be uſed, with great propriety, in moſt diſorders of the nerves, and viſcera, where ſuch warm medicines are required.

TEUCRIUM 1. *Subhirſutum; foliis ovatis, dentato-ſerratis; ſpicis ſtrictioribus, craſſis, terminalibus.*

The hairy *Teucrium.*

This is a native of *Jamaica*, and pretty frequent in the lower parts of *St. Mary's*, where it grows very luxuriantly; tho' it ſeldom riſes above two feet and a half in height. The flower-cup ſeems a little inflated in this plant.

LAVANDULA 1. *Incana, foliis lanceolatis integris, ſpicis nudis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Lavender.

This plant was introduced to *Jamaica* ſome years ago, and has been ſince cultivated in many parts of the iſland; particularly in the mountains, where it is obſerved to thrive extremely well. It is a grateful warm cephalic, and a principal ingredient in a ſpirituous tincture, and a compound water, now kept in the ſhops; which take their common appellations from the plant.

GLECOMA 1. *Repens, foliis reniformibus crenatis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Ground-Ivy.

This creeping plant grows now wild in the mountains of *Liguanea*, and in ſome other parts of the iſland, where it had been formerly planted: but it does not thrive in many places; for it requires to be well ſhaded, and a looſe rich ſoil. It is a mild aromatic, and a good vulnerary; and is much recommended in the diſorders of the breaſt, and viſcera.

SIDERITIS 1. *Viminea, foliis minoribus obovatis, pedunculis trifloris alaribus.*

The weakly All-heal.

This curious plant is a native of the cooler mountains of *Liguanea:* it grows among the buſhes, and ſpreads its ſlender weakly branches to a moderate diſtance; ſtretching ſeldom leſs than ſix or ſeven feet from the root. All parts of the plant have an agreeable aromatic ſmell.

MENTHA 1. *Supina, caule rubenti; foliis oblongo-ovatis, dentato-ſerratis; ſpicis terminalibus.*
Mentha *floribus ſpicatis, foliis oblongis ſerratis.* L. H. Up. & Sp. Pl.

The herb Mint.

This plant was, doubtleſs, firſt introduced to *Jamaica*, from ſome part of *Europe*; but it grows ſo luxuriantly in the mountains, that it may be now conſidered as a native; for it is found wild in many parts of the iſland, where nothing but chance, or the birds, could have planted it.

MENTHA 2. *Floribus verticillatis, foliis ovatis obtuſis ſubcrenatis, caulibus ſubteretibus repentibus.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Pennyroyal.

This plant was alſo introduced to that iſland ſome time ago; and is now cultivated in many places in the mountains, where it thrives beſt. Theſe plants are agreeable warm ſtomachics, and pretty much uſed, both, in the kitchens and the ſhops.

NEPETA 1. *Aſſurgens villoſa; foliis cordatis, acuminatis, crenatis; ſpica craſſa foliolata.*
Nepeta *maxima, flore albo,* &c. Slo. Cat. 65.

The large villoſe *Nepeta.*

GALEOPSIS 1. *Spica multiplici, tenui & longiori; foliis ovato-acuminatis, ſerratis.*

The ſmaller *Galeopſis* or Dead-nettle, with ſlender flower-ſpikes.

This plant is pretty frequent in the pariſh of *St. Mary*; but it ſeldom riſes above two or three feet in height.

GALIOPSIS 2. *Procerior; foliis ovato-acuminatis, ſerratis; ſpicis majoribus, compoſitis, terminalibus; ſpicillis geminatis, unoverſu floridis.*

Wild Spikenard.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*; and very common in all the low lands, and dry *Savannas*, about *Kingſton* and *Spaniſh Town*. It riſes, generally, to the height of five or ſix feet, or better; and bears its flowers very thick, and curiouſly diſpoſed on the ſmalleſt ſlips of its branched tops. All the parts of the flowers are very ſmall; and the neck of the cup, as well as the filaments, commonly covered with down.

THYMUS 1. *Minimus herbaceus, foliis orbiculatis crenatis, floribus ſingularibus ad alas.*

The ſmaller *herbaceous* Thyme.

Pedunculo *breviſſimo incidit* periantium *tubulatum anguſtum, in fauce villoſum, quinquedentatum.*

Corolla *Monopetala ringens*, labium *ſuperius leniter bipartitum, erectum*; inferius *tripartitum, erecto-patens*; *laciniâ mediâ majori, cordatâ.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor, quorum duo multo breviora*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*

Piſtillum. *Germen quadrigonum*; ſtylus *ſimplex, flore longior*; ſtigmata *bina attenuata.*

Semina *Quatuor ovato-turbinata, in fundo calicis ſita.*

This little plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and grows wild in many parts of the iſland. I have met with it in plenty at the *Decoy*; and in the bottom below Mr. *Bright's*, in *St. Mary's*.

THYMUS 2. *Erectus, foliis margine reflexis ovatis, floribus verticillato-ſpicatis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Thyme.

This plant grows very plentifully in all parts of the mountains, and is now much cultivated there.

CLINOPODIUM 1. *Subhirſutum, foliis crenatis utrinque acuminatis, floribus conglobatis pedunculis longis alaribus incidentibus. Et foliis rugoſis, capitulis axillaribus, pedunculatis explanatis radiatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

Sideritis ſpicata ſcrophulariæ folio, &c. Slo. Cat. 65. & H. tab. 109.

Wild Hops.

Involucrum *Commune, e radiis paucioribus linearibus patenti-reflexis conflatum.*

Periantium *Monophyllum tubulatum oblongum incurvum ad utrumque extremum anguſtiorem, ore quinque denticulis ſetaceis inſtructum.*

Corolla *Tubulata ringens.* Stamina.

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor erecta, ferè æqualia, corollâ longiora*; antheræ *oblongæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum quadrilobum*; ſtylus *longitudine tubi floris*; ſtigma *acutum.*
Pericarpium *Nullum.* Calix *immutatus in ſinu ſemina fovet.*
Semina *Quatuor oblonga.*

This plant is common in moſt parts of the country: it grows chiefly in rich and ſhady places, and ſeldom riſes above three feet in height.

ORIGANUM 1. *Foliis ovalibus obtuſis, ſpicis ſubrotundis compactis pubeſcentibus.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Marjorum.

This plant is cultivated in the mountains of *New Liguanea*, where it thrives well, and is propagated with eaſe.

MELISSA 1. *Floribus ex alis inferioribus ferme ſeſſilibus.* L. H. C. &
Meliſſa *racemis axillaribus verticillatis; pedicellis ſimplicibus.* Sp. Pl.

Baum.

This plant is cultivated in ſome of the gardens of *Jamaica*; but it ſeldom thrives with that luxuriancy, that many other *European* plants do.

SCUTELLARIA 1. *Sylveſtris, erecta, ramoſa; foliis ovatis; floribus ternatis ſeſſilibus, per ſpicas terminales oppoſitis.*
Ocimum *rubrum medium.* Slo. Cat. 65.

Wild Baſil.

This plant is met with in all parts of the country; and may, with great reaſon, be deemed one of the natives of the iſland. It has much the ſame make, ſmell, and taſte, with the common garden Baſil; from which it differs only by the inverſion of the flower, and formation of the cup.

OCYMUM 1. *Erectum ramoſum & ſpicatum, foliis ovatis glabris.*
Ocimum *foliis ovatis glabris, calicibus ciliatis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Great Baſil.

There is no plant more common than this, in the gardens of *Jamaica*; nor one that thrives more luxuriantly in every ſoil, and part of the iſland.

SECT. II.

Of ſuch as have their ſeeds incloſed in convenient ſeed-veſſels.

EUPHRASIA 1. *Repens, foliis oblongis integris, capſulis longioribus ſubarcuatis.*

The creeping Eyebright.

This is a native of *Mountſerat*: it is a low creeping plant, and generally ſpreads about ſeven or eight inches round the root. It grows near Mr. *William Lee's*, at the foot of the main mountain.

STEMO-

STEMODIACRA 1. *Maritima odorata; foliis minoribus, ſeſſilibus, denticulatis, haſtatis; floribus ſolitariis alaribus.* Tab. 22. fig. 2.

Scordium *maritimum*, &c. Slo. Cat. 66. & H. t. 110. f. 2.

The Sea-ſide, or Baſtard *Germander*.

Periantium *Monophyllum, in quinque lacinias anguſtas erectas ad baſim fere ſectum.*

Corolla *Monopetala tubulata*; tubus *longitudine fere calicis, ſubæqualis*; limbus *erecto-patens, bilabiatus*; labium *ſuperius integrum ovatum*; inferius *tripartitum, laciniis ovatis & fere æqualibus.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor ſubæqualia, bibrachiata, longitudine tubi corollæ*, antheris *geminis inſtructa; ſingula ſcilicet, ſingulo brachio filamenti.*

Piſtillum. *Germen oblongo-ovatum*; ſtylus *ſimplex, longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigma *obtuſiuſculum.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula oblongo-ovata bilocularis bivalvis.*

Semina *Plurima diſſepimento affixa.*

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and very common by the ſea-ſide, in all the ſouthern parts of the iſland: it has a pleaſant aromatic ſmell, with a bitteriſh taſte; and will, probably, prove an excellent ſtomachic and aperitive; but it is not yet much uſed. The leaves are pretty thick upon the branches, and ſlightly beſet with down.

BLECHUM 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis, ſpicis craſſis foliolatis conico-quadratis ſubhirſutis.*

Brunella *elahor flore albo.* Slo. 65. & H. t. 109. f. 1.

An, Wadapee. H. M. p. 10. t. 37, 8.

The thick-ſpiked *Blechum*.

Periantium *Parvum monophyllum, in quinque lacinias anguſtas acutas profunde ſectum.*

Corolla *Monopetala tubulata*; tubus *anguſtus calice longior*; faux *inflata*; limbus *in quinque lacinias oblongas, erecto-patentes, fere æquales ſectus.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor, quorum duo paulo breviora*; antheræ *oblongæ in fauce floris ſitæ.*

Piſtillum. *Germen compreſſum ovatum*; ſtylus *ſimplex, longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigma *ligulatum.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula compreſſa ovata bilocularis bivalvis, valvis carinatis.*

Semina *Plura compreſſa ſubrotunda, umbilico capſulæ adnata.*

This plant is pretty frequent, in moſt dry and ſhady places, among the lower hills: it thrives beſt in a gravelly ſoil; but ſeldom riſes above two feet and a half in height.

GESNERIA 1. *Erecta, foliis lanceolatis rugoſis hirſutis, pedunculis longiſſimis ramoſis ex alis ſuperioribus.*

Geſneria *foliis lanceolatis crenatis hirſutis, pedunculis lateralibus longiſſimis corimbiferis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C

Digitalis *folio oblongo*, &c. Slo. Cat. 60. & H. t. 104. f. 4.

The hairy erect *Geſneria*, with open flowers.

This plant is common about moſt of the river-courſes in the iſland, eſpecially where the banks are dry and rocky. It has a firm upright ſtalk, furniſhed with leaves; and riſes commonly to the height of four feet. The flowers are large and

open,

open, in this ſpecies, and the diſpoſition of the filaments ſomewhat like that of the Sage; but the capſule is bilocular, and crowned with the diviſions of the cup, as in the following plant.

GESNERIA 2. *Rupeſtris indiviſa, foliis oblongis rugoſis ſummo caule diſpoſitis, floribus ſingularibus ad alas.*
Rapunculo *affinis*, &c. Slo. Cat. 59. & H. t. 102. f. 1.

The ſmall tufted *Geſneria*, with ſcarlet flowers.

Periantium *Monophyllum, germine prægnans, in lacinias anguſtas profunde ſectum.*
Corolla *Coccinea, monopetala, tubulata*; tubus *longus, arcuatus, ſubincurvus, leniter ventricoſus, fere æqualis, ore coarctatus, quinquecrenatus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor, corollâ paulo breviora, fere æqualia*; antheræ *ſimplices ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen obverſè ovatum, calice inclavatum, & laciniis coronatum*; ſtylus *ſimplex, corollâ paulo longior*; ſtigma *obtuſiuſculum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula calice tecta & coronata, bilocularis.*
Semina *Plurima minima.*

This plant grows in the fiſſures of the rocks, on both ſides of the road, between *Spaniſh Town* and *Sixteen-mile-walk:* the ſtem is always ſimple, and creeps along the rocks, bearing a pretty large tuft of leaves at the extremity; from whoſe alæ ſpring ſo many ſingle flowers.

ELLISIA 1. *Fruteſcens quandoque ſpinoſa; foliis ovatis, utrinque acutis, ad apicem ſerratis; ſpicis alaribus.* Tab. 29. f. 1.
An, Alaternus, &c. Pk. Phy. t. 126. f. 3?

The Tea-leafed *Elliſia.*

Periantium *Monophyllum parvum cylindraceum erectum quinquedentatum.*
Corolla *Monopetala tubulata*; tubus *æqualis ſubarcuatus, calice duplo longior*; limbus *patulus, in quinque partes fere æquales ſectus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor, quorum duo paulo longiora & ultra medietatem tubi porrecta ſunt*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum calice tectum & coronatum*; ſtylus *ſimplex, longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigma *craſſiuſculum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ſubrotunda calice tecta & coronata, nucleis octo, naucis quatuor oſſeis bilocularibus angulatis tectis, referta.*

This ſhrub grows chiefly in the low lands, and riſes frequently to the height of ſix or ſeven feet. The leaves are oppoſite, and ſo very like the leaves of green tea, that I was obliged to try ſome experiments, before I could be ſatisfied it was not the ſame plant. The branches of this plant are ſometimes beſet with thorns, but often otherways. I have named it after Mr. *Ellis*, a gentleman who has lately publiſhed ſome curious obſervations on the plant-like marine productions of an animal nature.

CLERODENDRUM 1. *Fruticoſum, ſpinoſum; foliis inferioribus confertis, ſuperioribus oppoſitis; pedunculis tripartitis, trifloris, alaribus.* Tab. 30. f. 2.
Volkameria, *ſpinis petiolorum rudimentis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Paliuro affinis, *liguſtrifolia*, &c. Slo. Cat. 137. & H. & Pk. t. 352. f. 2.

The ſmall-leafed *Clerodendrum.*

Periantium

Periantium *Monophyllum campanulatum breve, in quinque lacinias lanceotas reflectentes ſectum.*
Corolla *Monopetala tubulata*; tubus *longus anguſtus*; limbus *patulus, in quinque lacinias oblongas ad baſim oblique ſectus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor fere æqualia, corollâ duplo longiora, & tubo floris ad faucem fere adnata*; antheræ *cordatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum in fundo calicis ſitum*; ſtylus *longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigma *acutum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ſubrotunda, nuculis binis bilocularibus referta.*
Semina. *Nuclei oblongi ſolitarii.*

This thorny ſhrub is one of the moſt common plants in the low lands of *Jamaica:* it grows in a dry gravelly ſoil, and ſeldom riſes above five or ſix feet in height. It is very common in moſt of the other ſugar-iſlands, as well as in that iſland.

BONTIA? 1. *Foliis integris oblongis oppoſitis, petiolis craſſis breviſſimis ſub amplexantibus, floribus racemoſis.*
Mangle *lauro-ceraſi foliis, flore albo tetrapetalo.* Slo. Cat. 156. & H. ii. p. 66, 7.

The Olive *Mangrove* Tree.

Periantium *Polyphyllum imbricatum, foliolis ſubrotundis.*
Corolla *Monopetala quaſi perſonata*; tubus *brevis cylindraceus*; limbus *quadripartitus, inæqualiter ſectus*; *laciniis patentibus ovatis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor tubo longiora*; *(horum duo paulo breviora ſunt;)* antheræ *bilobæ ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum ovatum*; ſtylus *brevis ſubulatus*; ſtigma *acutum, quandoque bifidum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula coriacea, compreſſa, ſubrhumbæa, oblique elongata, unilocularis.*
Semen *Unicum quadrilobum germinans, lobis foliaceis.*

This tree is frequent near the ſea, both on the north and ſouth ſide of *Jamaica*; and remarkable on account of its cineritious colour, and the narrow form of its leaves. It grows in a low moiſt ground, and riſes commonly to the height of fifteen or eighteen feet. Its capſules are compreſſed, and ſomewhat roundiſh; but irregular, and obliquely lengthened; and contain each a compreſſed foliaceous ſeed, that ſwells and germinates before it falls.

BIGNONIA 1. *Pentaphylla arborea, flore ſubrubello.*
Bignonia *foliis digitatis integris.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Bignonia, *&c.* Pk. t. 200. f. 4.
Nerio *affinis* arbor *ſiliquoſa, folio palmato,* &c. Slo. Cat. 154. & H. ii. 62.

White Cedar, or White-wood.

This tree is found in many parts of *Jamaica*; tho' it ſeldom thrives there, ſo well as it does in ſome of our other ſugar-colonies: it grows beſt in a free ſoil, and a low warm ſituation; but is more frequently met with in the hills, and more woody inland parts of that iſland. It grows to a conſiderable ſize, when raiſed in a kind ſoil, and is generally looked upon as a good timber-wood; but when its growth is not luxuriant, it is only fit for cattle-yokes, and ſuch other ſmall conveniences as require a tough yielding wood. The juice, and tender buds, of this tree, are ſaid to be an antidote againſt the poiſonous juice of the *Mangeneel:* they are indeed bitter, and may ſerve to prevent excoriations, or bliſters, for a time; and thereby protract the operation of that cauſtic juice, until a part of its virulency wears off, or other aſſiſtance

can be obtained: but emulſions, and oily medicines, will be always found to anſwer much better on thoſe occaſions.

BIGNONIA 2. *Arborea, foliis ovatis verticillito-ternatis, ſiliqua gracili longiſſima.*
Bignonia *foliis ſimplicibus cordatis, caule erecto, floribus diandris.* L. Sp. Pl.

French Oak.

Obſ. Periantium *Biphyllum, foliolis ſubrotundis cochleatis, ſingulis denticulo acuto terminatis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor, quorum duo longiora ſunt & ad facem corollæ porrecta, antheriſque compreſſis duplicatis (quarum altera erecta ſedet, altera reflectitur). ornata: duo vero breviſſima abortiva, in fundo floris ſita ſunt; antheriſque irregularibus donata.*

This beautiful tree is now cultivated in many parts of *Jamaica*; eſpecially in the low lands, and *Savannas*, where it ſeems to thrive very luxuriantly. It grows to a conſiderable ſize, and is generally looked upon as an excellent timber-tree. Its numerous flowers, and ſlender ſiliques, add a peculiar grace to its growth.

BIGNONIA 3. *Fruticoſa, foliis pinnatis ſerratis ovatis, floribus luteis.*
Apocyno *affine* Jelſaminum *Indicum*, &c. Slo. Cat. 216.

The Aſh-leafed ſhrubby *Bignonia.*

This ſhrub is very common in all the ſugar-iſlands: it grows chiefly in a dry, rocky, or gravelly ſoil; and ſeldom riſes above ſeven or eight feet in height. The flowers are yellow, and diſpoſed in looſe cluſters towards the top. The leaves are of an oval form, and pinnated; and the trunk ſmall and woody.

CITHAREXYLON 1. *Fruticoſum, cortice cinereo, foliis oblongo-ovatis oppoſitis, petiolis marginatis pedatis, floribus ſpicatis, fructu majori.*
Citharexylum. L. Sp. Pl.
Citharexylon *arbor, &c.* Fiddle-wood *Barbadienſibus dicta.* Pk. t. 162. f. 1.

The Old-woman's Bitter.

Periantium *Monophyllum tubulato-campanulatum quinque crenatum.*
Corolla *Monopetala tubulata*; tubus *calice longior*; limbus *patulus quinque partitus, laciniis ovatis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor, cum rudimento quinti, inferne tubo adnata, fere æqualia*; antheræ *ovatæ bilobæ, in fauce corollæ locatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum*; ſtylus *ſimplex longitudine tubi floris*; ſtigma *bilobum obtuſum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ſucculenta, nuculis binis bifidis ſuboſſeis, hinc convexis, inde cochleatis, bilocularibus, referta.*
Semina. *Nuclei ſolitarii.*

This plant is very common in all the *Savannas* of *Jamaica:* it is but a ſmall ſhrub, and ſeldom riſes above eight or nine feet in height. The veins of the leaves, and all the tender buds, are of a brown colour; and the bark of the trunk and lower branches, of a whitiſh aſh-colour.

CITHAREXYLON 2. *Foliis rugoſis ovatis oppoſitis, petiolis geniculatis, racemis terminalibus, calicibus quadrifidis.*
An, Berberis *fructu* arbor *maxima baccifera racemoſa*, &c. Slo. Cat. 170.

Black-heart Fiddle-wood.

This tree grows chiefly in the low lands, and *Savannas*; where it is frequently obſerved to riſe to the height of forty or fifty feet: and is generally looked upon as one of the hardeſt and beſt timber-trees in the iſland. The body of the tree grows to a conſiderable thickneſs, and is covered over with a thick whitiſh bark, which, like the grain of the wood, winds in a looſe ſpiral form. The leaves are pretty long, rugged, and ſlightly ſerrated; and the bloſſoms diſpoſed in bunches, at the extremities of the branches. The berries are ſmall, and of a yellow colour; they contain each two hemiſpheric ſhells, that contain twice ſo many ſeeds as in the foregoing ſpecies; but the nuts, or nuculi of theſe, may be eaſily parted into two lobes, or ſegments. The berries are ſometimes eat by the negroes.

CITHAREXYLON? 3. *Erectum, foliis oblongis, cortice levi, fructibus ſparſis.*

White Fiddle-wood.

This tree is moſt frequent in the more hilly inland parts of the iſland: it grows to a very conſiderable ſize, and is commonly looked upon as a good timber-tree; but ſhould be uſed where it may not be expoſed to the weather. I have ſeen many of theſe trees in the mountains of *St. Elizabeth's*; but I have not obſerved any in bloſſom, and have only ranged them in this claſs, from the appearance of their berries, which agree in every reſpect with thoſe of the other ſpecies.

CITHAREXYLON? 4. *Foliis venoſis ovatis alternis, cortice ſcabro longitudinaliter fiſſo.*

The Green-heart Fiddle-wood.

This tree is frequent in the woods about the *Ferry*, where it grows to a very conſiderable ſize; and is generally looked upon as one of the beſt timber-trees in the iſland. I have not ſeen any of its fruit, or flowers; therefore could not claſs it with any certainty: but have placed it here, from its outward appearance, and the grain and texture of its wood.

CITHAREXYLON 5. *Fruticoſum, foliis ſubelipticis, petiolis pedatis, calicibus truncatis, ſpicis terminalibus longioribus.* Tab. 28. f. 2.

The long-ſpiked Fiddle-wood.

This is but a ſhrub, which ſeldom grows above ten or twelve feet in height; and bears a great number of ſmall berries, diſpoſed on divided ſpikes at the extremities of the branches. It is pretty common about *Sixteen-mile-walk*.

CRESCENTIA 1. *Arboreſcens; foliis confertis, obovato-oblongis, baſi anguſtioribus; fructu ſphærico maximo.*
Creſcentia, *foliis lanceolatis utrinque attenuatis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. Cl.
Arbor *Cucurbitifera Americana folio ſubrotundo*, &c. Slo. Cat. 206. & H.

The larger Calabaſh Tree.

This tree grows chiefly in the low lands, and ſeldom riſes above ſixteen or twenty feet in height. The trunk is generally irregular, and the branches crooked and

 ſpread-

ſpreading: they bear all their leaves in tufts, and are ſometimes adorned with a few ſingle flowers, from ſpace to ſpace. The wood is very tough, and flexile, which renders it very fit for the coachmakers purpoſes; where it is obſerved to anſwer better than any other ſort of timber hitherto known. The ſhell of the fruit makes a light and convenient drinking-cup, and is frequently large enough to hold a gallon, or more, of any fluid. The pulp is eat by the negroes, upon occaſions, but not looked upon as either agreeable, or wholeſome: it is much uſed by way of poultice; for which purpoſe it is thought to anſwer extremely well.

The ſhell of the fruit is ſo thin and cloſe, that it ſerves to boil water, or any other fluid, as well as an earthen pot; and is obſerved to bear the fire equally, on repeated tryals. The thicker parts of it are frequently uſed for button-moulds, in all the colonies.

CRESCENTIA 2. *Arboreſcens, foliis confertis, fructu ſphærico minori.*

CRESCENTIA 3. *Arboreſcens, foliis confertis, fructu oblongo-ovato minori.*

The Calabaſh Trees, with ſmall fruit.

Both theſe ſpecies ſeem to be but variations of the foregoing: they grow generally to the ſame ſize, and of the ſame form; but the fruit is conſtantly leſs, and of thoſe ſtated ſhapes. All the parts of theſe trees are put, indifferently, to the ſame uſes with thoſe of the other ſort.

CRESCENTIA 4. *Arboreſcens, foliis ſingularibus ovatis nitidis, fructu minori.*

The larger Calabaſh, with ſingle oval leaves.

I have ſeen one tree of this ſort, at Mr. *Denis's*, in *St. Mary's:* it grows pretty ſtraight, and is much larger than any of the other ſpecies; from which it differs very remarkably in every reſpect. I have ſeen no part of the fructification beſides the fruit, which was then pretty thick upon the tree, and perfectly anſwered the characters of the claſs.

CRESCENTIA? 5. *Scandens, ſarmentis craſſioribus, foliis majoribus ovatis nitidis oppoſitis.*

The large-leafed withey *Creſcentia.*

Periantium *Monophyllum, ventricoſum, truncatum, integerrimum.*
Corolla *Monopetala, campanulata, ſubcompreſſa, quinquecrenata, baſi coarctata.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor fere æqualia, tubo corollæ breviora; cum rudimento quinti.* Antheræ *cordatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen quadrato-ſubrotundum*; ſtylus *ſimplex, longitudine tubi floris*; ſtigma *bilobum.*
Pericarpium. *Drupa, ſeu potius capſula craſſa corticoſa ſubrotunda unilocularis, ſed interne bifariam notata, & pulpâ bifariam lobatâ, repleta.*
Semina *Plurima nidulantia.*

This weakly plant ſuſtains itſelf, generally, by the help of the neighbouring trees; or is found ſpreading upon the ground, where it does not meet with a ſupport. Its ſtem is moderately thick, and ſtretches frequently about ſeven or eight feet from the root. The leaves are thick, oval, and ſhining; and the fruit round, and ſmooth. It is found about *Port Antonio*; near the *Caſcade*, in *St. Ann's*; and in many parts of the mountains, eſpecially thoſe between *Sixteen-mile-walk* and *Luidas.*

CRESCENTIA? 6. *Scandens, foliis inferioribus pinnato-ternatis, ſuperioribus geminatis claviculâ interpoſitis.*

Cucurbitifera *fruticoſa triphylla ſcandens*, &c. Slo. Cat. 207. & H. ii. 175.

The trifoliated climbing *Creſcentia*.

Periantium *Monophyllum oblongum tubulatum truncatum integrum.*

Corolla *Monopetala, tubulata, longiſſima, (heptapollicaris;)* tubus *cylindraceus, anguſtus, ad faucem leniter ampliatus*; limbus *erecto patulus, in quinque lacinias ovatas fere æquales ſectus.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor, cum rudimento quinti, tubo adnata, in fauce libera*; antheræ *oblongæ, bilobæ, quaſi geminatæ.*

Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum liberum in fundo calicis ſitum*; ſtylus *ſimplex, longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigma *bilamellatum obtuſum.*

Pericarpium. *Drupa magna oblonga unilocularis, ſed interne bifariam notata, & pulpâ bifariam lobatâ, repleta.*

Semina *Plurima nidulantia.*

This climbing plant is frequent in many parts of the iſland; but ſeems moſt common between *St. Elizabeth's*, and *Weſtmoreland*. It riſes, with great eaſe, to the top of the talleſt trees in the woods; and then ſpreads a great way over the limbs of the neighbouring trees, or bends again towards the ground. It is generally more luxuriant towards the top; and as this part requires a greater ſupport, nature has ſupplied it, in a peculiar manner, with tendrels: for the leaves, which are always three on every common foot-ſtalk, towards the root, are never more than two at the top; but the extremity of the common ſtalk, which generally holds the third leaf in the lower branches, ſhoots, here, into a long winding tendrel, by which it holds and ſticks to every twig, or branch, it meets.

VITEX 1. *Arboreus, foliis ovatis, crenatis, quinato-digitatis; petiolis communibus oppoſitis, racemis laxis alaribus.*

Vitex *foliis quinatis ternatiſque ſerratis, floribus racemoſo-paniculatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The larger Chaſte-Tree, with jagged leaves.

This tree is frequent in *St. Mary's*, and grows generally to a very conſiderable ſize: it is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its crenated leaves, bunchy flowers, large berries, and the variegated under-lip of its bloſſoms; the main diviſion of which, is of the figure of a heart. The ſtyle is bifid, and each part pretty ſhort.

RUELLIA 1. *Procerior, ſubcinerea, hirſuta; pedunculis ramoſis; flore multiplici.*

Ruellia *pedunculis dichotomis paniculatis, foliis petiolatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

Ruellia *pedunculis multifloris dichotomis, foliis longioribus.* L. H. C.

Speculum *veneris majus impatiens*, &c. Slo. Cat. 59. & H. t. 100.

H 2

Chriſtmas Pride.

This plant is very common about *Spaniſh Town*, and in many other parts of the low lands; where it generally blows in the months of *December* and *January*: and makes a very beautiful appearance among the buſhes, in that bleak ſeaſon of the year. The plant is weakly, and ſeldom riſes above a foot or two, if alone: but when ſupported by any of the ſmall neighbouring ſhrubs, or buſhes, it runs frequently to the diſtance of three or four feet from the root, and bears a great number of flowers.

RUELLIA 2. *Erecta, aſphodeli radice, pedunculis tripartitis alaribus.*
Ruellia *foliis ſeſſilibus, pedunculis triſloris.* L. H. C.
Gentianella *flore Cæruleo integro,* &c. Slo. Cat. 52. & H. t. 95.
Ruellia *foliis petiolatis, pedunculis longis ſubdiviſis nudis.* L. H. Up. Sp. Pl.

Menow-weed, Spirit-weed, and Snap-Dragon.

This plant is very common in moſt parts of *Jamaica*, and riſes generally to the height of twelve or ſixteen inches, ſeldom more. It is remarkable for its oblong fleſhy roots; which are frequently uſed in fevers, among the negroes. Theſe, when freſh, have a little pungency, which ſoon waſtes upon the palate; but, when dry, they are quite inſipid.

RUELLIA 3. *Capſulis craſſioribus, foliis oblongis vix petiolatis, floribus ſolitariis vel geminatis ſubſeſſilibus ad alas.*

The ſmaller *Ruellia*, with a thick capſule.

I found one or two plants of this ſort in *Sixteen-mile-walk:* it is the ſmalleſt of all the ſorts that grow in *Jamaica*, and ſeldom riſes above nine or ten inches in height.

CAPRARIA 1. *Erecta ramoſa, foliis alternis ad apicem ſerratis, floribus ſingularibus alaribus, pedunculis tenuiſſimis.*
Capraria *foliis alternis corollis quinquefidis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
An, Chichival. Hern. 172?

The ſhrubby *Capraria*, or Goat-weed.

This plant is very common in *Jamaica*; it grows about moſt houſes in the lower *Savannas*, and thrives very luxuriantly every where: but it ſeldom riſes above three feet and a half in height, tho' it divides into a great number of ſlender ſub-erect branches. The leaves are narrow at the bottom, and ſtand on very ſhort foot-ſtalks; and the peduncles of the flowers are very ſlender.

If this be the *Chichival* of *Hern.* that author recommends it as an admirable febrifuge.

LANTANA 1. *Erecta minor ſubaſſurgens, foliis verticillato-ternatis, pedunculis longis, ſpicis ovatis.*
Lantana *foliis ternis, ſpicis oblongis imbricatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The *Lantana*, with verticillated leaves.

LANTANA 2. *Fruteſcens, foliis cordato-ovatis, floralibus linearibus; floribus croceis, pedunculis longis.*
Lantana *foliis oppoſitis, caule inermi ramoſo, floribus capitulo umbellatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Camara. Piſo. pag. 177.
Periclimenum *rectum urticæ folio hirſuto majore,* &c. Slo. Cat. 163. & H. t. 195.

Wild Sage.

LANTANA 3. *Fruteſcens, foliis cordato-ovatis, floralibus orbiculatis; floribus ſubcarneis.*
Periclimenum *rectum ſalviæ folio flore albo,* &c. Slo. Cat. 163. & H.

Wild Sage, with white flowers.

LANTANA 4. *Fruteſcens ſpinoſa, foliis amplioribus ſubrotundo-ovatis, pedunculis longiſſimis, floribus kermeſinis.*
Lantana *foliis oppoſitis, caule ramoſo aculeato, florum capitulis umbellatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Viburnum *Americanum ſpinoſum*, &c. Pk. t. 114. f. 4.

The prickly *Lantana*.

Theſe ſpecies of the *Lantana* are frequent in moſt parts of *Jamaica:* they grow chiefly in the hills, and lower lands; but ſeldom riſe above two, three, four, or five feet in height. The ſecond and third ſpecies are uſed by many people in *America*, inſtead of *European* Sage; and are obſerved to anſwer the ſame purpoſes: but theſe plants ſeem to be of a more active nature; and contain a large ſhare of reſin.

MONIERA 1. *Minima repens, foliis ſubrotundis, floribus ſingularibus alaribus.* Tab. 28. f. 3.

The ſmall creeping *Moniera*.

Periantium *Heptaphyllum; foliolis lanceolatis; duobus exterioribus, lateralibus, anguſtioribus, erecto-patentibus, ætate provectiori deciduis; tribus intermediis, majoribus, erectis & æqualiter in orbem ſitis; duobus vero interioribus, lateralibus, anguſtioribus, amplexantibus, exterioribus oppoſitis.*
Corolla *Monopetala tubulato-campanulata*; tubus *rectus, longitudine calicis*; limbus *patulus, in quinque partes fere æquales ſectus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor; quorum duo longiora ſunt, tubum corollæ fere æquantes*; antheræ *compreſſæ ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum*; ſtylus *ſimplex, longitudine tubi corollæ*; ſtigma *obtuſum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ſicca ovata bilocularis, bivalvis, bifariam dehiſcens.*
Semina *Plura parva, ſepto medio incraſſato utrinque affixa.*

This little creeping plant is very common in every ouzey ſpot, about the harbour of *Kingſton:* it ſticks very cloſe to the earth, and caſts a few fibrous ſlender roots, from every joint, as it creeps. The whole plant ſeldom exceeds ſeven or eight inches in length, reckoning from the firſt roots: but it grows generally in beds, and ſpreads thick upon the ground; throwing out a few ſimple ſide-branches, from ſpace to ſpace; which give it a pretty beautiful appearance, when in flower, and makes it exceedingly remarkable. It has a bitteriſh taſte, and thrives beſt in a low moiſt ſoil.

The name of *Moniera* was given to this plant by Monſ. *Bernard de Juſſieu*, who raiſed it in the garden of *Paris*. Doctor *Schloſſer* was kind enough to let me examine a ſpecimen of it, with which he was favoured, among other curious productions, by that worthy gentleman; and obſerving the plants to be the ſame, I have, in deference to the author, continued the appellation he was pleaſed to give it. The characters are ſet down here as they appeared in the recent plant.

PHÆLYPEA 1. *Erecta; foliis ſeſſilibus, anguſtis, auritis, ad apicem ſerratis, oppoſitis vel verticillatis; floribus ſingularibus alaribus.*
Veronica *caule hexangulari, foliis ſaturiæ.* Slo. Cat. 81. & H. t. 124.
An, Liſimachia *galearica ejuſdem*, p. 66.

The erect *Phælypea*.

This plant is very common in the road between *Paſſage Fort* and *Spaniſh Town*; and grows chiefly in thoſe ſloughs, where the mud has been worked up by the

different carriages, in the rainy ſeaſons. It riſes generally to the height of twelve or fourteen inches; and bears its leaves, ſometimes two, often three, and ſometimes four, in an oppoſite or verticillated order. The flowers of this plant are variegated in the gorge, and more regularly labiated than thoſe of the foregoing; and the cup (if I remember right) is made up of five lanceolated leaves: but the reſt of the characters are, very nearly, the ſame in both plants.

SESAMUM 1. *Foliis inferioribus trifidis dentatis, ſuperioribus oblongis ſerratis.*

Seſamum *foliis inferioribus trifidis.* Roy. & L. Sp. Pl.
Digitalis *orientalis* ſeſamum *dicta* Tournefortii, *&c.* Th. Zey. t. 38.
Seſamum *veterum,* &c. Slo. Cat. 59. & Pk. t. 109. f. 4.

The *Vanglo*, or Oil-plant.

SESAMUM 2. *Foliis omnibus oblongis ſerratis.*
Schit-Elu. H. M. p. 9. t. 54.

The *Vanglo*, with ſimple leaves.

Theſe plants were introduced to *Jamaica* by the *Jews*, and are now cultivated in moſt parts of the iſland: the ſeeds are frequently uſed in broths, by many of our *Europeans*; but the *Jews* make 'em chiefly into cakes. The plants are in great eſteem among many of the oriental nations, who look upon the ſeeds as a hearty wholeſome food; and expreſs an oil from them, that is not unlike, or inferior to, the oil of almonds; which uſed to be formerly kept in the ſhops, in many parts of *Europe.* A decoction of the leaves, and buds, is looked upon as a good reſolutive; and frequently ordered in inflammations of the eyes, where warm fomentations become requiſite. The *Seſamum* plant is cultivated in *Carolina*, with great ſucceſs; and it is computed there, that nine pounds of the ſeed yield upwards of two pounds of neat oil, which they find to grow more mellow and agreeable, with age; and to continue without any rancid ſmell, or taſte, for many years.

ERIPHIA 1. *Foliis ovatis ſerratis oppoſitis, venis obliquè arcuatis, floribus confertis ad alas.*

The *Eriphia*, with ſerrated leaves.

Periantium *Monophyllum ventricoſum quinquedentatum prægnans.*
Corolla *Monopetala tubulata*; faux *leniter ampliata*; limbus *quinquepartitus, laciniis parvis ſubrotundis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor, cum rudimento quinti, inferne tubo adnata, ſuperne libera, arcuata, conniventia*; antheræ *agglutinatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen globoſum, calice tectum*; ſtylus *ſimplex, longitudine tubi corollæ*; ſtigma *bifidum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca globoſa, calice tecta & coronata, unilocularis, ſed bifariam longitudinaliter notata.*
Semina *Plurima minutiſſima, umbilico columari adnati.*

I met with this plant in ſome part of *Sixteen-mile-walk*; but do not directly remember where, nor the peculiars of its growth. The characters are put down juſt as they were taken upon the ſpot.

ACHIMENES 1. *Major, herbacea, ſubhirſuta, oblique aſſurgens; foliis ovatis crenatis oppoſitis, alternis minoribus; floribus geminatis ad alas alternas.* Tab. 30. f. 3.
Rapunculus *fruticoſus, foliis oblongis integris,* &c. Slo. Cat. 58. & H. t. 100.

The larger hairy *Achimenes.*

Periantium *Monophyllum, magnum, utrinque hirſutum, baſi leniter ventricoſum, collo coarctatum; in quinque lacinias lanceolatas, pinnatifidas, erecto-patentes, ad baſim fere ſectum.*

Corolla *Monopetala, tubulata, calice longior, externe hirſuta, variegata ringens*; tubus *oblongus, ad baſim ſuperne gibbus, in nectarium prominulum concavum obtuſum turgens; fauce leniter ampliatus:* limbus *erectus, in quatuor lacinias inæquales, inæqualiter ſectus*; lacinia *ſuperior recta, latiuſcula, profunde crenata, ſive bifida*; laterales *oblongæ & a ſuperiori oblique decedentes*; infima *anguſta patula, ad medietatem floris inciſa, longiſſima.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor, tenuia, erecta, æqualia, longitudine fere corollæ:* antheræ *compreſſæ, quadratæ, oblique incumbentes, marginibus agglutinatæ, coronam liberam ſtigmati formant.*

Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum liberum, in fundo calicis ſitum*; ſtylus *longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigma *liberum, bilobum, obtuſum, antheris ſubpoſitum.*

Pericarpium, *Capſula bilocularis ovata, ſeminibus plurimis parvis referta.*

This beautiful vegetable is a native of the cooler mountains; and moſt commonly met with in the woods of *New Liguanea*, and *St. Ann's*. It is a very ſucculent plant, and grows luxuriantly in every rich and ſhady ſoil; throwing its branches frequently to the height of four or five feet; and higher, when ſupported by ſome neighbouring ſtump, or ſhrub. The ſtem is pretty thick, and the leaves oppoſite, and alternately larger. The flowers are large, beautifully variegated, and hairy on the out-ſide, like the other parts of the plant. The diviſions of the cup are of a ſingular ſtructure; and pinnated at the ſides, ſomewhat like thoſe of the garden roſe. The whole plant has an uncommon, but beautiful appearance; and deſerves to be cultivated in all the flower-gardens, in the cooler parts of the iſland, where it is moſt likely to thrive.

ACHIMENES 2. *Minor, erecta, ſimplex; foliis crenatis, ovatis, oppoſitis vel ternatis; floribus petiolatis ſingularibus ad alas.* Tab. 30. f. 1.

The ſmaller erect *Achimenes.*

I found this beautiful little plant near *Hope-river*, in the lower mountains of *Liguanea:* it has a ſlender even ſtem, furniſhed with ſome oval leaves, diſpoſed in an oppoſite or verticillated order, at ſtated diſtances; and ſeldom riſes above ten or fourteen inches in height. It throws out a beautiful ſingle reddiſh flower, from the ala of each of the upper leaves: and, tho' it agrees in the moſt eſſential parts with the foregoing, it differs much from it in appearance; for the diviſions of the cup are ſimple, and narrow; and the lower part of the *germen* connected to the bowl of the empalement. The tube of the flower is more open, though equally furniſhed with a *nectarium*, of the ſame form, at the baſe. The limb, or margin, is pretty much expanded, and ſlightly, but unequally, divided. The filaments are longer than the flower, and ſomewhat twiſted as they riſe: but the formation and diſpoſition of the *antheræ*, is the ſame as in the foregoing ſpecies; and the *ſtigma* is divided into two flattiſh lobes, in this, alſo.

This little plant has a great deal of the beauty and elegance of the foregoing ſpecies; and richly deſerves to be cultivated in all the flower-gardens in *America*. It thrives beſt in a cool gravelly ſoil, well furniſhed with moiſture, and intermixed with rich mould.

CLASS XV.

Of the *Tetradynamia*, or Vegetables that have ſix *Filaments* in every Flower; whereof four are equal, and longer than the reſt; and the two ſhorteſt always placed oppoſite to each other.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have their Filaments *diſpoſed regularly round the* Germen, *or baſe of the* Fulchrum; *and have only one* Style *in every Flower.*

COCHLEARIA 1. *Foliis radicalibus lanceolatis crenatis, caulinis inciſis.* L. Sp. Pl. *&c.*

Horſe-radiſh.

This plant has been long cultivated in the mountains of *Jamaica*, where it grows and ſeeds ſo luxuriantly, that it has all the appearance of a native; and thrives frequently without the leaſt care.

LEPIDIUM 1. *Erectum ramoſum, foliis inferioribus oblongis pinnatifidè lobatis, ſuperioribus anguſtis ſerratis.*
An, Lepidium *foliis oblongis multifidis.* L. Sp. Pl?
Iberis *humilior annua Virginiana*, &c. Slo. Cat. 80. & H. t. 123.

The upright branchy Pepper-graſs.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and grows wild in all the cooler hills of the iſland. It ſeldom riſes above ten or twelve inches in height; and ſpreads all its branches in the form of an umbrella, towards the top.

SISYMBRIUM 1. *Aquaticum; foliis ſubrotundis, abrupte pinnatis, baſi inæqualibus.*
Siſymbrium *ſiliquis declinatis, foliis pinnatis, foliolis ſubcordatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Naſturtium *aquaticum vulgare*, &c. Slo. Cat. 79.

Water-Creſs.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and grows very luxuriantly in all the running-waters about the *Ferry*, and in many other parts of the iſland: but it is rather too warm, and raiſes too great a ferment in the blood, to be much uſed in thoſe climates. It is an excellent antiſcorbutic, where the diſorder proceeds from inaction, or a viſcid chilly ſtate of the juices; but, in thoſe parts, it generally overheats the blood, and raiſes a high florid colour in the ſkin immediately.

RAPHANUS 1. *Siliquis teretibus toroſis bilocularibus.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

The Radiſh.

This plant was, doubtleſs, firſt introduced to *Jamaica.* It is now cultivated in the mountains, where it thrives and ſeeds very plentifully; and is often obſerved to grow wild in many parts of *New Liguanea.*

BRASSICA

BRASSICA 1. *Radice caulescente tereti carnosa.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Cabbage.

BRASSICA 2. *Radice caulescenti orbiculari depressa carnosa.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

The Turnep.

Both these plants have been introduced to, and cultivated in *Jamaica*, from time to time; but they do not generally answer, in those parts of the world, so well as many other *European* vegetables. I have, however, sometimes observed the first sort to grow very large, and to produce a good head there; and then it is generally much better tasted than that which grows in *Europe*: for it loses all that rawness, or crudity, with which it is commonly attended in the colder climates; and acquires a mellowness, and delicacy, that recommends it in a country, where a hundred other sorts of tender, wholesome, and palatable greens grow naturally.

SINAPIS 1. *Siliquis hispidis, rostro obliquo longissimo.* L. H. C.
Sinapi *foliis subrotundis serratis, semine ruffo.* Slo. Cat. 79.

The Mustard Plant.

SINAPIS 2. *Erecta herbacea, foliis oblongis, floribus solitariis.*
Leucoium *minimum, seu* Keiri, *&c.* Slo. Cat. 79. & H. t. 123.

The small *Savanna* Mustard.

It is hard to determine whether these plants were originally introduced to *Jamaica*, or are really natives; for both species are now common, and grow wild in every part of the island, where the land is clear, and well manured. The first species is sometimes cultivated for the sake of the seed; but the other is of no use, and commonly found wild among the grass, in all the *Savannas*.

SECT. II.

Of such Plants as have their Filaments *more irregularly situated, and frequently adhering to the* Fulcrum, *or* Foot-stalk *of the Fruit.*

N. B. In these, the filaments are, commonly, as irregular in their numbers, as in situation; tho' the disposition of the fruit, and general properties of the class, appear evidently in all of them.

CLEOME 1. *Assurgens ramosum & spinosum, heptaphyllum; spica multiplici foliolato.*
Sinapistrum *Ægyptium heptaphyllum,* &c. Slo. Cat. 8.

The prickly branched *Sambo.*

CLEOME 2. *Erectum triphyllum, floribus solitariis alaribus.*
Cleome *floribus dodecandris.* L. H. C.
Sinapistrum *indicum triphyllum.* Slo. Cat. 80. & H. t. 124.

The erect trifoliated *Sambo.*

CLEOME 3. *Procumbens pentaphyllum, spica longiore terminali.*
Cleome *floribus gynandris.* L. H. C.

Sambo.

Theſe plants are natives of *Jamaica*, and pretty common in moſt parts of the low lands. The firſt, and third, thrive beſt in a dry ſoil; but the ſecond grows chiefly in moiſt bottoms. The firſt ſpecies divides into many branches, and riſes generally to the height of three or four feet. The ſecond is pretty ſimple, and ſeldom riſes above twenty or twenty-five inches. But the laſt is generally found growing in tufts, upon the ground, and ſeldom runs above eight or ten inches in length: it is, however, more ſucculent than either of the others, and generally looked upon as a very wholeſome green; but it has a bitteriſh taſte, and requires long boiling, and the waters being frequently ſhifted, to render it palatable. It is deemed a preſervative againſt the dry belly-ach; and, doubtleſs, claims a precedency, if any green can be ſaid to be effectual, that way.

Obſ. *The* Crateva, *and other plants referred to that genus, do, undoubtedly, belong to this claſs; and ought to be inſerted after the* Cleomæ.

SECT. III.

Of Plants that have ſix unequal Filaments, *and four, or more,* Styles, *in every Flower.*

PETIVERIA 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis, ſpicis longioribus terminalibus.*
Petiveria. Plum. t. 39. & Lin. Gen. & Sp. Plant.
Verbenæ *ſeu Scorodoniæ affinis*, &c. Slo. Cat. 64.

Guinea Hen weed.

Periantium. *Periantii ſeſſilis vicem ſupplent ſquamæ tres, lineares, erecto-patentes, laterales.*
Corolla. *Squamas inter & ſpicam emergit flos tetrapetalus, perſiſtens; petalis lanceolatis, anguſtis, juventute albidis, erecto-patentibus, ſenectute erectis, virentibus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta ſex, quorum duo cæteris breviora ſunt & oppoſita;* antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubhirſutum, breve, obtuſum*; ſtyli *quatuor, tenues, ſetacei, reflexi*; ſtigmata *acutiſſima.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula coriacea, oblonga, obtuſa, compreſſa, unilocularis, bicornis; ſingulis ſetis binis rigidis reflexis, munitis.*
Semen *Unicum oblongum, ad apicem appendiculâ ligulatâ reflexâ inſtructum.*

This plant is very common in all the lower lands of *Jamaica*; and ſo remarkably acrid, that you can hardly bear either to ſmell or taſte any part of it. It is thought to be much coveted by the *Guinea* hens; and frequently a part of the food of other animals: but, on chewing a little of any part of the plant, it burns in the mouth, and leaves the tongue black, dry, and rough; as it frequently appears in malignant fevers. It thrives beſt in a dry gravelly ſoil, and a ſhaded ſituation.

CLASS XVI.

Of the *Monadelphia*, or Vegetables that have all the *Filaments* of every Flower, joined into one hollow column, or tube, at the baſe; but more or leſs diſtinct at the top.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have no diſtinct Filaments *in their Flowers; but bear the* Antheræ *on the outſide of a truncated Cone, or Cylinder, that ſtands round the* Germen, *and the* Style.

CANELLA 1. *Foliis oblongis obtuſis nitidis, racemis terminalibus.* Tab. 27. f. 3.

Laurus *foliis enerviis.* L. Sp. Pl. & *Winterania.* L. H. C.
Arbor *baccifera laurifolia aromatica*, &c. Slo. Cat. 165. & H. t. 191.
Arbor *Cinnamomiformis.* Mart. 7.
Caſſia Lignea *Jamaicenſis*, &c. Pk. t. 81. f. 1.
Canella *alba off.* and Winter's-Bark *of* Cateſb. ii. t. 50.

Canella, or Winter's-Bark.

Periantium *Monophyllum, ſubcampanulatum, ultra medietatem tripartitum; laciniis ſubrotundis, cochleatis, crenulatis.*
Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis oblongis calice duplo longioribus.*
Stamina *Nulla; ſed vicem eorum ſupplet tubus tenuis, levis, ſimplex, conicus, truncatus, longitudine fere floris; externe, e medietate fere ad apicem*, antheris *ſexdecim circiter, anguſtis, oblongis obſitus, a ſe invicem remotis, & in orbem regulariter ſitis.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum*; ſtylus *longitudine tubi*; ſtigma *obtuſum bi- vel trifidum, lobis obtuſiuſculis.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ſubrotunda bi- vel trilocularis.*
Semina, *In ſingulo loculamento, gemina, cordata.*

This tree is very common in all the lower woods, and rocky hills of *Jamaica*, where it grows without any care; and is chiefly propagated by the induſtry of the birds. For the berries, like thoſe of the *Piemento*, Black Pepper, and other aromatic plants, grow ſoft and pulpy, when ripe, and loſe all that pungency that is natural to them in the immature ſtate: they are then greedily devoured by the wild pigeons, and other inhabitants of the woods, who diſperſe the ſeeds up and down in their dung. The tree grows pretty much like the *Piemento*, and ſeldom exceeds ſixteen or eighteen feet in height; or is more than five or ſix inches in diameter. The bark is whitiſh, and warted; the branches pretty erect; the leaves ſmooth and oval, having the ſmaller end towards the foot-ſtalk; and the berries diſpoſed in depreſſed cluſters, at the extremities of the branches.

The bark of this tree is the *Canella alba* of the ſhops: it is a pungent warm aromatic, and would, doubtleſs, anſwer all the purpoſes for which moſt of the other ſpecies are employed; but it is too cheap to be ſo much eſteemed. By diſtillation it yields a warm aromatic oil, which is often ſold for, and generally mixed with, the oil of Cloves; nor is the adulteration any prejudice to the medicine.

SECT. II.

Of ſuch as have the Staminal-Tube *divided into five diſtinct* Filaments, *towards the top.*

WALTHERIA 1. *Foliis anguſtis ovato-acuminatis rugoſis ſerratis, floribus confertis, ad alas.*

The ſmall ſhrubby *Waltheria*, with rugged leaves.

WALTHERIA 2. *Fruticoſa ſubhirſuta, foliis oblongo-ovatis ſerratis, floribus capitatis, pedunculis communibus longiuſculis, ſingulis folio ſingulari ornatis.*

The ſhrubby *Waltheria*, with the leaves riſing out of the foot-ſtalks of the flowers.

WALTHERIA 3. *Foliis ſubrotundis undulatis ſerratis, floribus confertis alaribus.*

Waltheria *foliis ovatis ſerratis undulatis.* Raii. & L. Sp. Pl.

The ſmaller *Waltheria*, with roundiſh waved leaves.

All theſe ſpecies of the *Waltheria* are found in the lower hills of *Jamaica*, and ſeldom riſe, any of them, above four or five feet in height. The ſecond ſpecies is very ſingular; it bears its flowers in cloſe compact heads, ſuſtained by long common foot-ſtalks, each furniſhed with a ſingle leaf towards the bottom. I found both this, and the firſt ſort, at Mr. *Smith's* Pen, at the foot of the mountains in *Liguanea*.

MELOCHIA 1. *Fruteſcens, foliis ſubincanis, villoſis, oblongo-ovatis, crenato-ſerratis; floribus racemoſis, cortice fuſco.*

The larger ſhrubby *Melochia*.

This plant is very common in moſt parts of *America*, and grows generally in every dry gravelly ſoil. It is a ſhrub, and riſes frequently to the height of ſix or ſeven feet, ſometimes more. The bark of the whole plant is of a darkiſh brown colour, the leaves whitiſh, and the flowers of a light fleſh colour.

MELOCHIA 2. *Erecta minor, foliis ovatis ſerratis, petiolis geniculatis.*

The ſmaller *Melochia*, or Broom-weed.

This plant is found in many parts of *Jamaica*, and riſes commonly to the height of two or three feet, throwing out a few ſlender flexile branches on all ſides. The leaves of this plant ſpread themſelves every day, about noon, to receive the heat of the ſun more freely; but as the air grows cooler, they generally riſe upright, and ſtand almoſt parallel to the ſtem, or branches. This mechaniſm of the leaves is greatly forwarded by the knee in the foot-ſtalk of each.

MELOCHIA 3. *Herbacea tenuiſſima ramoſa, foliis oblongo-ovatis, florum umbellulis lateralibus foliis approximatis.*

The ſlender weakly *Melochia*.

I found this plant among the *Pinguin* buſhes, near *Old-harbour*; where it commonly ſhoots to the height of three feet, or better: but the ſtem is very ſlender and weakly, and [illegible]ires ſome ſupport to hold it up. The flowers are diſpoſed

diſpoſed in ſmall umbellæ; which are generally placed pretty near, and on one ſide of, the foot-ſtalks of the leaves; each little umbella being compoſed of five or ſix radii, fixed upon a common foot-ſtalk. It is a very elegant little plant.

BOMBAX 1. *Foliis digitatis, brachiis erecto-patentibus.*
Bombax *foliis digitatis, caule aculeato & non aculeato.* L. Sp. Pl.
Goſſipium *arboreum maximum ſpinoſum, & non ſpinoſum.* Slo. Cat. 157. & H.
Goſſipium *alterum.* Mart. 562.

The Silk Cotton-Tree, with erect branches.

Periantium *Monophyllum, ventricoſum, ſubcampanulatum, erectum crenatum; crenis incertis.*
Corolla *Pentapetala; petalis oblongo-ovatis, ſubcochleatis, unguibus anguſtis inferne tubo ſtaminum adnatis.*
Stamina, *Filamenta quinque, inferne coalita in tubum brevem, collo coarctatum, petalis adnatum, germini impoſitum; ſuperne libera, erecto-patentia, longitudine floris:* antheræ *maximæ cordatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum, tubo ſtaminum tectum;* ſtylus *ſimplex, longitudine ſtaminum, intra tubum tenuiſſimus; ſupra faucem, tumidus, gibbus; inde æqualis, declinatus:* ſtigma, *obtuſum quinquelobum.*
Pericarpium, *Capſula ſubrotundo-ovalis, quinquelocularis, quinquevalvis.*
Semina *Plurima ſubrotunda tomento obvoluta.*

BOMBAX 2. *Foliis digitatis, brachiis horizontaliter porrectis.*
Bombax *foliis digitatis caule levi.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Silk Cotton-Tree, with horizontal branches.

It is not eaſy to determine whether theſe are different ſpecies, or variations of the ſame plant: but the diſpoſition of the branches is remarkably different, in different trees; and that even in thoſe that grow within the ſame field. The trees are very common both in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*; they grow generally in the low lands, and riſe frequently to the height of eighty or an hundred feet, and more, by a ſtraight and well-proportioned ſtem. The genus is evidently of the *Mallows* tribe, and partakes diſtinctly of all the natural characters of the claſs; but by what chance it happened to be ſo variouſly ranged, by *Linneus*, I can't determine. The flowers grow in large tufts; and ſhoot commonly in great abundance, before the leaves appear: they are moderately large, and of a dirty white colour. The trunk, while young, is always armed with thorns; but theſe ſeldom appear, after it has acquired a degree of height and ſtrength, ſufficient to protect it. The cotton of this tree makes very good beds, but does not bear the water for the hatters uſe, nor has it a ſtaple to ſerve for any other purpoſe. The leaves, while young and tender, are often boiled for greens, and frequently uſed by the negroes; and the trunks of the full-grown trees ſerve for *Conoas (a)*, or long-boats. It is a ſtately ſhady tree, while it ſtands; but when it falls, it becomes a neſt for *Macaccas*, and other inſects; and the chief bed, or mould, for the table muſhroom; and is of little uſe beſides. The bark of the root has been ſometimes uſed with ſucceſs, as a vulnerary and ſubaſtringent; and the ſeeds may be adminſtered, with propriety, in emulſions and pectoral infuſions.

(a) A *Canoa*, *Conoa*, or *Conoo*, is but a junk of ſome large tree, hollowed as much as the dimenſions of its axis will bear: the length being regulated by fancy, or proportioned to the uſe it is intended for. They are ſometimes very large, and hold the water ſo well, in thoſe ſmooth ſeas, that people frequently venture twenty or thirty leagues from the ſhore in 'em.

SECT. III.

Of ſuch as have the Staminal-Tube *divided into ten diſtinct* Filaments *at the top.*

ERYTHROXYLUM 1. *Foliis elipticis, lineis binis longitudinalibus ſubtus notatis; faſciculis florum ſparſis.* Tab. 14. f. 3. & Tab. 38. f. 2.

An, Bucephalon. Plum. t. 20.

An, Malifolia *ſubtus albicanti arbor baccifera,* &c. Slo. Cat. 170. & H. t. 206?

Red-wood, or Iron-wood, with oval leaves.

Periantium *Campanulatum parvum, ultra medietatem in quinque partes lanceolatas ſectum.*

Corolla. *Petala quinque oblongo-ovata, appendiculis totidem foliaceis, fimbriatis, ad baſim interne ornata.*

Stamina. *Filamenta decem, brevia, inferne coalita, ſuperne diſtinctiſſima;* antheræ *oblongæ.*

Piſtillum. *Germen oblongo-ovatum;* ſtyli *tres, erecto-patentes, ab ipſâ ſummitate germinis orti, recedentes, ſtaminibus longiores;* ſtigmata *globoſa craſſiuſcula.*

Pericarpium. *Bacca parva oblonga unilocularis.*

Semen. *Nucleus unicus trilobus inæqualis, nauco ligneo tectus.*

This is a ſmall, but a beautiful tree: the leaves are of an oval form, and marked with two ſlender longitudinal lines upon the back, which were the utmoſt limits, of that part of the leaf that was expoſed, while it lay in a folded ſtate. The flowers grow in little cluſters, and are very thick upon the branches. The inward bark is of a fleſhy colour; and the wood of a reddiſh brown. It is reckoned an excellent timber-wood, for the ſize of the tree, which ſeldom exceeds ſixteen or eighteen feet in height, or five or ſix inches in diameter.

ERYTHROXYLUM 2. *Foliis minoribus ſubrotundis confertis, ſtylis breviſſimis, ramulis tenuiſſimis.*

The ſmall round-leafed *Erythroxylum*, or Red-wood, with very ſlender branches.

This tree differs much from the foregoing, both in ſhape and the manner of its growth; but it anſwers the eſſential characters, thoroughly. It grows in the low lands, like the other; and riſes commonly to the height of eighteen or twenty feet. Its leaves are roundiſh, and ſmall; and the branches very ſlender.

TRICHILIA 1. *Subhirſuta, foliis pinnatis ovatis, racemis alaribus.*

Evonimus *caudice non ramoſo, folio alato,* &c. Slo. Cat. 171. & H. t. 210.

An, Guidonia Plumeri?

The ſhrubby *Trichilia.*

Periantium *Campanulatum minimum quadri- vel quinquecrenatum.*

Corolla *Pentapetala, petalis oblongis patentibus ætate reflexis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta decem, compreſſa, in tubum corollâ breviorem coalita;* antheræ *erectæ, aſſurgentes, e margine tubi ortæ, deciduæ.*

Piſtillum. *Germen obovatum, obtuſè trilobum;* ſtylus *brevis;* ſtigma *capitatum tridenticulatum.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula ſubrotunda, obtuſè triloba, trilocularis, trivalvis, dehiſcens.*

Semina *Subovata, membrana propria carnoſâ tecta; in ſingulo loculamento ſingula, quandoque gemina.*

TRICHILIA 2. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis, pinnatis, nitidis; racemis laxis, rarioribus.*

An, Pruno *forte affinis* arbor, *&c.* Slo. Cat. 182. & H. t. 128 & 220.

The ſhrubby *Trichilia,* with ſmooth leaves.

Both theſe ſhrubs are very common in the *Savannas* about *Kingſton:* they thrive beſt in a dry gravelly ſoil, and ſeldom riſe above eight or ten feet in height. The ſeeds of all the ſpecies are generally inveloped in a ſcarlet waxen ſubſtance, within their cells; which generally burſt open as ſoon as the capſule is ripe, and expoſe them to the ſun; all the valves ſtretching out almoſt in an horizontal poſition.

SECT. IV.

Of ſuch as have the Staminal-Tube, *divided into a great number of* Filaments, *at the top.*

ZYGIA 1. *Arboreſcens, foliis ovatis paucioribus jugatis, floribus ſpicillatis.* Tab. 22. f. 3.

Horſe-wood, or Hoop-wood.

Periantium *Minimum, æquale, quinquecrenatum.*

Corolla *Monopetala, tubulata, quinquedentata, anguſta, longa, perſiſtens.*

Stamina. *Filamenta ſexdecim plura, inferne in tubum ſimplicem anguſtum, germen ſtrite amplexantem, redacta; ſuperne libera, tenuiſſima:* antheræ *minimæ ſubrotundæ.*

Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum;* ſtylus *ſimplex, longitudine tubi ſtaminum;* ſtigma *ſimplex.*

Pericarpium. *Legumen longum compreſſum, ſeminibus octo vel novem ſubrotundis, refertum.*

Semina *Oblonga, compreſſa, remota.*

This ſhrub is very common in *St. Mary's:* it grows chiefly in low moiſt lands; but is ſometimes found in the mountains, where it commonly riſes to the height of ten or twelve feet, or better. The wood is pretty tough, and ſometimes cut for hoops.

SIDA 1. *Erecta ſubincana villoſa, ramulis brevioribus, foliis oblongo-cordatis ſerratis, floribus confertis ad alas ſuperiores.*

Althea *Zeylonica incana, flore luteo parvo,* &c. Bur. The. Zey.

Althea *flore luteo parvo,* &c. Slo. Cat. 96.

The Marſhmallow of *Jamaica.*

This plant is very common in all the low lands and *Savannas* of the iſland: it grows generally upright, and throws out a number of ſhort branches towards the top; but it ſeldom riſes above two or three feet in height.

The flowers, and tender buds, are full of a fine mucilage; and generally uſed inſtead of Marſhmallow, in all the ſhops of *Jamaica.*

SIDA

SIDA 2. *Fruticuloſa, viſcoſa & villoſa; foliis cordato-acuminatis, ſuperioribus leniter & acute crenatis; petiolis longis, pedunculis tenuibus ſolitariis ad alas.*
Alcea *populi folio villoſo*, &c. Slo. Cat. 98.

The *Sida*, with very ſlender foot-ſtalks to the flowers.

This little ſhrubby plant ſeldom riſes above four or five feet in height. The trunk is pretty lignous, and covered with a whitiſh bark. The leaves and ſmaller branches are a little villoſe. The ſeed-veſſels are but few, flatted at the top, and compoſed of many cells.

SIDA 3. *Erecta, glabra; foliis cordato-acuminatis, ſubtus incanis, integris; pedunculis longiſſimis, tenuiſſimis, ſingularibus, alaribus.*
Sida *foliis cordato-lanceolatis integerrimis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Althea *ſcamonii folio, floribus albis*, &c. Pk. t. 74. f. 7.
Sida, *&c.* Thez. Zey. pag. 2ª. Pl. 2ª.

The heart-leafed *Sida*, with a looſe riſing flower-ſpike.

SIDA 4. *Erecta, foliis cordato-acuminatis integris, ſubtus ſubvilloſis; pedunculis longiſſimis, tenuiſſimis, ramoſis, per ſpicam laxam aſſurgentem diſpoſitis.*

The ſlender erect *Sida*, with whole leaves.

This is ſo like the foregoing, in ſize, colour, and the form of its leaves, that it is generally confounded with it; but the diſpoſition of the flowers and flower-ſtalks, diſtinguiſh it ſufficiently.

SIDA 5. *Humilior, foliis ovatis ſerratis alternis, diſtiche ſitis; petiolis & pedunculis brevibus, ramulis floriferis foliolatis alaribus.*

The broad-leafed Broom-weed.

This plant is very common in all parts of the iſland: it grows very much like the ſecond ſpecies of the *Melochia*; and nearly reſembles the ſixth ſort of Mallows. The leaves and tender buds of this plant contain a great quantity of mucilage; and lather, like ſoap, with water: they are frequently uſed in ſhaving-waſhes, by ſuch as can't conveniently bear the ſmell or acrimony of ſoap. The leaves are purgative.

SIDA 6. *Hirta urticata, foliis cordatis ſerratis, floribus capitatis, pedunculis communibus alaribus.*

The Nettle *Sida*.

SIDA 7. *Foliis cordato-acuminatis, ſerratis; pedunculis longis, tenuiſſimis, alaribus, inferioribus ſimplicibus, ſuperioribus ramoſis.*

The *Sida*, with long capillary flower-ſtalks.

This plant is a little villoſe; it grows upright, and riſes generally to the height of three feet, or better. The foot-ſtalks of the flowers are extremely delicate.

SIDA 8. *Humilior ramoſa teres, foliis cordatis ſerrato-crenatis, pedunculo ſimplici uniflоro & altero biflоro foliolato ad alas.*
Althea *morifolia*, &c. Pk. t. 132. f. 1.

The ſmall *Sida*, with roundiſh leaves.

This

This plant ſeldom riſes above a foot and a half, or two feet, in height: it is pretty frequent in the low lands about *Kingſton*.

SIDA 9. *Erecta, ſubvilloſa, ramoſa, tenuis; foliis cordato-acuminatis, reflectentibus, leniter & acutè crenatis; flore ſingulari & ramulo florifero foliolato ad alas.*

The ſhrubby *Sida*, with reflected leaves.

This plant is very common in the hills about the *Ferry*, and riſes generally to the height of four or five feet. The flowers are diſpoſed chiefly towards the top, and the leaves commonly reflected a good way backwards.

There is a variation of this plant, with very ſmall leaves.

SIDA 10. *Hirta aſſurgens, foliis angulato-cordatis, obtuſè lobatis, atque dentatis; floribus conglobatis, capitulis foliolatis, pedunculis validis alaribus.*

Sida *capitulis pedunculatis triphyllis ſeptemfloris.* L. Sp. Pl.

Baſtard *Ochro*.

This plant grows chiefly in low rich bottoms, and is frequently met with in marſhy places. The ſtem is pretty thick and ſucculent, the leaves large, and all the parts of the plant rough and hairy. The tender buds are full of mucilage, and a little purgative.

SIDA 11. *Major, aſſurgens, ſubfruticoſa & ſubvilloſa; foliis cordatis, quandoque angulatis; capſulis depreſſis; pedunculis longioribus ſolitariis ad alas.*

Bolocrin. H. M. p. 6. t. 45.

The larger *Sida*, with crowned ſeed-veſſels.

I found this plant near the cod of the bay, beyond *Rock Fort*; and there it grows naturally, on the banks above the beach. The whole plant is villoſe, and of a whitiſh colour: the leaves are large, and angular, or of the figure of a heart: the flowers are ſingle, and ſtand on long foot-ſtalks at the alæ of the leaves; and the ſeed-veſſels, which are pretty large, are compoſed of about twenty particular depreſſed lodges.

The *American* matrons ſometimes order an infuſion of the leaves, and tender buds of this plant, for women in difficult labours; and deem it a very powerful medicine in ſuch caſes.

URENA 1. *Fruticuloſa, foliis ſerratis, oblongis; floribus conglobatis, pedunculis longiſſimis terminalibus incidentibus.*

The ſhrubby erect *Urena*, with bearded ſeeds.

This plant is very common in the woods, and grows generally to the height of four or five feet, ſometimes more. The leaves are pretty large; and the ſeed-veſſels, which are compoſed, each, of five cells looſely connected together, carry three long bearded briſtles, or ſetæ, on the top of each cell; whereby they adhere to every thing that touches them.

URENA 2. *Foliis profunde quinquelobis; lobis inferne anguſtioribus, denticulatis; floribus confertis ad alas.*

Malva *ſive alcea fruticoſa ribeſii foliis*, &c. Slo. Cat. 96. & H. t. ii. f. 2.
Alcea *Indica fruteſcens*, &c. Pk. t. 5. f. 3. & *Alcea Indica*. Thez. Zey.

The branched *Urena*, with lobed leaves.

This plant grows commonly in the lower hills: it is remarkable for the lobed form of its leaves, and the compreſſed make of its rugged capſulæ.

MALVA 1. *Repens, foliis orbiculatis crenatis, petiolis longiſſimis, pedunculis binis vel ternis, ſimplicibus ad alas.*
Malva, *caule repenti, foliis cordato-orbiculatis obſoletè quinquelobis.* L. Sp. Pl. *&c.*

The Mallows of the ſhops.

This plant was introduced to *Jamaica* by Capt. *Jones*; who planted it in the mountains of *New Liguanea*, where it now grows without any care, and is likely to thrive very well. Its emollient qualities are too well known to need being mentioned here.

MALVA 2. *Minima ſupina, foliis oblongis ſerratis, pedunculis uniflori monophyllis, calice exteriori remoto, foliolis anguſtiſſimis ciliatis.*
Malva *minor ſupina*, &c. Slo. Cat. 96. & H. t. 137. f. 2.

The ſmall creeping Mallows.

This little creeping plant is very common in the low lands, and ſeldom runs above ſeven or eight inches in length. The flowers grow ſingle; and each of the foot-ſtalks is generally adorned with one leaf, and three ciliated ſtipulæ; which compoſe the outward cup: but thoſe towards the top of the plant, are very ſhort, ſo that the flowers appear as if they were diſpoſed in ſmall heaps at the alæ of the leaves.

MALVA 3. *Humilior ſubvilloſa, foliis ovatis ſerratis, floribus confertis alaribus.*

The ſmall ſlender Mallows, with oval leaves.

MALVA 4. *Humilior, foliis ſerratis, ovatis, diſtichis, alternis; petiolis longioribus, pedunculis brevibus ſolitariis ad alas.*

The Broom-weed Mallows.

MALVA 5. *Aſſurgens, ſubvilloſa, viminibus tenuioribus lentis, floribus ſeſſilibus, ſpicis oblongis terminalibus & alaribus.*

The erect Mallows, with long ſlender branches.

MALVA 6. *Aſſurgens villoſa, ramulis tenuibus, floribus ſeſſilibus; ſpicis ſubrotundis alaribus, inferioribus pedunculatis.*

The erect Mallows, with long ſlender branches, and round flower-ſpikes.

Theſe laſt ſpecies are common in all the low lands. The third and fourth ſeldom riſe above ſixteen or eighteen inches; but the fifth and ſixth grow generally to the height of four feet, or better.

GOSSIPIUM 1. *Procerius, foliis trilobis, ſeminibus minoribus virentibus.*

French Cotton.

This ſhrub is planted in a few gardens in *Jamaica*, but is not much cultivated: for the Cotton is not thought to be ſo good; and the ſeeds are ſo ſmall, that it is a difficult matter to ſeparate them from the wool. It grows, however, more luxuriant than the

other, and riſes generally from ſeven to nine feet in height, bearing a great number of ſeed-veſſels on all the branches.

GOSSIPIUM 2. *Fruticoſum, foliis trilobis, ſeminibus majoribus.*
Goſſipium *foliis trilobis integerrimis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Goſſipium. Mart. 7. &
Goſſipium *Braſilianum flore flavo* Hern. Slo. Cat. 156.

The Cotton ſhrub.

This plant is of a quick luxuriant growth; and riſes, generally, from four to ſix feet in height, throwing out a good many branches from all parts, as it ſhoots. It is now cultivated much in *Jamaica,* and ſupplies a very conſiderable and beneficial branch of the exports of that iſland. It thrives beſt in a rich gravelly ſoil, and generally yields two crops a year; the one in *May*; the other in *September.* It is planted in regular walks, and at a moderate diſtance from each other, ſo as to let the branches ſpread; which, however, are ſometimes pruned, if the ground be too rich, and the growth over-luxuriant. When the pods are full grown, and ripe, they burſt, and expoſe their ſeeds, wrapt up in their native flocks, to the ſun: and when a great part of them are thus opened, the negroes begin to gather the wool with the ſeeds, from which it is afterwards cleared by a convenient machine, commonly called a *Gen*; which is made of two even, ſmooth, and ſmall rollers, placed cloſe, and parallel to each other in a frame: theſe are faſtened to different wheels, at the oppoſite ſides of the machine, and turned in contra-directions by the ſame foot-frame. The cotton is put to thoſe rollers, as they move round, and it readily paſſes between them, leaving the ſeeds, which are too large for the inter-ſpace, behind. What paſſes in this operation, is afterwards hand-picked, and packed up in bags for the market.

All our fuſtians, calicoes, *Mancheſter* velvets, *&c.* are made of this commodity; which now maintain a very conſiderable branch of the commerce of *Great Britain:* for they are generally worn in all parts of the world, particularly in thoſe countries ſituated more immediately under the ſun. Nor can there be any other ſort of cloaths, ſo appropriated to thoſe climates; for it eaſily exhales the vapours of the ſkin, and is not ſo eaſily moiſtened by them, as either linnen or woollen; nor does it yield or rot ſo ſoon.

The greateſt part of the cotton now produced, annually, in *Jamaica,* is imported into *England,* and wrought up chiefly about *Mancheſter*; where, I am credibly informed, there are no leſs than 120,000 people, conſtantly employed in the different branches of the manufacture of this ſingle ſtaple. And indeed it is from this place that moſt foreign markets are now ſupplied with the various ſorts of cotton cloaths; there being but little worked up in the places of its growth, except what is made into hammocks; and even that little branch of induſtry has not yet reached *Jamaica.*

The plant is propagated by the ſeed, which is generally ſowed in *September*, or *October*; but the ground muſt be kept very clean about the young plants, until they riſe to a moderate height; for they are, otherways, very much ſubject to be deſtroyed by caterpillars. The ſeeds ought to be but ſlightly covered with mould, at firſt; and the earth ſhould be well looſened about them; that the young plants, which are very tender, may take a proper root in time.

An emulſion of the ſeeds is recommended much in bloody-fluxes: they yield a great quantity of oil by expreſſion; and ſupply many plantations with a ſufficient quantity of that commodity, for their boiling-houſe lamps.

ALTHEA 1. *Erecta minor, foliis ſerratis, haſtato-cordatis; pedunculis tenuibus ſingularibus ad alas.*

The ſmaller erect Marſhmallows.

Obſ.

Obſ. Periantium *exterius octophyllum, foliolis linearibus; capſula quinquelocularis, quinqueſpermis.*

ALTHEA 2. *Maritima, arboreſcens, diffuſa; foliis orbiculato-cordatis, leniter crenatis, ſubtus cinereis.*

Malva *arborea, folio rotundo, cortice ductili*, &c. Slo. Cat. 95. & H. t. 134.

An, Hibiſcus *foliis cordatis integerrimis.* L. Sp. Pl. & Fl. Zey.

Pariti. H. M. p. 3. t. 30.

The *Mohoe*, or Bark-Tree.

This tree is frequent by the ſea-ſide, in many parts of *Jamaica*; and grows very luxuriantly in ſeveral places. It riſes commonly to the height of ſixteen or eighteen feet, and throws out ſome large flowers, which generally appear of a yellow, or ſaffron colour. The bark of the tree is very tough, and not much inferior to either hemp, or flax, on many occaſions: it is naturally white, and of a fine, ſoft, filamentous texture; which muſt, undoubtedly, render it extremely fit for the paper-mill. The negroes, and country people, make all their ropes of it; which, had they been tarred and well twiſted, would probably be no ways inferior to thoſe that are made of the beſt hemp.

All the parts of the tree, eſpecially the flowers, abound with a fine mucilage; and are both emollient and laxative.

ALTHEA 3. *Uliginoſa fruteſcens, foliis cordato-acuminatis leniterque crenatis, ſpicis laxis terminalibus.*

Malva *maritima folio ſubrotundo minori.* Slo. Cat. 95. & H. t. 134.

The ſmaller *Mohoe.*

This ſhrub grows, in great abundance, in all the marſhes about the *Ferry*; where it generally ſhoots to the height of five or ſix feet: but the flowers are much ſmaller, and the bark not ſo ſtrong as that of the other ſpecies. It ſerves to tie up the *Scotch* graſs, and is ſometimes made into ropes.

HIBISCUS 1. *Arboreus, foliis angulato-cordatis, flore amplo croceo, ligno violaceo.*

Hibiſcus *foliis cordatis crenatis, angulis lateralibus extimis parvis, caule arboreo.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Bupariti. H. M. p. 3ª. t. 29.

The Mountain *Mohoe.*

This tree grows commonly to a conſiderable ſize: it is frequent in the inland woods about *Bath*; and is generally reckoned an excellent timber-tree. The wood is of a dark olive colour; the bark pretty ſmooth; the trunk tall and ſtraight; and the flowers large and open, and not unlike thoſe of the yellow lilly, either in ſize or appearance. All the tender parts of the tree abound with a delicate mucilage, and may be uſed, upon occaſions, inſtead of the more uſual medicines of this tribe.

HIBISCUS 2. *Fruteſcens, foliis angulatis, cordato-acuminatis, crenatis; petalis ab uno latere auritis.*

An, Hibiſcus *foliis cordatis crenatis; angulis lateralibus ſolitariis parvis.* L. H. C?

The ſhrubby Mountain *Mohoe*, with eared petals.

This ſhrub is very common in the woods, but ſeldom ſeen in the lower lands. The flowers are of a deep fleſh-colour, and ſucceeded by ſo many moderately large capſules.

HIBISCUS 3. *Ramoſus, hirſutus; foliis lobatis, irregulariter crenatis, fructu longiori.*

Hibiſcus *foliis quinquepartito-pedatis, calicibus interioribus latere rumpentibus.* L. Sp. Pl.

Alcea *maxima, malvæ roſcæ folio.* Slo. Cat. 98. & Hiſt. tab. 133.

Guinambo 2ª. Piſ. 211. *An,* Guanambanus. Bont. 155?

The *Okro* Plant.

The pods of this ſhrubby plant are full of a nutritive mucilage; and the principal ingredient in moſt of the ſoops, and pepper-pots, made in *America*; diſhes frequently uſed in thoſe parts of the world. They are generally boiled ſeparately, and added juſt before theſe meſſes are taken off the fire: but the ſeeds may be boiled in broth, like barley or any other ingredient; for they are not ſo mucilaginous. The pods, boiled and buttered, make a rich plate: but they are uſed only in private families, in this form.

HIBISCUS 4. *Hiſpidus, foliis quinquelobis, lobis acutis, ſemine muſcato.*

Hibiſcus *foliis peltato-cordatis, ſeptangularibus ſerratis hiſpidis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

Guinambo 1ª. Piſonis 210.

Ketmia *Ægyptia ſemine muſcato.* Inſt. & Thez. Zey. p. 134.

The Muſk *Okro.*

The ſeeds of this plant, when grown to full maturity, have a ſtrong and perfect ſmell of muſk; a few grains being ſufficient to perfume a whole room. It may be, undoubtedly, uſed, with great propriety, in powders and pomatums, *&c.* inſtead of that ſcarce commodity: nor do I doubt but they might be uſed, with as much elegance, in emulſions, in many medical caſes.

HIBISCUS 5. *Rufeſcens acetoſus, foliis trilobis.*

Hibiſcus *inermis, foliis ſerratis, inferioribus ovatis integris, ſuperioribus trilobis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

Ketmia *Indica Goſſipii folio, acetoſæ ſapore.* Inſ. & Thez. Zey. 135.

Red Sorrel.

The flower-cups and capſulæ, freed from the ſeeds, are the only parts of this plant that are uſed: they make very agreeable tarts; and the decoction of them, ſweetned and fermented, is what people commonly call, Sorrel Cool-drink, in *America*: it is a ſmall diluting liquor, that is much uſed in all our ſugar-colonies, and reckoned very refreſhing in thoſe ſultry climates.

There is a variation of this ſpecies, that is thoroughly green; which is uſed, in all reſpects, like the other.

HIBISCUS 6. *Arboreus; foliis ſubrotundo-angulatis, in junioribus aculeatiſſimis.*

The prickly Bark Tree.

This tree is very rare in *Jamaica:* I have ſeen it in the woods back of *St. Ann's* bay, where it grows pretty ſtraight and tall. The leaves of all the younger ſhoots are full of thorns, on both ſides; which preſerves them from injuries, while in that

tender ſtate; but, as the tree riſes, that defence becomes uſeleſs, and the foliage grows, almoſt, quite ſmooth. The inward bark is very tough, and fit for ropes; but it is more coarſe and fibrous than that of the *Mohoe*.

HIBISCUS 7. *Fruticoſus, brachiatus; foliis cordato-lobatis; flore variabili.*
Hibiſcus *foliis cordato-quinqueangularibus, obſolete ſerratis; caule arboreo.* L. Sp. Pl.
Hibiſcus *foliis cordato-quinqueangularibus obſolete ſerratis.* L. H. C.
Ketmia *Sinenſis fructu ſubrotundo*, &c. Thez. Zey. 133, 8.
Hina-paretti. H. M. p. 6. t. 38, 9.

The *Chinaiſe* Roſe.

This ſhrub is cultivated in many parts of *Jamaica*, on account of its flowers; which appear of a pale white in the morning; turn to a light fleſh-colour, after they bear the action of the ſun, for ſome hours; and contract and cloſe with the night, to be ready for the like changes the enſuing day.

HIBISCUS 8. *Fruticoſus diffuſus, foliis cordato-angulatis cum acumine; capſulis & interne & externe hirtis, pruriginoſis.*

The ſhrubby *Mohoe*, with briſtly capſules.

HIBISCUS 9. *Hiſpidus, foliis cordato-acuminatis, ſerrato-dentatis, auritis; floribus ſingularibus ad alas.*

The ſmall Nettle *Hibiſcus*, or *Mohoe*.

HIBISCUS 10. *Arboreſcens, trichotomus; foliis ampliſſimis, cordato-angulatis; ſeminibus lanâ obvolutis.*

The Bombaſt *Mohoe*, with very large leaves.

This tree is frequent on the banks of *Spaniſh Town* river, in the road to *Sixteen-mile-walk*. The capſulæ are very long and thick; and the loculaments full of a fine down, which invelopes the ſeeds.

The leaves of this tree are ſometimes above a foot and a half in diameter.

CLASS XVII.

Of the *Diadelphia*; or Vegetables that have the *Filaments* of their Flowers connected into two diſtinct columns at the baſe, but looſe and ſeparate at the top.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have leſs than ten Filaments *in every Flower.*

BAUHINIA 1. *Foliis bilobis, ſpicis laxis terminalibus.*
Bauhinia *foliis ovatis, lobis acuminatis ſemiovatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Bauhinia. Plumeri.
Senæ *ſpuriæ aut aſphalatho affinis* arbor, &c. Slo. Cat. 150.

Mountain Ebeny.

Periantium *Monophyllum, in quinque lacinias, anguſtas, declinatas, ad baſim fere diviſum.*

Corolla, *Pentapetala; petalis oblongis, anguſtis, fere æqualibus, irregulariter ſitis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta diadelphia:* inferius *ſimplex validiſſimum & longiſſimum, ſubulatum;* anthera *oblonga:* ſuperiora *coalita, ad apicem vix ſejuncta;* antheræ *minimæ abortivæ.*

POLYGALA 1. *Herbacea, minor, erecta; foliis linearibus; ſpicâ multiplici, terminali, folioſâ.*

The ſmall erect *Polygala.*

This beautiful little plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and pretty frequent in the drier hills of *St. Faith's* and *St. Catherine's.* It has a great deal of the ſmell and taſte of the *Seneka* Snake-root; but is not ſo ſtrong, or diſagreeable: is a mild attenuant, and ſudorific; and may be adminiſtered in infuſions, or decoctions, with great propriety, where ſuch medicines are requiſite. It grows, generally, to the height of ſix or ſeven inches, and is ſeldom branched below the middle.

POLYGALA 2. *Fruticoſa, foliis ovatis glabris, floribus confertis, pedunculis baſi gibbis.*

The ſmaller ſhrubby *Polygala.*

POLYGALA 3. *Fruticoſa; foliis glabris, ovatis; capſulis ſubrotundis, compreſſis, emarginatis; racemis minoribus, laxis, alaribus.* Tab. 5. f. 3.

Polygala *floribus imberbibus, racemoſis; caule arboreo, foliis variis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Baſtard *Lignum Vitæ*, of the red hills.

This ſhrub grows very plentifully in the red hills; and there, it generally riſes to the height of ſeven or eight feet, or better. It is called Baſtard *Lignum Vitæ*, in thoſe parts, becauſe it taſtes not unlike the gum of that wood; and is ſometimes uſed for the ſame purpoſes.

POLYGALA 4. *Arborea, foliis lanceolato-ovatis; capſulis compreſſis, bilobis, ultra medietatem diviſis.*

The larger *Polygala.*

I have ſeen this tree in the woods of *St. Elizabeth's:* it grows to a more conſiderable ſize than either of the others, being frequently above twenty feet in height.

SECURIDACA 1. *Fruticoſa, foliis ſubrotundis, ramulis tenuiſſimis, ſpicis laxis terminalibus.*

The ſmaller ſhrubby *Securidaca.*

Periantium *Triphyllum, foliolis ovatis.*

Corolla *Papillionacea:* vexillum *nullum*; alæ *ampliores, erectæ, ſubrotundæ*; carina *ſemilunata, compreſſa, genitalia amplectens.*

Stamina. *Filamenta octo, in tubum arcuatum, ſuperne fiſſum, ad baſim coalita; ſuperne libera:* antheræ *ovatæ. E baſi vero tubi, utrinque,*

que, emergit appendix ligulata, majuſcula, invicem appropinquata, vexilli minoris vicem ſuppeditans.

Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum*; ſtylus *ſubulatus, longitudine ſtaminum*; ſtigma *latiuſculum.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula unilocularis, monoſpermis, ſubrotunda, ſcabra, in alam membranaceam oblongam majorem deſinens.*

SECURIDACA 2. *Scandens, foliis oblongis, ſpicis ramoſis.*
Securidaca. L. Sp. Pl.

The larger climbing *Securidaca.*

Both theſe plants are natives of *Jamaica*, but not common. I found the firſt ſpecies in *St. James's*, the other in the red hills. The former grows upright, and divides into a number of very delicate ſpreading branches; the other is a climber, and more luxuriant in every part.

AMERIMNON 1. *Fruticoſum*; *foliis nitidis, ſimplicibus, cordato-acuminatis.* Tab. 31. f. 3.

The ſhrubby *Amerimnon*, with ſimple alternate leaves.

Periantium *Breve cylindraceum, quaſi bilabiatum*; *labium* ſuperius *crenatum*; inferius *tridentatum.*

Corolla *Papillionacea:* vexillum *erectum, oblongum, obverſè cordatum*; alæ *oblongæ, erectæ, laterales, longitudine & poſitione vexilli:* carina *brevis, ovata, compreſſa, ad ungues alarum poſita.*

Stamina. *Filamenta novem, ad baſim coalita, ſuperne libera*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*

Piſtillum. Suſtentaculum *breve*; germen *oblongum compreſſum*; ſtylus *brevis recurvus*; ſtigma *acutum.*

Pericarpium. *Siliqua oblonga compreſſa, ſeminibus binis vel ternis referta.*

This ſhrub is very common in the low lands, and remarkable for the vaſt quantities of white flowers it throws out, after every rain. It grows very buſhy, and riſes generally to the height of ſeven or eight feet, ſometimes more.

SECT. II.

Of ſuch as have ten Filaments *in every Flower.*

ERYTHRINA 1. *Arborea, ſpinoſa & non ſpinoſa; foliis rhombæis, pinnato-ternatis.*

Erythrina *foliis ternatis, caule arboreo ſpinoſo.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Coral arbor *Cluſii.* Slo. Cat. 142. & H. t. 178.
Corallodendron *triphyllum Americanum*, &c. Thez. Zey.
Muruca. H. M. p. 6. t. 7.

The Coral or Red Bean Tree.

This tree grows in many parts of *Jamaica*, and riſes, generally, to the height of ſixteen or eighteen feet. There are many reaſons that induce me to think it not a native; but to have been introduced to that iſland in the time of the *Spaniards*, who uſed to plant it among their *Cacao* trees, where the walks lay moſt expoſed to the weather; in order to break the force of the wind, in hurricane times; from whence it has acquired the appellation of *Mader di Cocco*, among them.

The ſeeds of this tree are of a beautiful red colour.

NEANTHE 1. *Arboreſcens, foliis oblongis nitidis pinnatis, racemis terminalibus.*

The *Neanthe*, with pinnated leaves.

Periantium *Monophyllum, tubulatum, quinquedentatum.*
Corolla *Tripetala*; tertium *cæteris duplo majus, omnia involvens.*
Stamina. *Filamenta decem, diadelphia*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum*; ſtylus *ſubulatus ſimplex*; ſtigma *acutum.*
Pericarpium *Legumen.* Cætera *deſiderantur.*

I found one of theſe trees near *Port Antonio*; but could never meet with another of the ſort, in any part of the iſland.

GALEGA? 1. *Fruticoſa, foliis ſubrotundis pinnatis*; *ſpicis ſimplicibus terminalibus.* Tab. 31. f. 1.

Corallodendron *folio pſeudoaccaciæ, ſubtus tomentoſo*; *flore luteo.* Plum. Cat.
Arbori Coral affinis *non ſpinoſa, fraxini folio rotundiore*, &c. Slo. Cat. 144.

The ſhrubby Goat-rue, with round aſh-coloured leaves.

Periantium *Campanulatum, leviſſimè dentatum, fere truncatum.*
Corolla *Quaſi leguminoſa, pentapetala irregularis*; ſuperius *ſubovata*; lateralia *oblonga æqualia, unguibus tenuibus incidentia*; infima *ad apices agglutinata.*
Stamina. *Filamenta decem, baſi leviſſimè adnata*; *inde libera:* antheræ *cordatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Suſtentaculum brevè*; germen *oblongum*; ſtylus *brevis*; ſtigma *obtuſiuſculum.*
Pericarpium; *Legumen longum toroſum.* Semina *plurima oblongo-ovata.*

This ſhrubby plant grows chiefly in the low lands, near the ſea; and riſes, generally, to the height of ſix or ſeven feet. It is of a dark aſh colour, and bears many long pods of a roundiſh cylindric form, but ſwelling about the ſeeds. I doubt whether the leaves of this plant would not make a good *Indigo.*

GALEGA? 2. *Herbacea ſubcinerea villoſa, foliolis oblongis pinnatis, ſpicis laxioribus ad alas.*

The ſmall herbaceous Goat-rue.

Periantium *Parvum, ultra medietatem in quinque lacinias anguſtas acutas ſectum.*
Corolla *Papillionacea:* vexillum *amplum omnia tegens*; alæ *anguſtæ oblongæ ad latera vexilli poſitæ:* carina *bipetala*; *petalis anguſtis, alis longioribus, ad apices adnatis, ad latera genitalium ſitis.*
Stamina *Decem erecta, baſi in tubum brevem coalita*; antheræ *globoſæ.*
Piſtillum. *Suſtentaculum breviſſimum:* germen *oblongum & leniter compreſſum:* ſtylus *longus ad medietatem flexus, recurvus*; *angulus acutus, flexurâ tumidâ:* ſtigma *obtuſum ciliatum.*
Pericarpium. *Legumen teres ſeminibus plurimis, refertum.*

This plant is common among the buſhes in all the *Savannas* about *Kingſton*; and ſeldom grows above eleven or twelve inches in length.

ONONIS 1. *Erecta minor, ſiliquis monoſpermibus confertis.*

The ſmaller erect Reſt-harrow.

ONONIS 2. *Erecta, major, ſubhirſuta; ſiliquis majoribus.*

The larger erect Reſt-harrow.

Both theſe plants are common in *Jamaica*; the former grows chiefly in the low lands, the other among the hills: but the firſt ſeldom ſhoots above one foot in height, while the other is frequently obſerved to riſe between two and three, with a pretty luxuriant ſtalk and foliage.

TERAMNUS 1. *Triphyllus ſubhirſutus, foliis oblongo-ovatis, ſiliquis gracilibus compreſſis, ſpicis laxioribus alaribus.*

The ſubhirſute *Terammus*, with aſh-coloured leaves.

Periantium *Parvum, in quinque lacinias anguſtas acutas æquales profundè ſectum.*
Corolla *Leguminoſa*; vexillum *cordatum, reflectum*; alæ *erectæ, oblongo-ovatæ, longitudine fere vexilli*; carina *minima, laciniâ infimâ calicis tecta*, genitalia *breviſſima amplectens.*
Pericarpium. *Legumen longum gracile compreſſum, uniloculare, bivalve.*
Semina *Plurima reniformia.*

This creeping, or climbing plant is pretty common in the lower hills; and runs generally the length of ſix or ſeven feet from the root. The leaves are oblong, and covered, moderately, with down: the flowers are ſmall, and diſpoſed on ſlender ſpikes, at the alæ of the leaves; and the ſeed-veſſels are long, ſlender, and compreſſed.

STIZOLOBIUM 1. *Spicis multifloris pendulis alaribus, floribus ternatis.* Tab. 31. f. 4.

Phaſeolus *Americanus, foliis molli lanugine oppoſitis*, &c. Pk. t. 214. f. 1.
Phaſeolus *indicus lobis undiquaque piloſis*, &c. Bur. Thez. Zey.
Phaſeolus *utriuſque Indiæ, lobis villoſis pungentibus.* Slo. Cat. 69.

The Cowhage, or Cow-itch plant.

STIZOLOBIUM 2. *Pedunculis bipartitis alaribus.*

The ſmaller Cowhage, or Cow-itch plant.

Periantium *Monophyllum, tubulato-campanulatum, ſubventricoſum, ringens*; labium *ſuperius majus, obtuſum, emarginatum, reflectens*; inferius *tridentatum ſuberectum.*
Corolla *Leguminoſa*; vexillum *amplum ſubrotundum reflexum, ungue valido munitum.* Alæ *oblongæ patentes, carinâ breviores, ad baſim quaſi adnatæ*; carina *bipetala, petalis oblongis ad apices agglutinatis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta decem, inferne connata, ſuperne libera*; antheræ *ovatæ, alternæ ſubmonſtroſæ oblongæ tumentes.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum*; ſtylus *ſubulatus, ſtaminibus longior*; ſtigma *ſimplex.*
Pericarpium. *Legumen longum ſubæquale, ad utrumque extremum adverſè ſubarcuatum, hirtis pungentibus opſitum, ſeminibus quatuor, quinque- vel ſex reniformibus, refertum.*

Theſe climbing plants are common in all parts of the *Weſt-Indies*, and riſe generally to the top of the talleſt trees about them, wherever they grow; or ſpread in proportion, if they chance to ſhoot among lower buſhes. The ſtems of both ſorts are round and ſlender, and the leaves oval and villoſe; and always three on every foot-ſtalk. The flowers, which are of a dark purple colour, are diſpoſed in ſpikes at the alæ of

the ribs, and ſucceeded by ſo many oblong pods, of a moderate length and thickneſs, whoſe ſurface is thickly beſet with ſhort, rigid, itchy hairs.

A decoction of the roots of theſe plants is reckoned a powerful diuretic, and cleanſer of the kidneys: and a vinous infuſion of the pods (twelve in a quart) is ſaid to be a certain remedy for the dropſy: the doſe half a pint, when made in beer.

In the windward iſlands, ſome of the inhabitants make a ſyrup of the pods, which is ſaid to be very effectual againſt worms.

PHASEOLUS 1. *Minor, foliis ovatis, floribus ternatis alaribus, calicibus exterioribus triphyllis.*

The ſmaller *Phaſeolus*, with the flowers diſpoſed in a ternate order at the alæ of the ribs.

PHASEOLUS 2. *Suberectus major, ſiliquis maximis oblongis glabris, ſaturâ alterâ nervo majori utrinque inſignitâ.*

Dolicos *leguminibus gladiolatis dorſo ſulcatis, ſeminibus arillatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Phaſeolus *maximus ſiliquis enſiformibus*, &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 114.
Phaſeolus *ſylveſtris maximus*, &c. Bur. Thez. Zey.

The Horſe-Bean.

This plant grows in many gardens in *Jamaica*, where it is cultivated chiefly out of curioſity. It ſeems to keep a main between the upright, and the climbing ſpecies of the *Phaſeolus*; for the ſtem ſeldom riſes above three or four feet, though it emits ſome ſlender delicate ſhoots, that run much further. The pods are commonly between ten and fourteen inches in length, and generally contain about ten or eleven ſeeds; but the pulſe is very ſeldom uſed, being generally thought, more or leſs, of a deleterious nature.

PHASEOLUS 3. *Minor erectus pratenſis, foliis oblongis, vexillo minori, ſiliquis gracilibus.*

Phaſeolus *erectus lathyroides*, &c. Slo. Cat. 71. & H. t. 116.

The ſmall erect *Phaſeolus*, with red flowers.

This plant is pretty common in the *Savannas* about *Spaniſh Town*; and riſes generally to the height of twelve or fourteen inches, or better. The bloſſoms are of a deep red colour; and the ſide-leaves, or alæ of the flower, very long, in proportion to the other parts.

PHASEOLUS 4. *Scandens, ſpicis laxis terminalibus, ſiliquis compreſſis tetraſpermibus, utrâque ſuturâ rugoſâ.*

Phaſeolus *maximus perennis*, &c. Slo. Cat. 67. & H. t. 113.

Bonaviſt.

This plant is cultivated by moſt of the inhabitants, in the country parts of *Jamaica*; for it thrives better than any of the other ſpecies; and the ſeeds are generally reckoned very wholeſome and palatable. It grows luxuriantly in the dryeſt ſoils, and ſpreads a great way upon the rocks, or neighbouring buſhes.

PHASEOLUS 5. *Suberectus, ſiliquis quinqueſpermibus oblongis & leniter compreſſis, ſeminibus quandoque miſcellis.*

The Kidney-Bean, or Cock-ſtone.

This plant is cultivated in moſt parts of the world. The pods are generally, while in a tender ſtate, boiled whole and ſerved up by way of greens: but, when advanced in ſeed,

ſeed, the pulſe is picked to feed the negroes, in thoſe colonies. The whole plant ſeldom riſes above a couple of feet in height.

PHASEOLUS 6. *Perennis, floribus herbaceis minoribus; ſpicis alaribus & terminalibus; ſiliquis compreſſis tetraſpermibus, ſutura altera rugoſa.*

The *Lima* Bean.

This climbing plant was introduced to *Jamaica* ſome years ago, and is ſince much cultivated in all parts of the iſland; for the ſeeds are very tender and palatable; and far ſuperior to any other pulſe, of the ſort, now cultivated in that iſland. It requires a rich ſoil, and continues to bear four or five years ſucceſſively; but does not produce ſo frequent as ſome of the other ſpecies.

PHASEOLUS 7. *Erectus; ſiliquis gracilibus, teretibus, polyſpermibus; ſeminibus rufeſcentibus, oblongis.*
Phaſeolus *erectus major*, &c. Slo. Cat. 71. & H. t. 115.

Calavances, or Red Peaſe.

This ſpecies is pretty much cultivated in *Jamaica:* it is a hardy fruitful plant, and thrives almoſt in every ſoil; tho' it ſeldom riſes above a couple of feet in height. The ſeeds ſerve to feed the negroes; and are frequently uſed by the poorer ſort of white people: they are obſerved to be a hearty wholeſome food.

PHASEOLUS 8. *Erectus; ſiliquis gracilibus, teretibus, polyſpermibus; ſeminibus ſubrotundis, hilo nigro notatis.*
Phaſeolus *erectus minor, ſemine ſphærico*, &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 117.

The Black-eyed Pea.

This plant is pretty much like the foregoing, both in ſize and growth; and cultivated in the ſame manner, and for the ſame purpoſes: but it is more commonly uſed by the better ſort of people.

PHASEOLUS 9. *Erectus; ſiliquis gracilibus, teretibus, polyſpermibus; ſeminibus oblongis, abidis.*

Cuckolds-Increaſe.

This plant reſembles the ſeventh ſpecies very much, both in ſize and the manner of its growth, as well as in the form of the pod and ſeeds. It is a very profitable pulſe, and now much cultivated throughout the whole iſland.

PHASEOLUS 10. *Scandens, ſiliquis glabris compreſſis, tri- vel quadriſpermibus.*

The *Jamaica* Bean, or Sugar-Bean.

This plant is cultivated in all parts of *Jamaica*; and the pulſe generally made uſe of at every gentleman's table. It is of an eaſy growth, and continues to bear a conſiderable part of the year.

PHASEOLUS 11. *Scandens, ſiliquis compreſſis quinqueſpermibus falcatis, ſeminibus lineis fuſcis radiatis.*

The poiſoned or wild *Phaſeolus.*

This

This plant reſembles the foregoing, pretty much, both in the manner of its growth, and the form of its pods; but the ſeeds are remarkably ſtriated, and generally thought to be of a very deleterious nature. The plant is never cultivated, nor the ſeeds uſed, but through ignorance or inadvertency.

PHASEOLUS 12. *Maximus perennis, ſiliquis majoribus compreſſis, tetra- vel pentaſpermibus.*

Phaſeolus *maximus perennis*, &c. Slo. Cat. 66.

The Broad Bean.

This plant is cultivated more for the ſake of its ſhade, and ſpeedy growth in arbours, than for its ſeeds; tho' theſe are known to be both wholeſome and palatable, and frequently uſed at the beſt tables in the iſland. It is not cultivated ſo much as the other ſorts.

PHASEOLUS 13. *Minimus repens, foliis linearibus, ſiliquis oblongis anguſtis.*

The ſmalleſt creeping *Phaſeolus*.

This little plant is generally found among the graſs, in the *Savannas* about *Spaniſh Town*. It is a very delicate plant, and ſeldom riſes above twelve or fourteen inches in length. It is different from the *Cat's-claw*, which it reſembles very nearly.

DOLICHOS 1. *Scandens, foliis nitidis; ſiliquâ majori quinqueſpermi oblongâ, ſulco longitudinale utrinque notatâ.*

The larger ſmooth-leafed *Dolichos*.

I found this plant in the mountains of *St. Faith's*; it grows pretty luxuriantly, and ſpreads a good way among the buſhes. The pod is generally about five or ſix inches in length.

DOLICHOS 2. *Scandens; ſiliquis geminatis compreſſis, ſeminibus plurimis miſcellis oblongis, refertis.*

An, Phaſeolus *ſubhirſutus Americanus*, &c. Pk. t. 214. f. 2.

The ſmaller climbing *Dolichos*, with narrow pods, diſpoſed by pairs.

DOLICHOS 3. *Scandens, ſiliquis polyſpermibus geminatis, quaſi hexagonis.*

The larger climbing *Dolichos*, with angular pods, diſpoſed by pairs.

Both theſe plants are common about the *Angels*, and generally found climbing among the neighbouring buſhes. The form of the pods is a ſufficient diſtinction between the two ſpecies.

DOLICHOS 4. *Maritimus repens, foliis orbiculatis nitidis, ſiliquis compreſſis, ſaturâ alterâ trigonâ.*

Phaſeolus *maritimus rotundi folius, flore purpureo*, &c. Slo. Cat. 69.

Phaſeolus *maritimus Zeylonicus*. Burm. & Pk. t. 112.

The large Sea-ſide *Dolichos*, with round leaves.

DOLICHOS 5. *Maritimus, minor, repens; pedunculis longioribus; ſiliquis polyſpermibus, gracilibus, teretibus.*

The ſmaller Sea-ſide *Dolichos*.

Both theſe plants grow pretty common by the ſea-ſide, in the pariſh of *St. George's*; but I could never obſerve the laſt ſort in any other part of the iſland. The root of the other ſpecies is a ſtrong purgative.

DOLICHOS 6. *Herbaceus minor, foliis linearibus, ſiliquâ polyſpermi compreſſa.*

Cats-Claws.

This little plant is frequent about *Old-harbour:* it grows among the buſhes, but ſeldom ſtretches above three or four feet in length. The pods are long, and compreſſed; and the *ſtigma*, or top of the *ſtyle*, almoſt naked.

This plant is uſed as a purgative-ingredient in diet-drinks, by ſome of the inhabitants of *Mountſerat*; and is ſaid to anſwer well in hydropic caſes.

DOLICHOS 7. *Minimus fœtidus repens, ſiliculis biſpermibus.*
Dolichos *leguminibus racemoſis compreſſis tetraſpermibus, foliis rhombæis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Phaſeolus *minimus fœtidus*, &c. Slo. Cat. 71. & H. t. 115.

The ſmall fœtid *Dolichos*.

This little weakly plant is frequent in the lower lands of *Jamaica:* it grows chiefly among the buſhes, and riſes by a very ſlender branched ſtem, furniſhed with a great number of ſmall leaves, diſpoſed, three together, on every foot-ſtalk: but it ſeldom exceeds two or three feet in height.

VICIA 1. *Minor herbacea; foliolis linearibus ſubtus hirſutis.*

The ſmall creeping herbaceous Vetch.

This little plant is frequent about *Old-harbour*, and ſeldom runs above a foot, or ſixteen inches, in length. The pods are compreſſed.

VICIA 2. *Subincana minor aſſurgens, floribus geminatis per ſpicas terminales.*
An, Coronilla *Zeylonica tota argentia.* Bur. Thez. Zey.

The more erect wild Vetch.

This plant grows pretty erect, and is not uncommon on the brow of the hill, juſt above Mr. *Elletſon's*, in *Liguanea*. The pods are compreſſed, and diſpoſed looſely, by pairs, along the flowery extremities of the branches.

VICIA 3. *Caule erecto, petiolis abſque cirrhis.* L. Sp. Plant.
Faba. Bau. *& omnium authorum.*

Beans.

This plant is ſometimes cultivated in the mountains of *New Liguanea*; but does not thrive ſo well as many of the other *European* vegetables, that are planted there from time to time.

PISUM 1. *Stipulis inferne rotundatis, crenatis; petiolis teretibus, pedunculis multifloris.* L. Sp. Pl. &
Piſum *ſtipulis crenatis.* H. C.

Peaſe.

This

This plant was alſo introduced to *Jamaica*, from *Europe*; and is now frequently cultivated in ſeveral parts of the iſland, but does not thrive well any where; for it ſeldom riſes above two feet in height, and ſhoots into bloſſoms before the ſtem is half grown: it does, however, produce a good many pods, which makes it not uncommon at the gentlemens tables there.

ARACHIS 1. *Tetraphylla, ſiliquas infra terram recondens; ſeminibus oblongis.*
Arachidna. Plum. t. 36.
Arachis. Gen. & L. Sp. Pl.
Arachidna *utriuſque Indiæ*, &c. Slo. Cat. 72.
Sena *tetraphylla, ſeu apſi* congener *folliculos condens*, &c. Pk. t. 60. f. 2.

Pindar's, or Ground-Nuts.

The ſeeds of this plant are frequently imported to *Jamaica*, in the ſhips from *Africa*; and ſometimes cultivated there, though it is but very rarely, and in very ſmall quantities. It thrives beſt in a free ſoil, and warm ſituation; and would grow very well in many parts of that iſland, was it regularly cultivated.

ÆSCHINOMENE 1. *Procumbens, foliolis pinnatis mimulis, ramulis tenuiſſimis.*
Æſchinomene *caule hiſpido, foliolis acuminatis, leguminum articulis ſuborbiculatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Hedyſarum *caule hirſuto, mimoſæ foliis*, &c. Slo. Cat. 74.
Hedyſarum *annuum, minus Zeylonicum.* Bur. Thez. Zey.

The ſlender ſenſitive *Æſchinomene*.

This plant is very common in many places, on the ſouth-ſide of the iſland; eſpecially about *Old-harbour*, and near Mr. *Elletſon's*, in the lower hills of *Liguanea*. It is a delicate ſlender plant, and grows rarely above two feet and a half, or three feet, in height; but it ſeldom ſtands upright.

ZOOPHTHALMUM 1. *Siliquis majoribus hirtis tranſverſe ſulcatis, pedunculis communibus tenuibus longiſſimis flexilibuſque appenſis.*
Phaſeolus *Braſilianus fruteſcens*, &c. Pk. t. 213. f. 2.
Phaſeolus *Indicus lobis villoſis pruritum excitantibus.* Muſ. & Thez. Zey.

The Ox-eye Bean.

Periantium *Monophyllum, tubulato-campanulatum, bilabiatum:* labium *ſurius rectum, obtuſum & leniter crenatum:* inferius *majus, tridentatum.*

Corolla *Leguminoſa:* vexillum *maximum, rectum, cordatum, ad apicem leniter crenatum, cæteris fructificationis partibus incumbens:* alæ *oblongæ, ad ungues auritæ, & carinæ adnatæ:* carina *oblonga compreſſa; petalis rectis, ſuperne liberis, ad ungues adnatis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta decem diadelphia:* ſuperius *antherâ depreſſâ donatum*; inferiora *vero antheris oblongis, prædita ſunt.*

Piſtillum. *Suſtentaculum nullum,* germen *oblongum*; ſtylus *longus*; ſtigma *obtuſum ſimplex.*

Pericarpium. *Siliqua major, ſubcompreſſa, hirta & tranſverſe ſulcata, ad utrumque marginem craſſa, ſeminibus paucis referta.*

Semina *Orbiculata ſubcompreſſa, putamine duriſſimo tecta, & faſciâ tricolori variegatâ, per totam fere marginem ductâ, notata.*

This plant is very common in the inland parts of *Jamaica*, and climbs to the top of the talleſt trees in the wood, throwing down its long ſlender flower-

ſtalks to a moderate diſtance from the alæ of the upper ribs, from whence they generally riſe: theſe are not above the thickneſs of a common packthread, but ſeldom under four or five feet in length, and bear the flowers in cluſters at their extremities. The plant carries three leaves on every common foot-ſtalk, like the *Phaſeoli*; and, like moſt of that claſs, raiſes itſelf by a ſlender winding ſtem.

I have ſeen the ſeeds of another ſpecies of this ſort, in Mr. *Baker's* curious collection: he had it from the *Eaſt-Indies*.

CYTISUS 1. *Fruticoſus, erectus, ramoſus, triphyllus; foliis ſubcinereis oblongis; vexillo variegato; filiquâ compreſſâ, ad ſemina toroſâ.*
Cytiſus *racemis axillaribus erectis, foliolis ſublanceolatis tomentoſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Cytiſus *folio molli incano ſiliquis orobi*, &c. Thez. Zey. t. 37.
Laburnum *humilius, ſiliqua inter grana, & grana juncta.* Slo. Cat. 139.

Pigeon or *Angola* Peas.

This ſhrub is frequently cultivated by the negroes, becauſe it is a perennial, and does not require ſo much care. It grows commonly to the height of four or five feet, and bears a great many pods. The ſeeds are much uſed among the poorer ſort of people, and reckoned a hearty wholeſome pulſe.

CYTISUS? 2. *Fruticoſus, erectus & villoſus; foliis plurimis pinnatis, ſpicis florum terminalibus.*

Surinam Poiſon, or the ſmaller ſhrubby *Cytiſus*.

Periantium *Cyathiforme quinquedentatum, laciniis ſuperioribus minoribus & minus profunde diviſis.*
Corolla *Leguminoſa*; vexillum *majus, erecto-patens:* alæ *oblongæ, carinâ longiores:* carina *ſemilunata, elongata & leniter compreſſa.*
Stamina. *Diadelphia regularia.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum*; ſtylus *ſubulatus villoſus:* ſtigma *acutum.*
Pericarpium. *Siliqua longa ſubteres cylindracea, ſeminibus plurimis referta.*

This plant has been introduced to *Jamaica* from the main, and is now cultivated in many parts of the iſland, on account of its intoxicating qualities. It is a ſpreading ſhrubby plant, and riſes generally to the height of five or ſix feet.

The leaves and branches of this plant, being well pounded, and thrown into any river, pond, or creek, are obſerved to infect the waters very ſoon; by which all the fiſh are immediately intoxicated, and riſe and float upon the ſurface, as if they were dead; from whence they are eaſily taken. But moſt of the large ones that are left, recover from this trance, after a ſhort time; tho' the greateſt part of the ſmall fry periſh on thoſe occaſions.

ICHTHYOMETHIA 1. *Foliis pinnatis ovatis, racemis terminalibus, ſiliquis quadrialatis.*
Erythrina *foliis pinnatis, leguminibus membranaceis tetragonis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Phaſeolo *affinis* arbor *Indica* Coral *dicta polyphyllos.* Pk. t. 104. f. 3. & 263. f. 3.
Coral *arbor polyphylla, non ſpinoſa.* Slo. Cat. 143. & H. t. 176.

Dog-wood.

Periantium *Monophyllum, ventricoſum, breve, quadricrenatum:* laciniâ *ſuperiori majori, obtuſâ.*
Corolla *Leguminoſa*; vexillum *amplum ſubrotundum, limbo reflexo.*

Stamina.

Stamina. *Filamenta decem diadelphia regularia.*
Piſtillum. *Suſtentaculum breve*; germen *compreſſum oblongum*; ſtylus *brevis*; ſtigma *oblongum reflexum.*
Pericarpium. *Legumen oblongum quadrialatum.*
Semina *Pauca oblonga.*

This tree is a native of *Jamaica*, and grows chiefly in the low lands, where it generally riſes to the height of twenty or thirty feet; ſometimes more. It flowers about the month of *May* or *June*, and throws out all its bloſſoms before the appearance of the foliage; but the leaves ſucceed pretty ſoon, and are regularly diſpoſed on common ribs upon the ſmaller branches. The bark of the root of this tree is uſed for the ſame purpoſes, and with the ſame effects, as the leaves and branches of *Surinam* poiſon, already deſcribed: it is pounded, and mixed with the water in ſome deep and convenient part of the river, or creek, *&c.* from whence it may ſpread itſelf more diffuſively around; and in a few minutes after it is well mingled, you'll ſee the fiſh, that lay hitherto hid under the neighbouring rocks, or banks, riſing to the ſurface, where they float as if they were dead; in which ſituation they continue for a conſiderable time: but moſt of the large ones that are left, recover after a time; while the ſmaller fry are all deſtroyed, and float upon the ſurface, for ſome days after. The eel is the only fiſh I have obſerved, that could not be intoxicated with the common doſes of this bark, tho' it affects it very ſenſibly; for the moment the particles ſpread where it lies, it moves off, and ſwims with great agility thro' the water: I have ſometimes ſeen them chaſed to and fro, in this manner, for ſome minutes, without being any ways altered.

The tree is generally conſidered as one of the beſt timber-trees in the iſland. The wood is very hard, and reſinous; and laſts almoſt equally in or out of water. It is of a light brown colour, coarſe, croſs-grained, and heavy.

ICHTHYOMETHIA 2. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis, pinnatis; ſiliquis compreſſis oblongis.*

The Mountain Dog-wood.

This tree is ſo like the foregoing, both in appearance and ſmell, as well as in the grain and texture of its wood; that a man can hardly diſtinguiſh the one from the other, until he obſerves the fruit; which, in this, is quite compreſſed and plain. It grows to a very conſiderable ſize; and the wood (which is rather darker than that of the other ſort, and equally as good,) may be had almoſt to any dimenſions.

GLYCINE 1. *Scandens, foliolis pinnatis, ſpicis nodoſis axillaribus.*
Glicine *foliis pinnatis conjugatis, pinnis ovatis oblongis obtuſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Phaſeolus *arboreus alatus & volubilis major*, &c. Pk. t. 214. f. 5.
Phaſeolus *glycyrrhizites folio alato*, &c. Slo. Cat. 70. & H. t. 112. f. 4.

The Wild Liquorice, or Red-Bead Vine.

This weakly climbing plant is very common among the buſhes, in all the low lands of *Jamaica*. The infuſion of the leaves, and tops, is much uſed in all our ſugar-colonies; and obſerved to open both the body and the ſkin, very mildly: it helps expectoration; relieves all loads of the breaſt, proceeding from temporary colds; and is frequently uſed as a diluent in fevers; and the more generally liked, as the taſte is ſomewhat ſweetiſh, but does not leave any clammineſs upon the palate. The ſeeds are of a very beautiful ſcarlet colour, with a black ſpot on one ſide. They are of a very deleterious nature, and cannot be taken inwardly without great danger; though, if ſwallowed whole, they commonly paſs entire, and are ſeldom attended with many of thoſe violent ſymptoms that follow when taken in powder; which always

always works both upwards and downwards, with the greateſt violence; the operation being attended with anxiety and convulſive ſpaſms.

Herman ſays, that three or four ſeeds is a mortal doſe; but that he has made an extract from the roots, no ways inferior to that obtained from the roots of liquorice. See *Muſ. Zey.* pag. 16.

GLYCINE 2. *Sylveſtre ſcandens, foliis pinnato-ternatis, floribus ſpicatis; ſiliquis biſpermibus medio coarctatis.*

The climbing trifoliated Red-Bead Vine.

I have never ſeen but one plant of this ſort; it grows wild, a little below the *Decoy*, in *St. Mary's*; climbs to a conſiderable height, and bears a good many flowers towards the top.

GLYCINE 3. *Arboreum, foliis oblongis, ſeminibus majoribus.*

The Red-Bead Tree.

I have ſeen this tree pretty often in *Mountſerat*, where it grows naturally. It riſes by a moderate trunk, and ſpreads a good deal towards the top. The ſeeds are pretty large, and well marked with a proportioned black ſpot, like thoſe of the two other ſpecies.

CLITORIA 1. *Major ſcandens, foliis ſubrotundo-ovatis, floribus geminatis.*
Clitoria *foliis ternatis; calicibus campanulatis, geminatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The larger climbing *Clitoria.*

CLITORIA 2. *Minor ſcandens, foliis ſubvilloſis oblongo-ovatis, floribus geminatis.*
Clitoria *foliis ternatis.* L. H. C.

The ſmaller *Clitoria*, with downy leaves.

Both theſe ſpecies are natives of *Jamaica*; but the firſt ſort is very rare: I found it near Mr. *Whitehorn's*, in *St. Ann's*, where it grew very luxuriantly. The other ſpecies is pretty common in all the hills and lower lands of the iſland.

GALACTIA 1. *Foliis ovatis glabris pinnato-ternatis, ſpicis elongatis terminalibus.* Tab. 32. f. 2.
Phaſeolus *minor lacteſcens*, &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 114.

The *Galactia*, with ſmooth leaves, and long reddiſh flowers.

Periantium *Duplex:* exterius *diphyllum, minimum, deciduum*; interius *breve, campanulatum, quadridentatum, laciniâ ſupremâ & infimâ majoribus.*
Corolla *Leguminoſa, pentapetala*; petalis *omnibus longis, anguſtis:* vexillum *rectum, cæteris latius, incumbens.*
Stamina. *Filamenta decem diadelphia regularia:* antheræ *ovatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen tenue*; ſtylus *rectus ſubulatus*; ſtigma *acutum.*
Pericarpium. *Siliqua longa tenuis, ſeminibus plurimis ſubrotundis, reſertâ.*

This plant grows chiefly in the lower hills; and is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its long reddiſh flowers, milky branches, and ſmooth leaves. It is a weakly climber, and raiſes itſelf by the help of the neighbouring buſhes, to the height of eight or nine feet, the uſual limits of its growth.

TRIFOLIUM 1. *Procumbens, foliis ciliatis nervoſis; ſiliculis monoſpermibus, acuminatis, quinqueſtriatis.*

Anonis *non ſpinoſa minor glabra procumbens*, &c. Slo. Cat. 75. & H. t. 119.
An, Trifolium *procumbens Zey.* &c. Burm. Thez. Zey. t. 106.

The ſmall creeping Trefoil, with ciliated leaves.

This ſmall plant is not uncommon in the low lands of *Liguanea*: it is a creeper, and ſeldom runs above ſeven or eight inches in length. The leaves are ſmall, beautifully nerved, ciliated, and ſhining; and the pods, which ſeldom exceed two lines in length, never contain above one ſeed.

TRIFOLIUM 2. *Suberectum & ſubhirſutum*; *ſiliculis minoribus, ſingularibus.*
Loto *pentaphyllo ſiliquoſo & villoſo* ſimilis, *Anonis*, &c. Slo. Cat. 75. & H. t. 119.

The ſmall downy ſub-erect Trefoil.

This plant is rather more common than the foregoing: it grows in the low lands, and riſes generally to the height of twelve or fourteen inches. Both ſorts are kind paſture herbs.

TRIFOLIUM 3. *Repens, foliis maculatis, floribus conglobatis, pedunculis longis axillaribus.*
Trifolium *ſpicis ovalibus, calicibus inflatis*, &c. L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

The common field Trefoil, or Clover-graſs.

This plant was introduced to *Jamaica* ſome years ago, and planted at Captain *Jones's*, in the mountains of *New Liguanea*; where it now grows very luxuriantly without any ſort of care.

ECASTAPHYLLUM 1. *Fruteſcens, reclinatum*; *foliis ovato-acuminatis, integris, alternis.* Tab. 32. f. 1.

The ſhrubby *Ecaſtaphyllum*, with ſingle leaves.

Periantium *Breve campanulatum, quinquedentatum*; laciniis *ſuperioribus majoribus, obtuſioribus, minus profundè diviſis.*
Corolla *Leguminoſa:* vexillum *obcordatum reflectens*; alæ *oblongæ, longitudine fere vexilli, unguibus tenuibus incidentes*; carina *ſubcompreſſa, cochleata, ad apicem biſida.*
Stamina. *Filamenta decem, in duos faſciculos compreſſos, æquales adnata*; *faſciculis ad latera germinis ſitis.*
Piſtillum. *Suſtentaculum oblongum:* germen *oblongum compreſſum*; ſtylus *brevis ſimplex:* ſtigma *ſimplex ſubacutum.*
Pericarpium. *Siliqua lata compreſſa, ſeminibus paucis reniformibus compreſſis, referta.*

This ſhrubby plant is not uncommon in the low lands about *Kingſton:* it grows chiefly in ſwampy places, and runs generally to the length of ſeven or eight feet, in an oblique direction from the root. When the plant is young, the more tender leaves are beſet with down; but this falls off as they grow more hardy, and in time, they appear quite ſmooth: they are always ſingle in this plant.

BRYA 1. *Arboreſcens, erecta, ſpinoſa*; *foliolis confertis, floribus geminatis.* Tab. f. 2.
Aſpalathus *arboreus, ſeu pſeudo-ebenus*, &c. Slo. Cat. 140. & H. t. 175.
Sideroxylum *alterum.* L. H. C. *& ſpinoſum.* Sp. Pl.

Jamaica Ebony.

Periantium

Periantium *Monophyllum, campanulatum, profundè quinquedentatum.*
Corolla *Leguminoſa:* vexillum *cordatum, reflexum*; alæ *oblongæ, longitudine fere vexilli, unguibus tenuibus parieti calici adnatæ:* carina *oblonga*; *petalis, ad apicem & baſim, ſejunctis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta novem vel decem, diadelphia, regularia.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum, compreſſum, ad alterum marginem rectum, ad alterum, in duos lobos profundè crenatum*; ſtylus *ſubulatus, ſtaminibus longior*; ſtigma *acutum.*
Pericarpium. *Siliqua latiuſcula compreſſa bivalvis, in duos lobos monoſpermes ſubrotundos ad alterum marginem profundè crenata.*

This ſhrubby tree is common in all the lower hills and *Savannas* of *Jamaica*; and grows generally to the height of fourteen or fifteen feet: but the ſtalk ſeldom exceeds three or four inches in diameter. It is a fine timber-wood, has a ſmooth even grain, and takes a fine poliſh; but the ſmall dimenſions of its trunk render it fit only for few purpoſes. The ſlender branches of this ſhrub, are very tough and flexile: they are, for this reaſon, frequently uſed for riding-ſwitches; and generally kept at all the wharfs about *Kingſton*, to ſcourge the refractory ſlaves.

LOTUS? 1. *Erectus*; *foliis lanceolatis, pinnato-ternatis, ad apices denticulatis*; *floribus denſe ſpicatis, terminalibus.*

Surinam Graſs.

This plant was lately introduced to *Jamaica*, from ſome of the *Dutch* ſettlements, and cultivated in the mountains back of *Bull-bay*, where it thrives well. I have not ſeen it in ſeed; but the characters of the flower agree very well with thoſe of the *Lotus*, as they are laid down by *Linneus.*

HEDYSARUM 1. *Triphyllum minus, tenue & ramoſum*; *foliis ovatis glabris, quandoque maculatis*; *ſiliquis compreſſis, variè contortis.*

The ſlender reclining *French* Honey-ſuckle.

HEDYSARUM 2. *Triphyllum minus, foliolis obtuſis, ſiliquis rectis ſubcompreſſis articulatis.*

The ſmalleſt herbaceous *French* Honey-ſuckle, with ſtraight pods.

Both theſe ſpecies are very ſmall, and frequent among the graſs, in all the *Savannas* about *Kingſton* and *Spaniſh Town:* the latter ſeldom riſes above eight or nine inches; but the other grows ſometimes to the height of two feet, or better; and is generally found ſtretching among the lower graſs, unleſs ſupported by ſome neighbouring plant or ſhrub.

HEDYSARUM 3. *Gracillimum repens, caule hirto trigono, foliis pinnato-ternatis ſetulâ terminatis.*

The weakly *French* Honey-ſuckle, with a triangular ſtem.

I found this little plant in one of the *Pinguin* fences, near *Old-harbour*; where it generally ſhoots to the height of three feet, or better. It is a weakly plant, and requires a ſupport. Its rough and ſlender ſtem diſtinguiſhes it very ſufficiently from all the other ſpecies.

HEDYSARUM 4. *Minimum triphyllum, foliolis linearibus.*

The ſmalleſt *French* Honey-ſuckle, with very narrow leaves.

I found

I found this uncommon little plant on *Coſtly's* hill: it never riſes above ſeven or eight inches in height.

HEDYSARUM 5. *Triphyllum majus repens, foliis venoſis ovatis, ſpicis terminalibus & alaribus.*
Hedyſarum *trifoliatum ſpicatum, foliis oblongis glabris.* Thez. Zey. t. 53.

The larger creeping *French* Honey-ſuckle.

HEDYSARUM 6. *Triphyllum majus repens; ſcapis axillaribus, aſſurgentibus, inferne nudis, ſuperne ſpicatis.*

The larger creeping *French* Honey-ſuckle, with naked flower-ſtems.

Both theſe creeping plants are very like each other, and generally obſerved to run many feet from the main roots: but they commonly caſt a few radical fibres from all the joints that touch the ground, which greatly forwards their luxuriant growth. The leaves are marked with ſome prominent veins on the under-ſide, and ſeldom under an inch and a half in length. Both the ſpecies are pretty common in the more ſhady hills of *Jamaica*.

HEDYSARUM 7. *Triphyllum, maximum, ſcandens; caule trigono, hirtis uncinatis munito; ſpicis amplis terminalibus.*

The large climbing *French* Honey-ſuckle.

This plant is pretty frequent in *Jamaica*, and a native of the mountains: it is a climber, and raiſes itſelf generally to the top of the talleſt trees in the wood. The ſtem is triangular, and every where beſet with ſmall hooked briſtles, or rough hairs. The leaves are oval, and much like thoſe of the Kidney-bean tribe; and all the branches terminate in ſo many large and beautiful flower-ſpikes. The plant is moſt common about *Hope-river*.

HEDYSARUM 8. *Cauleſcens erectum triphyllum, floribus minimis, ſpicis laxis terminalibus.*
Hedyſarum *triphyllum erectum*, &c. Slo. Cat. 73. & H. t. 116.

The larger erect *French* Honey-ſuckle.

This plant is pretty frequent in the more remote hills, and inland parts of the iſland: it grows erect, and riſes generally to the height of two feet and a half, or better. The leaves are moderately large; and the *ſtipulæ*, that ſhoot about their inſertions, roundiſh and broad.

HEDYSARUM 9. *Triphyllum, hirſutum, minus, repens; racemis ſtrictis hirſutis.*

The Hare's-foot *French* Honey-ſuckle.

I found this rare and curious ſpecies of the *Hedyſarum*, a little beyond *Guy's hill*, in the road between *Sixteen-mile-walk*, and *St. Mary's*. It grows in tufts, and ſeldom riſes above ſixteen or ſeventeen inches from the root.

HEDYSARUM 10. *Herbaceum, procumbens; foliis geminatis; ſpicis foliolatis, terminalibus.*
Hedyſarum *foliis binatis petiolatis, floralibus ſeſſilibus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Hedyſarum *bifolium, foliolis ovatis, ſiliquis aſperis.* Thez. Zey. t. 50.
Onobrichis *maderaſpatana diphyllos*, &c. Pk. Phy. t. 102. f. 1.

The ſmaller *French* Honey-ſuckle, with coupled leaves.

This plant is very common in all the *Savannas* about *Old-harbour*, and many other parts of the iſland: it ſeldom riſes above ſixteen or ſeventeen inches in height; is furniſhed with leaves, diſpoſed by couples, on common foot-ſtalks; and bears its numerous yellow flowers, on foliated ſpikes, at the extremities of the branches.

HEDYSARUM 11. *Pentaphyllum minus, reclinatum.*

The ſmaller pentaphyllous *French* Honey-ſuckle.

I have met with this curious ſpecies near the barracks, in the road thro' the mountains of *Weſtmoreland:* it is a weakly reclining plant, and ſeldom grows above ſixteen or eighteen inches in length. It is generally found in beds.

INDIGOFERA 1. *Decompoſita, diffuſa, minor & humilior; ramis gracilibus.*
Indigofera *leguminibus arcuatis incanis, racemis folio brevioribus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Indigofera L. H. C. & anil *ſive Indigo Indica,* Moriſ. & Caachira. Pil. 198.
Colutea *Indica humilis ex qua Indigo, folio viridi.* Muſ. & Theat. Zey.
Coluteæ *affinis* fruticoſa *floribus ſpicatis,* &c. Slo. Cat. 141. & H. t. 179.

The Indigo Plant.

This plant is not ſo hardy, nor does it give ſo good a pulp as the following ſpecies: but it yields a great deal more of the dye than either of them; and is, for that reaſon, generally preferr'd, though ſubject to a great many more miſchances. The plant ſeldom riſes above two feet and a half, in height, and ſeems to divide, rather than to branch in its growth.

INDIGOFERA 2. *Aſſurgens minuſque diviſa, ramulis craſſioribus ſtriatis, ſpicis axillaribus.*

The *Guatimala* Indigo Plant.

This plant is much hardier than the foregoing, and affords a finer pulp: but it does not yield ſo great a quantity of it; and is only cultivated where the ſeaſons are not ſo certain, or in mixt fields. It grows commonly to the height of three or four feet, and throws out a good many ſub-erect branches as it riſes.

INDIGOFERA 3. *Aſſurgens, ſubvilloſa & ſubcinerea; ramulis craſſioribus; ſiliquis arcuatis, brevioribus, reflexo-patentibus.*

The wild Indigo.

This laſt ſpecies is very common in *Jamaica,* and grows wild in all the *Savannas,* where, doubtleſs, it had been cultivated in former times: for there, we often meet with ſome of thoſe Indigo-works, that were then built; which remain very perfect to this day. The plant is harder than any of the other ſorts, and grows very luxuriantly even in the dryeſt *Savanna* lands; but it does not yield ſo much pulp as either of them: the dye, however, that is extracted from it, is generally the beſt; of a fine copperiſh caſt, and a cloſe grain.

All the ſpecies ſeem to thrive beſt in a free rich ſoil, and a warm ſituation; but, to anſwer the labourers toil to his ſatisfaction, they ſhould be cultivated where they may be pretty frequently refreſhed with moiſture. All the different ſorts are now propagated in every part of *America,* where Indigo is made; and generally cultivated and manufactured in the following manner, *viz.*

Having firſt choſen a proper piece of ground, and cleared ſuch a part of it as you purpoſe for the immediate culture of this vegetable; you may begin to plant in any ſeaſon of the year: but the land muſt be firſt howed into little trenches, not above two inches, or two inches and a half, in depth; nor more than

than fourteen or fifteen inches aſunder: the ſeeds are ſtrewed pretty thick in the bottom of theſe, and immediately covered from the adjoining banks, where the mould of the trenches was laid. But, as the plants ſhoot, the field ſhould be frequently weeded; and kept conſtantly clean, until they riſe and ſpread ſufficiently to cover the ground.

Tho' this be the moſt regular method of raiſing theſe plants, thoſe that cultivate great quantities of them, are ſeldom ſo formal in the diſpoſition of their fields; and only ſtrew the ſeeds pretty thick, in little ſhallow pits, howed up irregularly; but generally diſpoſed within four, five, or ſix inches of one another; covering them again from the banks, as we obſerved in the other method. The plants, raiſed in this manner, are obſerved to anſwer as well, or rather better than the others; but they require more care and attention in the weeding: the diſtances muſt be, however, varied, according to the ſort you cultivated; theſe being the moſt commonly uſed for the firſt ſpecies. The plants grow to full perfection in two or three months; and are generally obſerved to anſwer beſt, when cut in full bloſſom.

Your ſeeds being thus ſowed, your next care muſt be to ſee that the works be ready, and in good order; well cemented, terraſſed, and ſeaſoned. Theſe conſiſt of three or five ſquare ciſterns, or vatts, made gradually ſmaller: and ſo ſituated on the ſide of ſome riſing ground, as to have the plain at the top of the ſecond and third upon a line with the bottom of the firſt, or a little lower; and the plain at the top of the fourth and fifth, upon a line with, or lower than, the bottom of the ſecond and third. The firſt, which is the largeſt and called the ſteeper, is generally made about eight or ten feet ſquare, by four deep; and opens into the ſecond, or ſecond and third, by one or two round holes, made cloſe to the bottom; ſo as to diſcharge all the tincture readily: theſe generally run through a log of ſome hard timber, placed for that purpoſe, in the wall; which is ſometimes bored with two or three holes, placed one over the other, or triangularly; to diſcharge the liquor with the greater ſpeed. The ſecond, or ſecond and third vatts, called the beaters, are made of different dimenſions; according to the method intended to be uſed in beating or working of the tincture: for if you have but one ciſtern, and intend to work up the liquor with hand-buckets; it ſhould be eight or ten feet ſquare, and ſix, or ſix and a half deep: but if you have two ciſterns, and intend to beat your tincture with an engine; they ſhould be ſo deep as to hold all the liquor a good way below the main, or horizontal axis, into which the buckets are fixed; and the walls, in thoſe ciſterns, ſhould be nearly as high over the rollers, as the ciſtern is deep below them; to keep the tincture from being waſted. After the liquor is well beat in theſe ciſterns, it is left to ſettle; and when the pulp is depoſited, the clear incumbent fluid is drawn off by a convenient vent, placed ſome inches above the bottom of each ciſtern; and the remaining magma diſcharged into the fourth and fifth ciſterns, by convenient outlets, placed cloſe to the bottom; like thoſe in the firſt. Theſe laſt ciſterns are but ſmall; they are, however, generally made ſquare, and proportioned to the quantity of pulp ſuch works commonly produce at a time.

The beſt engine I have ſeen for beating of Indigo, was built in the following form, *viz.* In the intermediate ſpace between the two beaters or main ciſterns, and in the middle of a line drawn through the center of both, you raiſe a main column; which is fixt ſo as to move with a point, or pivot, lodged upon a groundſil, at the bottom; and ſecured with a convenient frame at the top; where it alſo moves by a pivot, in a beam, or timber that runs from the upper part of the wall of one of the beaters, to the oppoſite wall of the other. This column is ſupplied, below the center, with a pair of arms, by which it is turned round; and, over this, it is alſo furniſhed with a wheel, well ſupplied with coggs, fixed ſo as to riſe in a perpendicular direction to the plane of the wheel: theſe, as the main column turns round, work either or both the horizontal rollers, into which the buckets are fixed; and which are ſo contrived, at the ends adjoining to the main column, as to be wedged higher or lower, at pleaſure; ſo that one, or both, may work as need requires. Theſe

rollers run horizontally thro' the middle of the beaters, or main ciſterns; and, being lodged upon pivots in the further walls, paſs thro' two holes in the nearer, and move again by pins, in a frame dropped (from the upper beam, or timber, that lies between the walls) parallel to the main column; being each ſupplied with a ſett of coggs, to work in thoſe of the main wheel: and, at proper diſtances, within the beaters, they are alſo furniſhed with three or four croſs arms, to the ends of which are fixed twice ſo many pyramidal and truncated veſſels, open at both ends; to run thro' and agitate the liquor the better. Each of theſe is of a moderate ſize; and, if bottomed, would hold between two and three quarts.

The whole frame is moved with great eaſe and celerity, by one horſe; for whoſe courſe, ſufficient room is always left between the beaters, in the building of the works; which occaſions them to project beyond the angles of the ſteeper. With this machine you may beat more liquor, in half or three quarters of an hour, than ſix negroes can do in ſix: ſo that it fully anſwers the expence and labour; and frequently brings a weakly and imperfect tincture, to grain, which could be hardly done without infinite labour, otherways. Your works now ready and fit for uſe, you begin to manufacture your Indigo in the following manner, *viz.*

The plants are cut with rape-hooks, a few inches above the root: they are then tied in loads; carried to the works; and laid by ſtrata in the ſteeper. When this is pretty full, the weed is overlaid with boards, and theſe ſupported by props, from the beams that overlay the ciſtern: theſe being well ſettled, you put in as much water as will cover the weed, and leave it to digeſt, and ferment, until the greateſt part of the pulp is extracted; without letting the tender tops of the weed run to putrefaction, which would ſpoil the whole. On this critical juncture chiefly depends both the quantity and quality of your Indigo; and in the management of this point alone, the judgment of the planter chiefly conſiſts: he muſt be therefore very cautious and watchful to know it perfectly; for if he draws off the water but two hours too ſoon, he loſes the greateſt part of the pulp; and if the fermentation runs but two hours too long, the whole is ſpoiled. To avoid both inconveniences, you muſt, when the fermentation riſes, frequently draw out a handful of the weed; and when you find the tops grow very tender, and pale; and obſerve the ſtronger leaves to change their colour to a leſs lively pale; you may be ſure you are then at the proper point, and ought to draw off the liquor without delay. But you ſoon learn to know this critical juncture, by the height of the fermentation, and grain of the tincture; of which you may frequently beat a little in a ſilver cup, or a ſoop-plate, for that purpoſe; tho' the other is, by far, the beſt and ſureſt way, until a perſon is well experienced in the courſe of the operation.

The pulp being thus extracted, the vents are opened, and the tincture diſcharged by the proper taps, into the beaters; where it is agitated and worked up by two or three negroes, each with a bucket fixed to the end of a pole, (or by a proper engine,) who continue this labour, until the dye begins to granulate, or float in little floculæ in the water; which ſeparation is greatly forwarded by a gradual addition of ſome clear lime water. But a perſon muſt cautiouſly diſtinguiſh the different ſtages of this part of the operation alſo; and carefully examine the appearance and colour of the floculæ, as the work advances: for the grain paſſes gradually from a greeniſh to a fine blue, which is the proper colour of the floculæ, when the liquor is ſufficiently worked; too ſmall a degree of agitation leaving the grain green and coarſe, while too vigorous an action brings it to be almoſt black. But the different ſtages may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed on examining a ſmall quantity of the liquor in a ſilver cup, from time to time, as the proceſs advances; and a little experience will ſoon learn you to know them as well by a ſingle drop upon your nail; ſo that you may ſtop at any degree of height, and have your Indigo of a deep copperiſh blue, or of a paler colour, as you chuſe: and when the liquor, in which the floculæ ſwim, is quite clear, you may be ſatisfied there is lime-water enough; but this muſt be very clean, for otherways your Indigo will be very much ſpeckled; and not in too great a quantity, which would make it too hard, and of a greyiſh caſt.

The liquor being now well beat, and the pulp granulated; it is left undiſturbed until the floculæ ſettle at the bottom: then the incumbent water is diſcharged by a tap, fixed for that purpoſe, a few inches above the floor of the ciſtern; and the magma, or mud, let out by a lower vent into its proper receptacles. This is again, by ſome, put into a cauldron, and heated over a gentle fire, but not ſo far as to boil; and then emptied into little ozenbrick bags to drain: by others it is not heated, but immediately put into the like bags to drain; and when ſufficiently cured that way, it is, by all, put into little ſquare boxes, whoſe ſides muſt not be above four inches deep; that it may dry the ſooner, and without crumbling, which it is otherways apt to do.

Good Indigo ſhould be of a fine copperiſh blue colour, deep, and ſhining, with a ſmooth grain; it ſhould break eaſily, ſwim in water, and burn very freely, leaving ſome fine white cinders behind.

The faults in Indigo generally ariſe, 1. From too long a putrefaction; and then it is of a dirty caſt, and looks like black mould, or mud. 2. From too little beating; and then it is of a coarſe grain and green colour. 3. From too much beating, which always gives it a black colour. 4. From over-heating, which makes the grain very coarſe; but the colour is ſeldom vitiated by this. 5. From a mixture of ſome particles of the lime, or too great a quantity of the water; which renders it grey and hard.

The quantity of the pulp falls ſometimes below expectation, 1. For want of proper ſeaſons; whereby the growth of the plants is ſtunted. 2. For want of a ſufficient degree of fermentation; for then the ſtronger leaves do ſtill retain a conſiderable part of the dye. 3. For want of a due granulation; which oftens happens, where lime-water is not uſed: the menſtruum, in ſuch caſes, never ſettles well, and depoſites but an inconſiderable part of the ſubſtance.

This valuable commodity is the only ingredient known to dye a fine blue: but the culture of the plant has been wholly neglected among the *Engliſh*, for many years; though no part of the world affords a better ſoil, or more commodious ſituations for that purpoſe, than *Jamaica*. The people, however, now begin to plant it, both there and in *South Carolina*; and it is not doubted but the ſucceſs will anſwer their expectations. It is principally uſed in dyes and paintings.

N. B. Seventeen negroes are ſufficient to manage twenty acres of Indigo, throughout the year; and do other work, at times. And one acre of rich land, well planted, will, with good ſeaſons and proper management, yield five hundred pounds of Indigo in twelve months: for the plant *ratoons*, and gives four or five crops a year; but muſt be replanted afterwards. One negroe's load of good plants, will produce one pound of good Indigo.

CLASS XVIII.

Of the *Polyadelphia*; or Vegetables that have their *Filaments* joined into three or more bundles at the baſe.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have but five Filaments *in every Flower.*

THEOBROMA 1. *Foliis oblongo-cordatis, ſerratis, ab altero latere majoribus; fructu minori ſcabro.*

Theobroma *foliis ſerratis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Guazuma. Plum. t. 18.
Alni *fructu mori folia* arbor, *&c.* Slo. Cat. 135.

Baſtard Cedar.

This tree is a native of *Jamaica*; and peculiar to the low lands, where it often forms a very agreeable ſhade for the cattle: and frequently ſupplies them with food in dry weather, when all the herbage of the fields is burned up, or exhauſted; moſt ſorts being obſerved to feed very greedily both upon the fruit and foliage of the tree. The ſeeds are very mucilaginous, but, otherways, agreeable to the palate. The wood is light, and ſo eaſily wrought, that it is generally uſed by our coach and chaiſe makers in all the ſide-pieces. The flowers grow in cluſters at the alæ of the leaves.

THEOBROMA 2. *Fructu ovato-acuminato, ſubverrucoſo, decem ſulcis longitudinalibus ſubarato.*

Cachaos. Mart. 369.

The Chocolate Tree, with long pods.

THEOBROMA 3. *Fructu ſubrotundo, ſubverrucoſo, decem ſulcis ſubarato.*

Theobroma *foliis integerrimis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Cacao. Ger. Ema. *&c.* Slo. Cat. 134. & H. t. 160.
Cacao. Cateſb. App. t. 6. & *Chacolata.* Bontii, pag. 198.

The Chocolate Tree, with round pods.

Both ſpecies of the Cacao, or Chocolate tree, are pretty frequent in *Jamaica*; and often found wild in the woods, where doubtleſs they had been cultivated in the time of the *Spaniards:* but they are ſeldom planted there in regular walks, as they are on the main; where hurricanes are neither ſo frequent, nor ſo deſtructive. The trees are very delicate, and rarely ſurvive when once they are looſened in the ground *(a)*; which is generally the caſe, when they are not well ſhaded, in hurricane times: for the ground is then quite ſoft and yielding for the ſpace of many feet under the ſurface; and the force of the wind, often ſuch, as to break or bend the moſt robuſt trees. The *Spaniards*, to prevent ſuch inconveniences, uſed to intermix many of the Coral Bean trees *(b)* (from whence they have been ſince, gene-

(a) The root cankers generally on thoſe occaſions, and decays moſt commonly afterwards: but I query, whether many of them would not recover, had they been pulled up, and pruned both at top and bottom, when they begin to weather; and then tranſplanted?

(b) The *Erythrina.*

rally

rally called *Mader di Cacao)* in their walks; which helped greatly to break the force of the wind, and thereby generally preſerved their *Cacao* trees. I have, however, ſeen numbers *(c)* of them thrive well, without any ſhelter of this kind; and bear the force of many ſtorms without damage: but, probably, they were protected while young, and yet too tender to bear any extraordinary ſhocks; for I generally obſerved them to be planted in a good deep mould, and a warm, well covered ſituation.

Theſe trees grow naturally to a moderate ſize; and ſeldom exceed ſix or ſeven inches in diameter, or riſe above fifteen or ſixteen feet in height. They are very beautiful, and, in general, extremely engaging to the ſight, when charged with fruit; which grows from all parts of the trunk, and larger branches, indiſcriminately. When the ſeeds are looſe, and rattle in the pods, they are picked off, opened, and the kernels picked out and expoſed daily to the ſun, until they are thoroughly cured, and fit for the ſtore, or market.

Theſe ſeeds are remarkably nouriſhing, and agreeable to moſt people; which occaſions them to be now commonly kept in moſt houſes in *America*, as a neceſſary part of the proviſions of the family: they are generally ground or pounded very fine, at leiſure hours; and made into paſte, to be the more in readineſs upon occaſion. It is naturally pretty much charged with oil; but mixes very well with either milk or water, the uſual vehicles with which it is prepared for immediate uſe. It is much eſteemed in all the ſouthern colonies of *America*; and well known to make up the principal part of the nouriſhment of moſt of the old people in thoſe parts, as well as of a great number of *Jews*.

The plant is propagated by the ſeed; but requires a great deal of care to raiſe it with ſucceſs. It is generally planted and cultivated in the following manner, *viz.* You take a full grown pod, that has lain by ſome days; and cut off the top at the pointed extremity, ſo that the ſeeds may be fully expoſed to view: you then bury it two thirds, or deeper, in mould, in ſome moiſt and ſhady place. In a few days the ſeeds begin to germinate; and then they ought to be taken out, one by one, and tranſplanted in proper beds: but the mould, to which they are transferred, ſhould be rich, well divided, and free; moiſt, properly ſhaded, and diſpoſed at proper diſtances; ſo as to leave convenient room for the roots and branches of the trees to ſpread in. In each of theſe beds you plant one or two ſeeds, with the root part downwards, ſcarcely covering them at the top; you then moiſten the mould gently about them, and cover the bed with ſome large leaves, to protect the young budding plants from the more active rays of the ſun; which may be ſtill guarded by ſome little ambient bulwark, to ward off ſuch accidents as may happen from heavy rains, or blowing windy weather. They ſeldom require to be watered after the firſt day; but, if this ſhould become neceſſary, it muſt be done with great tenderneſs; and is beſt managed, by laying a piece of wet cloth, or ſome watered weeds, gently round the young plant; which, ſhould be left there until the earth ſoaks a ſufficient quantity of the moiſture. But great care muſt be taken not to break off the ſeed-leaves of the plant, on thoſe occaſions; for theſe are only the tender divided lobes of the kernel, and the loſs of them would wholly prevent its further growth.

The plantain-walks afford the moſt natural and agreeable ſhade for thoſe plants, while young; but, as they riſe, they ſhould be ſupplied with a more ſubſtantial guard, to protect them from the inclemencies of the weather; which ought to be continued until they grow to full perfection, and muſt be removed with caution even then.

(c) There is a ſmall open walk at Dr. *Tully's*, in *Mountſerat*, which has ſtood for many years.

SECT.

SECT. III.

Of ſuch as have from eight to twenty Filaments *in every Flower.*

CITRUS 1. *Fructu ſphærico-ovato, punctato, lævi, minori, acido.*
Malus Aurantia *fructu limonis puſillo*, &c. Slo. Cat. 211. & H.

The Lime Tree.

This buſhy ſhrub is very common in *Jamaica*, where it is often raiſed for the ſake of its fruit; and not unfrequently planted for fences. When it grows luxuriantly, it is ſeldom under twelve or fourteen feet in height, and ſpreads greatly about the top; but it is often ſtunted, and of a ſmaller ſtature. The bark and fibres of the root, are excellent ſtrengthening aperitives; and found frequently effectual in obſtinate febrile caſes, as well as in weakneſſes and obſtructions of the viſcera. The leaves are generally uſed in diſcutient baths; and the juice of the fruit, as a principal ingredient in punch: the moſt appropriated and agreeable liquor that can be uſed in any country, where the juices are overheated and in a ferment; as they generally are in moſt people, in thoſe colonies.

CITRUS 2. *Fructu ſphærico-ovato, punctato, inſipido; ſuperficie inæquali.*

The ſweet Lime or Lemon Tree.

This tree grows much like the foregoing; but it riſes generally more upright, and bears a fruit which in ſize, as well as form, ſeems to hold a mean between the Lime and the Lemon. The juice is very inſipid; but the bark and fibres of the root have a great deal of that bitter ſo peculiar to the Lime tree. I have ſeen ſome of theſe at Dr. *Brady's*, in *St. Ann's*.

CITRUS 3. *Fructu ovato acido, ſuperficie inæquali.*
Citrus *petiolis linearibus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Limo *arbor, ejuſque fructus limo, Cord*, &c. Slo. Cat. 209.

The Lemon Tree.

CITRUS 4. *Fructu majori acido ovato, ſuperficie inæquali.*

The *St. Helena* Lemon Tree.

This tree was but lately introduced to *Jamaica*: but it is now cultivated by moſt people, on account of its large fruit; one of which frequently yields above half a pint of juice.

CITRUS 5. *Fructu ſphærico, punctato, croceo, acido; cortice interiori ſpongioſo; petiolis alatis.*
Malus Aurantia *vulgaris major*, &c. Slo. Cat. 210. & H.

The ſour or *Seville* Orange Tree.

Theſe two laſt ſpecies grow more bulky and upright than any of the foregoing; and the juice of their fruits, which is far more mild than that of lime, is generally moſt eſteemed among the natives and old ſtandards, whoſe juices begin to chill: they are, however, differently received by different people, each praiſing moſt, what agrees beſt with his own palate. The juice of the laſt ſort is the leaſt uſed in *Jamaica*, tho' more mild than any of the reſt; but the rind is much eſteemed in bitters, and ſtomachic wines.

CITRUS 6. *Fructu oblongo majori, cortice crasso carnoso, superficie inæquali veficulato.*
Citrus *arbor* & malus Citrea Cord. &c. Slo. Cat. 208. & H.

The Citron Tree.

The rind of the fruit of this tree is very thick and ſucculent, and makes a fine ſweetmeat. It is ſometimes ſteeped in ſpirits; and to them, when diſtilled, it gives both an agreeable flavour, and its name.

CITRUS 7. *Fructu ſphærico, punctato, croceo, dulci; petiolis alatis.*
Citrus *petiolis alatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Malus Aurantia *Sinenſis*, &c. Slo. Cat. 211.
Aurantium, *quæ* malus Aurantia *regia dulcis*, &c. Thez. Zey.

The *China* Orange Tree.

This tree is very common in moſt parts of *Jamaica*; and the fruit much eſteemed by all ſorts of people. It is always in flower, or bearing fruit, in thoſe parts of the world.

CITRUS 8. *Fructu ſphærico-obovato, maximo; cortice æquali, veficulato, pallidè luteo.*
Malus Aurantia *fructu rotundo maximo*, &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 12.
Aurantium, *quæ* malus Aurantia *Indica*, *fructu omnium maximo.* T. Zey.

The Shaddock Tree.

CITRUS 9. *Fructu ſphærico-ovato minori, cortice æquali veficulato pallidè luteo, petiolis alatis.*

The Forbidden Fruit, or ſmaller Shaddock Tree.

Theſe two laſt ſpecies grow to a more conſiderable ſize than any of the others, and are now cultivated in moſt parts of the country; particularly on the ſouth ſide, where they are obſerved to thrive beſt. The fruit of both ſpecies is agreeable to moſt palates, and of a pleaſant grateful flavour; but the laſt excels in ſweetneſs, while the other partakes a little of the bitter, which recommends it to moſt people.

The ſeeds of all the ſpecies have a bitteriſh, but pleaſant taſte; and doubtleſs would make very good emulſions, which may be uſed with great ſucceſs, when the ſtomach is weak or languid, and cannot bear the ſtronger bitters: nor is it improbable but they may prove an excellent mixture with milk, in conſumptive caſes. They are very ſucceſsfully adminiſtered in dry belly-aches and convulſive ſpaſms; and one of the moſt effectual medicines that can be uſed to reſtore weakly limbs to their former vigour: but it ſhould be continued for a conſiderable time; aided by regularity, and other aſſiſtants; and uſed before the parts are emaciated.

Obſ. I do not apprehend that any of thoſe, except the ſecond, fifth, and ninth, can be conſidered as variations; for they generally retain the ſame appearances and ſpecific characters, even in the wild ſtate.

SECT. III.

Of ſuch as have a great number of Filaments *in every Flower.*

ASCYRUM 1. *Fruticoſum minus, ſupra-decompoſitum; ramulis gracilibus marginatis; foliis linearibus, ſeſſilibus, baſi biglandulis.*

Aſcyrum *foliis ovatis, caule compreſſo.* L. Sp. Pl.
Hipericoides. Plum. t. 7.

The ſhrubby *Aſcyrum*, with ſlender edged branches.

Flores ſingulares ſunt & terminales.
Periantium *Quadriphyllum*, foliis *exterioribus ovatis, majoribus, oppoſitis, petala floris fulcientibus*: interioribus *minimis vix perſpicuis.*
Corolla *Tetrapetala*; *petalis fere æqualibus, ovatis, erecto-patentibus, ad utrumque latus vergentibus.*
Stamina. *Filamenta numeroſa tenuia erecta, petalis breviora*; antheræ *globoſæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongo-ovatum, leniter compreſſum, longitudine fere ſtaminum*; ſtylus *nullus*; ſtigmata *bina ſimplicia.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ovato-acuminata unilocularis bivalvis, ſeminibus plurimis utrique lateri affixis referta.*

This elegant little ſhrubby plant is common in the cooler mountains of *New Liguanea.* It is very full of leaves and branches, and ſeldom riſes above three feet in height: but the filaments of the flower do not ſeem to be joined at the bottom.

CLASS XIX.

Of the *Syngeneſia*; or Vegetables that have the *antheræ*, or tops of the filaments connected together, and formed into a cylindric tube round the upper part of the *ſtyle*; the filaments themſelves being ſeparate.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have all the Flowers hermaphrodite and fertile.

LACTUCA 1. *Foliis rotundatis, caule Corymboſo.* L. Sp. Pl.

The common Garden Lettice.

This plant was formerly introduced to *Jamaica*; and is ſince cultivated, with good ſucceſs, in all the cooler mountains of the iſland; where the air is generally freſh and damp, and the ſoil rich and well ſhaded.

CICHORIUM 1. *Foliis radicalibus, fimbriatis, oblongis; caule aſſurgenti ramoſo, pene nudo; ramulis floriferis.*
Cichorium *caule ſimplici, foliis integris crenatis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Succory.

This plant is alſo cultivated in *Jamaica*, and thrives very well in all the cooler mountains; but the taſte being ſomewhat bitter, it is hardly ever uſed. It is a wholeſome ſallet, and proves an agreeable green when boiled.

LEONTODON 1. *Foliis radicalibus, oblongis, obovatis, ſubtus lanuginoſis incanis; ſcapo ſimplici nudo monofloro.*

An, Leontodon *calyce inferne reflexo*. L. Sp. Pl?
Dens Leonis, *folio ſubtus incano, flore purpureo*, &c. Slo. Cat. 123. & H. t. 150. f. 2.

The white-leafed erect *Leontodon*, with an undivided ſtalk.

This plant grows in moſt of our ſugar-colonies, and is generally found in moiſt ſhady places; but thrives beſt in a cool gravelly ſoil. It is reckoned an excellent diuretic, and is uſed as ſuch by many people, in thoſe parts of the world.

SONCHUS 1. *Foliis ciliatis obtuſis, varie & profunde ſinuatis.*
Sunchus *pedunculis tomentoſis, calycibus glabris*. L. Sp. Pl.

Sow-thiſtle.

This is a native in moſt of the ſugar-colonies; and grows wild in every fallow field. It is an excellent ingredient in all cooling, diuretic and aperitive apozems: but it is ſeldom uſed for that purpoſe in *America*, tho' generally gathered for hog-meat in all the colonies.

HIERACIUM 1. *Erectum hirſutum majus, foliis oblongis ſinuato-laceris, floribus ſubſtrictè comoſis.*
Sonchus *aſper laciniatus*, &c. Slo. Cat. 123.

The large hairy Hawk-weed.

This plant is pretty common in the all lower mountains, and riſes generally to the height of three feet, or better. The leaves are long, and appear as if torn at the margin. The common flower-cups are moderately large, and diſpoſed pretty thick at the top of the plant, from whence its little branches chiefly riſe; for it throws out but very few from the body of the ſtem.

HIERACIUM 2. *Erectum minimum ſubhirſutum, foliis anguſtis, capitulis paucioribus.*
Hieracium *minimum, longis integris & anguſtis foliis*, &c. Slo. Cat. 123.

The ſlender erect Hawk-weed, with narrow leaves.

This little plant is pretty frequent in all parts of *Jamaica*, but moſt common in the road between *Spaniſh Town* and *Sixteen-mile-walk*. It grows chiefly in cool ſhady places, and ſeldom riſes more than ſeven or eight inches in height.

LAPSANA 1. *Erecta; foliis majoribus, lunatis, dentatis; ramulis tenuioribus, ſubnudis, aſſurgentibus.*

The branchy erect Nipple-wort, with very thin leaves.

This plant grows pretty frequent in the gravelly banks of moſt of the rivulets in the mountains, and ſhoots often to the height of three feet, or better. It riſes generally by a ſlender ſtalk, divided into a great number of delicate, ſpreading, ſubdivided branches, towards the top. The leaves are nearly of the figure of a heart, with a large open ſinus at the baſe; the middle of which projects a good way back, to throw out their ſlender lengthened foot-ſtalks.

ELEPHANTOPUS 1. *Erectus hirſutus; foliis inferioribus ovatis, utrinque productis, floralibus oblongis; capitulis alaribus.*
Elephantopus *foliis oblongis ſcabris*. L. Sp. Pl.

The

The ſmaller erect *Elephantopus*, with the flowers diſpoſed at the alæ of the upper leaves.

This plant is common in moſt parts of *Jamaica:* it grows chiefly in open gravelly lands; and riſes generally to the height of fifteen or twenty inches, ſometimes more. The common receptacles of the flowers riſe ſingly from the alæ of the upper leaves, and ſeem diſpoſed in the form of a ſpike; but we ſeldom find more than four bloſſoms in each of them. The ſeeds are, each, crowned with four little briſtles, or ſetæ.

ELEPHANTOPUS. 2. *Erectus; foliis oblongo-ovatis rugoſis atque ſerratis, floralibus cordiformibus ternatis; capitulis remotis terminalibus.*
Elephantopus *foliis integris ſerratis.* L. H. C.
Scabioſa *Javana.* Bontii.
Scabioſæ *affinis anomala ſilvatica,* &c. Slo. Cat. 127. & H. t. 156.

The upright *Elephantopus*, with large flower-heads.

This plant is not ſo common as the foregoing, tho' frequent enough, in many places, on the north ſide of the iſland. It riſes generally from half a foot, to three or four, in height; and is generally adorned with a great number of flowers, gathered into pretty large heads, at the extremities of the branches. The ſeeds are of an oblong form, and crowned, each, with five little briſtles. The common foot-ſtalks are very long, and terminate the branches; but, at the ſeparations of them, you may always obſerve a ſmaller head growing to the ſtem, without any ſupporter.

This plant is a good vulnerary; and much uſed in conſumptive caſes, among the natives of *Java*, in the *Eaſt-Indies.* The leaves are frequently uſed, inſtead of *Carduus Benedictus*, among the inhabitants of the *French* iſlands.

TRIXIS 1. *Fruteſcens, foliis nitidis ovatis dentatiſque, floribus comoſis.* Tab. 33. fig. 1.

The ſhrubby *Trixis.*

Periantium *Duplex:* exterius *quadriphyllum erectum majus, calycem communem involvens;* interius *e ſquamis octo circiter, lanceolatis, erectis, ſubſinuatis, in cylindrum agglutinatis, conflatum.*
Corollulæ *Uniformes, æquales, hermaphroditæ:* propria *monopetala tubulata, in tres lacinias profunde ſecta;* exterior *ligulata patens tridentata;* interiores *agglutinatæ, exteriori oppoſitæ, anguſtiores, revolutæ.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque:* antheræ *in cylindrum adnatæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum;* ſtylus *erectus bifidus;* ſtigmata *tenuia.*
Semina *Oblonga pappo capillari coronata:* receptaculum *nudum.*

This little ſhrub is very common in the *Savannas* about *Kingſton*, and ſeldom riſes above four or five feet in height. The common receptacles are diſpoſed at the extremities of the branches; and the outward diviſions of the flowers grow gradually ſmaller, and curl more downwards as they approach the center; which gives the whole ſomething of the appearance of a radiated flower, at the firſt appearance.

STRUCHIUM 1. *Herbaceum ſubaſſurgens, foliis oblongo-ovatis utrinque productis, capitulis conſtipatis ad alas.* Tab. 34. f. 2.
An, Cadelari. H. M. p. 10. 155.

The herbaceous *Struchium*, with oblong leaves.

See Tab. 34. fig. 2. Peri-

Periantium *Commune campanulatum, imbricatum; ſquamis inæqualibus, anguſtis, acuminatis, erecto-patentibus*; proprium *tubulatum, breve, erectum, quadricrenatum, germini incidens.*

Corollulæ *Subæquales, monopetalæ, infundibuliformes, hermaphroditæ; marginales trifidæ, centrales quadripartitæ.*

Stamina. *Filamenta breviſſima e tubo corollæ orta*; antheræ *latiuſculæ, oblongæ, adnatæ.*

Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum, angulatum, calyce proprio coronatum*; ſtylus *bifidus corollâ longior*; ſtigmata *oblonga revoluta.*

Receptaculum *Tumidum punctatum nudum.*

I found this plant at the *Ferry:* it grows pretty luxuriantly by the river-ſide, and riſes, generally, to the height of two feet and a half, or better. The leaves are diſpoſed in an alternate order, oblong, and entire; and the flower-bunches interſperſed with a few ſmaller ones, that riſe between the common cups, as they ſtand compacted together at the alæ of the leaves.

EUPATORIUM 1. *Erectum hirſutum, foliis oblongis rugoſis; floribus ſpicatis, per ramos terminales declinantes uno verſu diſpoſitis*

Coniza *fruticoſa, flore palide purpureo*, &c. Slo. Cat. 124.

The erect *Eupatorium*, or Hemp-Agrimony.

This plant grows chiefly in the low lands, and riſes commonly to the height of three feet and a half, or better. The leaves are diſpoſed in an alternate order, rough and oblong. The branches bend generally forwards, and bear their flowers in looſe ſpikes, along their extremities; where they are diſpoſed in a gradual ſucceſſion on the upper ſides only.

EUPATORIUM 2. *Odoratum hirſutum; foliis ovato-acuminatis, baſim verſus crenatis, oppoſitis; floribus comoſis.*

Eupatoria *Conizoides, folio molli*, &c. Pk. t. 177. f. 3.

The Archangel.

This weakly ſhrubby plant is very frequent in the lower hills of *Jamaica*; and generally obſerved to grow among the other buſhes, where it frequently caſts its long, ſlender, flexile, and oppoſite branches to a moderate diſtance. The flowers are ſometimes impregnated with a ſmell perfectly like that of the *European* Meadow-ſweet; but this is not obſerved in every plant of the ſame ſpecies, nor conſtant even in the ſame bloſſoms.

EUPATORIUM 3. *Fruticoſum, aſſurgens, incanum; foliis amplioribus, cordato-acuminatis, crenatis; floribus comoſis.*

The ſhrubby aſh-coloured *Eupatorium*, with oppoſite leaves and branches.

This ſhrubby plant is common in moſt of the mountains of *Jamaica*; and riſes generally to the height of ſeven or eight feet. The leaves and branches are oppoſite; and the flowers diſpoſed pretty thick at the extremities of the branches.

CNICUS 1. *Caule diffuſo, foliis dentato-ſinuatis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Carduus *Benedictus.* Offic.

The *Carduus*, and *Carduus Benedictus* of the ſhops.

This plant was introduced to *Jamaica* ſome years ago; and has been ſince cultivated, with great ſucceſs, at Mr. *Jones's*, in the mountains of *New Liguanea*; where it ſeeds as well as in moſt parts of *Europe*. It makes a fine ſtomachic infuſion; and may be uſed with ſucceſs, in all weakneſſes of the viſcera, and over-abundant diſcharges of bile.

CYNARA 1. *Incana, foliis ſpinoſis omnibus pinnatifidis, calycinis ſquamis ovatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The *Cardoon*, or *Spaniſh-Chardon*.

This plant was lately introduced to *Jamaica* by Mr. *Wallen*; and is now raiſed in many of the gardens, both in the low lands and the mountains.

CYNARA 2. *Foliis ſubſpinoſis pinnatis indiviſiſque; calycinis ſquamis ovatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Artichoke.

This plant, though a native of *Europe*, grows very luxuriantly in the cooler mountains of *Liguanea*, where it is now cultivated with ſome ſucceſs. It is propagated by ſlips, or ſuckers, taken from the old roots; but, to make it bear a luxuriant top, great care ſhould be taken to pull off moſt of the younger ſhoots early in the ſpring; leaving only two of the ſtraighteſt and moſt promiſing of the under plants, to each, for a crop: theſe, however, ſhould be well and cloſely moulded, and put as far aſunder as they will conveniently bear; obſerving to crop off the tops of all the leaves that hang downwards. Mr. *Miller* (who is the author of this method of preparing them for a crop) ſays, that in forming a new plantation of artichokes, the ground ſhould be well ſupplied with decayed dung; and tells us that care ſhould be taken to chooſe ſuch plants as may be found leaſt woody, cleareſt and ſoundeſt, with ſome fibres at their bottoms. He alſo adviſes, to cut off the woody part that joins them to the ſtalk, as well as the larger outſide leaves. The plants thus prepared, (if the weather be dry) ſhould be placed upright in a tub of water, for three or four hours before they are planted; which, he obſerves, refreſhes them greatly.

The plant thrives beſt in a moiſt rich ſoil. The bottom of the leaves, as well as the receptacle of the ſeeds and flowers, is fleſhy, and delicate eating.

CARTHAMUS 1. *Foliis ſeſſilibus, denticulatis, oblongis, obtuſis; caule aſſurgenti, ſummitatem verſus ramoſo.*
Carthamus *foliis ovatis integris aculeatis.* L. H. C.
Carthamus. Off.

Baſtard Saffron.

This plant was introduced to *Jamaica* by the *Spaniſh* Jews, who ſtill call it by the name of Saffron. It is cultivated in moſt of the gardens about *Kingſton*; and the *florets* are frequently uſed in broths and ragoo's by moſt people there; eſpecially the *Jews*.

DALEA 1. *Fruticoſa; foliis oppoſitis, oblongis, anguſtis, ſubſerratis, utrinque productis; racemis terminalibus.* Tab. 34. fig. 1.

The ſhrubby *Dalea*.

Periantium *Commune conicum, imbricatum anguſtum.*
Corollulæ, *In ſingulo periantio, tres vel quatuor, tubuloſæ, hermaphroditæ, æquales.*

Semina *Conico-cordata, pappo ramoſo coronata.*
Receptaculum *Minimum nudum.*

This ſhrub is frequent in the lower hills of *Liguanea*; and riſes frequently to the height of nine or ten feet, or better: it has a moderate thick lignous ſtem; and throws out its branches in a pretty open poſition.

SANTOLINA? 1. *Aſſurgens major, fere ſimplex; foliis amplioribus, varie & profunde ſinuatis; petiolis marginatis & auritis; floribus corymboſis.*

The annual *Santolina*, with large lobed leaves.

Periantium *Cyathiforme*; ſquamis *plurimis æqualibus erecto-patentibus.*
Corollulæ *Æquales:* propria *monopetala, tubulata, quinquecrenata, ſolitaria, paleis oblongis membranaceis diſtincta.*
Semina *Solitaria, oblongo-obcordata, ſubcompreſſa, binis alis aucta, & binis denticulis coronata.*
Receptaculum *Paleaceum.*

This luxuriant plant is common in moſt parts of the iſland, and riſes frequently to the height of ſeven or eight feet. It is an annual; but frequently throws up new branches from the ſtalk of the laſt year. The leaves grow very large, and divided into deep roundiſh lobes.

SANTOLINA 2. *Erecta ſubhirſuta; foliis ſerratis, haſtatis, vel ſimplicibus & utrinque porrectis; floribus comoſis.*

The Halbert-weed.

Periantium *Commune campanulatum, imbricatum:* ſquamæ *plurimæ, cochleratæ, tranſlucidæ, oblongæ*; interiores *longiores.*
Corollulæ *Uniformes hermaphroditæ*; propria *tubulata profunde quinquepartita*, &c.
Semina *Solitaria, obverſè conica, pappo ſetaceo coronata.*
Receptaculum *Paleaceum, paleis ſquamis calycinis Similibus, ſemina amplexantibus.*

This plant riſes generally to the height of four or five feet. It is an excellent bitter, and much uſed in *America*; where a ſpirituous infuſion of the tops is generally kept at moſt plantations, which is often adminiſtered as an active warm ſtomachic.

SANTOLINA? 3. *Subhirſuta; foliis ovato-acuminatis, oppoſitis; capitulis axillaribus, pedunculatis ternatis ſingulari ſeſſili aſſociatis.*

The larger downy *Santolina.*

This plant is found chiefly in the woods and inland parts of the iſland, and grows generally to the height of ſix or ſeven feet, or better. It is furniſhed with large hairy leaves, of an oval form.

SANTOLINA? 4. *Erecta; foliis linearibus oppoſitis, quandoque ternatis; floribus remotis terminatricibus.*
Coipatlis. Hern. 36.

The ſmall erect *Santolina*, with narrow leaves.

Semina *Nuda ſolitaria, obverſè cuneiformia, paleis, ſquamis calycinis ſimilibus, tecta.*

This

This plant grows in the lower mountains of *Liguanea*; and riſes generally to the height of two feet and a half, or better. The upper branches are naked and ſlender, and bear all the flowers at their extremities.

TANACETUM 1. *Herbaceum, erectum; foliis cordatis, crenatis, oppoſitis; capitulis paucioribus, remotis, terminalibus.*
Chryſanthemum *ſylvaticum repens*, &c. Slo. Cat. 126. & H. t. 155.

The ſmall herbaceous Tanſey, with round crenated leaves.

Periantium *Polyphyllum; foliolis oblongis anguſtis æqualibus.*
Corolla *Compoſita æqualis*; propria *tubulata hermaphrodita.*
Semina *Oblonga & leniter falcata, ad apices latiora.*
Receptaculum *Nudum punctatum.*

This little plant is found chiefly in the moſt cool and ſhady woods of the iſland; and generally riſes from ſeven to nine inches in height.

TANACETUM 2. *Foliis pinnatis; pinnis pinnatifidè inciſis; laciniis ſerratis.*
Tanacetum *foliis bipinnatis inciſis ſerratis.* L. H. C.
Tanacetum. Off.

Tanſey.

This plant is cultivated, and thrives well in many parts of *Jamaica*; eſpecially in the cooler mountains. It is an excellent bitter, and an active, warm, nervous medicine; which is much uſed to promote the lochia and menſes. The leaves and eſſential oil are kept in moſt apothecary's ſhops.

CHRYSOCOMA 1. *Erecta; foliis inferioribus anguſtis ſerratis, ſuperioribus lanceolatis.*

The narrow-leafed *Chryſocoma.*

This plant is very common in the low lands, and riſes generally to the height of three feet, or better. The leaves are very numerous on all parts of the plant: they are long and narrow, and of a dirty green colour.

CHRYSOCOMA? 2. *Arborea, ramoſiſſima; ramulis teretibus, quadrato-ſubmarginatis; foliolis paucioribus minimis linearibus.*
Tab. 34. f. 4.

The Mountain Broom Tree.

This is a native of *Jamaica*; and there found only in the coldeſt parts of the mountains. The flowers are compoſite; the *florets* even, tubular, and hermaphrodite; the cup imbricated; the ſeeds crowned with a beard; and the receptacle naked. It reſembles our *European* Broom, and is the only tree, of the ſame appearance, I have obſerved in that country. The leaves are very ſmall, and but few on any part of the plant.

KLEINIA? 1. *Scandens; foliis triangularibus, angulis acutis.* Tab. 34. f. 3.
Clematis *novum genus, Cucumerinis foliis*, &c. Pk. t. 162, 3.

The climbing *Kleinia*, with triangular leaves.

Periantium *Commune cylindraceum; ſquamis paucis, quatuor quinque vel ſex ſcilicet, anguſtis erectis æqualibus.*
Corollulæ *Hermaphroditæ tubulatæ paucæ.*

Semina

Semina *Oblonga, angulata, ſtriata, ſetis tenuibus, & quaſi barbatis coronata.*
Receptaculum *Nudum.*

This plant is frequent about *St. Thomas's in the Eaſt*, and *Mangeneel:* it is a climber, and ſtretches a great way among the neighbouring buſhes. The leaves are of a triangular figure, with very ſharp corners.

KLEINIA? 2. *Caule molli ſucculento; foliis amplioribus ovatis atque denticulatis, utrinque porrectis; petiolis appendiculatis.*

The ſoft ſucculent *Kleinia.*

Periantium Commune *ſimplex, cylindraceum, connivens; e ſquamis paucioribus (ſex ſcilicet, ſeptem, vel octo) inferne craſſioribus, conflatum.*
Corolla *Uniformis:* propria *hermaphrodita tubulata*, ſtylo *longiori bifido inſtructa.*
Semina *Conica, pappo ſimplici coronata.*
Receptaculum *Nudum.*

I found this plant in the rocky hills of *Portland*, near *Port Antonio:* it grows commonly about three feet in height.

AMELLUS 1. *Ramoſus, foliis ovatis dentatis, floribus remotis terminalibus, fulcris longis divaricatis.*

Eupatoriophalacron, *ſcrophulariæ aquaticæ foliis oppoſitis.* Thez. Zey. pag. 95. t. 42.

An, Cerato-cephalus *ballotes foliis*, Achmella *dictus*, &c. Thez. Zey. 53.

The long-ſhanked *Amellus.*

Periantium Commune *imbricatum, campanulato-patens; ſquamis fere æqualibus.*
Corolla *Æqualis*; propria *tubulata, infundibuliformis, ore quinquedentata.*
Semina *Oblonga angulata ſolitaria.*
Receptaculum *Paleis numeroſis inſtructum.*

This plant is very common about *Bull-bay* river, and in all the back hills of the pariſh of *Port-Royal.* It riſes generally to the height of two or three feet; and carries its flowers at the extremities of its lengthened branches.

BIDENS 1. *Hirſutus, foliis cordato-dentatis, petiolis brevibus, floribus ad ſummitatem confertis.*

The hairy *Bidens.*

This plant grows chiefly in the dryeſt and moſt open parts of the mountains: it is full of down, and of a dark green colour; but ſeldom riſes above two feet in height.

BIDENS 2. *Suffruticoſus, vimineus; foliis oblongo-ovatis, oppoſitis; floribus comoſis.*

The weakly ſhrubby *Bidens.*

This plant is frequent in the hills above *Bull-bay.* It is a weakly branched ſhrub, and riſes generally to the height of five or ſix feet, or better; but requires the ſupport of the neighbouring buſhes to keep it upright.

SECT. II.

Of such as have all the central Flowers hermaphrodite and fruitful; and none but female fruitful flowers in the margin.

GNAPHALIUM 1. *Erectum, ſpicatum, ſimplex, villoſum & incanum; foliis longis, anguſtis, ſeſſilibus & ſemiamplexantibus.*
An, Gnaphalium *caule ſimpliciſſimo, floribus coloratis.* L. Flo. Lap. 302.

The narrow-leafed undivided Cud-weed.

This plant is a native of the coldeſt mountains of *Liguanea*; and grows generally in the moſt open places, but ſeldom riſes above ſix or nine inches in height. The flowers are yellowiſh, and diſpoſed pretty thick about the top of the ſtalk, which puts on the appearance of a ſhorter ſpike.

ARTEMISIA 1. *Foliis compoſitis, multifidis; floribus ſubgloboſis, pendulis; receptaculo pappoſo.* L. H. C.

Wormwood.

This plant was firſt introduced to *Jamaica* from *Europe*, and is ſince cultivated in moſt parts of the iſland; but thrives beſt in the mountains, where it is often obſerved to grow as luxuriantly as in moſt provinces of *Europe*. It yields an active lixivial ſalt, an oil, and a conſerve, which are commonly kept in the ſhops; and is a principal ingredient in a compound water, to which it gives its name. It is a wholeſome bitter, and much uſed as a ſtomachic, in vinous and other infuſions.

CONYZA 1. *Odorata minor erecta, purpuraſcens, corymboſa; foliis ovatis, villoſis.*
Conyza *major odorata*, &c. Slo. Cat. 124. & H. t. 152. f. 1.

The ſweet-ſcented Flea-bane.

The ſmell of this plant is agreeable to moſt people: it is frequent in all low marſhy lands, and ſeldom riſes above ſixteen or twenty inches in height. The ſtalk is generally pretty ſimple below the middle; but, as it riſes, it throws out a good many branches, which reach nearly to an equal height, and carry their flowers in a ſhady ſpreading form at the top. It is kept by ſome people among their cloaths, and is ſaid to preſerve them from moths, and other vermin.

CONYZA 2. *Anguſtifolia ſubincana, caule alato, ſpica multiplici; floribus inferioribus ternatis, mediis binatis, ſuperioribus ſingularibus.*

The narrow-leafed Flea-bane, with an edged ſtalk.

Obſ. Semina *Subhirſuta, pappo capillari coronata.*

I found this plant on the ſouth ſide of *Mount Diable:* it is pretty hairy, and riſes generally to the height of two feet and a half, or better. The flower-branches are very long and ſlender, and diſpoſed in the form of ſpikes at the top.

CONYZA 3. *Fruteſcens aſſurgens, foliis ovatis denticulatis oppoſitis.*

The ſhrubby Flea-bane, with denticulated oval leaves.

This plant grows pretty frequent in the woods above *St. Ann's* bay; and riſes generally to the height of ſix or eight feet.

CONYZA ?

CONYZA? 4. *Foliis lanceolatis, amplexantibus, oppoſitis; caule alato; floribus purpuraſcentibus comoſis.*

The purple Flea-bane, with an edged ſtalk.

This plant is a native of the low lands, and ſeldom riſes above two or three feet in height. The leaves are narrow, and without footſtalks; the ſtem edged in ſeveral places; and the flowers diſpoſed in a ſhady form at the top.

VERBESINA 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis, ſubdentatis, recurrentibus; floribus remotis terminalibus.*

Verbeſina *foliis alternis decurrentibus undulatis obtuſis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C. Chryſanthemum *alatum*, &c. Slo. & Chryſanthemum *Americanum.* Pk. t. 84. f. 3.

The larger tufted *Verbeſina*, with edged ſtalks.

This plant is pretty common on the north ſide of the iſland, and remarkable for the edgings of its ſtalk. The ſeeds are of an oval form, compreſſed, and terminated, each, with a ſingle ſubulated tail.

VERBESINA 2. *Foliis inferioribus ſimplicibus oppoſitis, ſuperioribus pinnato-ternatis.*

The larger upright *Verbeſina.*

This plant is a native of the coldeſt mountains of *Liguanea*, and riſes generally to the height of three or four feet. The leaves are of an oval form, and intire.

VERBESINA 3. *Erecta hirſuta, foliis ſubſeſſilibus ovatis oppoſitis, floribus confertis alaribus.*

The erect *Verbeſina*, with ſimple oppoſite leaves.

This plant is common every where in the low lands: it ſeldom branches, or divides in its growth; and riſes generally from eighteen to twenty-four inches in height.

TAGETES 1. *Caule ſubdiviſo diffuſo, foliis ſerratis, bipinnatis vel compoſitis.* Tagites *caule ſubdiviſo diffuſo.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.

The *French* Marygold.

This flowering plant is cultivated in moſt gardens in *Jamaica*; and thrives well in all parts of the country.

TAGETES? 2. *Minor, caule ſubdiviſo diffuſo, foliis linearibus integris.* Hieracium *fruticoſum, anguſtiſſimis gramineis foliis.* Slo. Cat. 123. & H. t. 149.

The ſmaller diffuſe *French* Marygold.

TAGETES? 3. *Caule erecto, ad ſummitatem ramoſo; foliis oblongo-cordatis, leniter crenatis.*

The larger erect *French* Marygold.

In both theſe laſt ſpecies, the common cups are made up of five, ſix, or ſeven narrow equal ſcales, joined together into a cylindric tube; which contains ſo many female ligulated *florets*, diſpoſed, very orderly, round the margin; and a few hermaphrodites in the center. The firſt is ſpreading and ſlender; it grows much about the *Savannas*, and ſeldom riſes above eighteen or twenty inches in height: the other is more upright,

upright, and riſes frequently above three feet in height. Both ſorts grow in moſt of the ſugar-colonies.

SOLIDAGO? 1. *Villoſa, incana; foliis ovatis, oppoſitis; caule aſſurgenti, ſubnudo, tripartito; floribus ſubumbellatis.* Tab. 33. f. 2.

An, Scabioſa. Thez. Zey?

Scabioſæ *affinis* Anomala *ſylvatica*, &c. Slo. Cat. 127. & H. t. 156.

The downy Wound-worth, with large oval leaves.

Involucrum Univerſale *quadriphyllum.* Calix *communis imbricatus; ſquamis anguſtis lanceolatis, interioribus longioribus.*

Corollulæ *Æquales:* hermaphroditæ *pauciores, tubulatæ, in diſco:* femineæ *plures ligulatæ anguſtæ bifidæ, in radio.*

Stamina, *Hermaphroditis quinque:* antheræ *in tubum coalitæ.*

Piſtillum, Omnibus, *germen obverſè conicum*; ſtylus *bifidus*; ſtigmata *gemina, longa, revoluta.*

Semina Omnibus *obverſè conica, pappo ſimplici coronata.*

Receptaculum *Setaceum.*

This beautiful and uncommon plant is a native of the cooler woods and mountains of *Jamaica.* It ſhould be a fine vulnerary; for the taſte is acerb, and leaves a ſweetneſs upon the palate, that is not common in the plants of this claſs. The leaves are pretty large, and grow chiefly about the bottom of the ſtalk; the upper part being commonly naked, and generally divided into three branches; each of which is again ſubdivided into many ſmall flower-branches at the top. The whole plant ſeldom riſes above two feet and a half in height.

SENECIO 1. *Tomentoſus, foliis oblongo-ovatis, leviſſimè denticulatis; petiolis brevibus.*

The downy *Indian* Groundſel.

ANTHEMIS 1. *Minima arvenſis; foliolis ſuperioribus tridentatis, inferioribus laciniatis.*

Anthemis *foliis triternatis, pedunculis terminalibus ramo longioribus.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Chryſanthemum *paluſtre repens*, &c. Slo. Cat. 126. & H. t. 155. f. 3.

The ſmall creeping *Anthemis.*

This little plant is frequent in all the *Savannas* of *Jamaica*, and ſeldom riſes above three or four inches in height. The flowers are yellow, and ſtand upon pretty long foot-ſtalks, at the extremities of the branches.

BUPHTHALMUM 1. *Foliis oblongis, leviſſimè crenatis, oppoſitis; floribus geminatis vel ternatis, ad alas, pedunculis tenuioribus & longioribus incidentibus.*

The tufted Ox-eye, with ſlender oblong leaves.

BUPHTHALMUM 2. *Subfruticoſum maritimum incanum, foliis oblongis, floribus ſolitariis ad divaricationes ramorum.*

Chryſanthemum *fruticoſum maritimum, foliis oblongis glaucis*, &c. Slo. Cat. 125.

Samphire, or the ſea-ſide Ox-eye.

The firſt of thoſe plants is pretty frequent in all the low marſhy lands about *Kingſton*; and in every ditch where the rain-water ſettles for any time. The other grows only near the ſea-ſide; and is moſt common in the pariſh of *St. James:* It grows in a buſhy tufted form, and ſeldom riſes above two or three feet in height.

BUPHTHALMUM 3. *Hirſutum, foliis oblongis ſubſerratis obtuſis, floribus minoribus, pedunculis geminatis alaribus.*

The larger hairy Ox-eye, with oblong leaves.

Periantium *Commune ſimplex, erecto-patens; ſquamis lanceolatis, paucioribus, (ſeptem inter & duodecim) æqualibus; aliis interioribus, aliis majus externe ſitis.* Flos *radiatus.*

Corollulæ *Numeroſæ hermaphroditæ in diſco; femininæ ligulatæ non paucæ in radio.*

Piſtillum. *Germen compreſſum oblongum*; ſtylus *ſimplex*; ſtigmata *duo obtuſiuſcula.*

Semina, *Et hermaphroditis & femininis, oblonga rugoſa leniter compreſſa caliculis propriis coronata.*

Receptaculum *Planum ſetis rugoſis deciduis inſtructum.*

BUPHTHALMUM 4. *Hirſutum; foliis trilobis, ad baſim anguſtioribus, oppoſitis; floribus ſolitariis alaribus.*

The larger creeping Ox-eye.

Both theſe laſt ſpecies are natives of *Jamaica*, and frequent in all low marſhy lands: they are weakly plants, and creep a good way among the other vegetables; but are, both, more luxuriant and upright towards the top.

SECT. III.

Of ſuch as have hermaphrodite and fertile flowers in the center, and ſterile or abortive flowers in the circumference.

COREOPSIS 1. *Viroſa, foliis inferioribus bipinnatis, ſuperioribus plurifariam diviſis.*

The virous *Coreopſis*, with a various foliage.

COREOPSIS 2. *Major ramoſa; foliis lanceolatis, ſerratis, quinato-pinnatis, quandoque ſublobatis, inæqualibus.*

The larger branched *Coreopſis*, with narrow ſerrated leaves.

COREOPSIS 3. *Scandens; foliis ſerratis, ternato-pinnatis; receptaculo nudo.*
Coreopſis *foliis ſubternatis cuneatis ſerratis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The climbing *Coreopſis.*

I found the firſt of theſe plants at Mr. *Read's*, in *Mangioneel*, where it generally grows to the height of three or four feet. The ſecond is more common, and found in moſt of the ditches about *Kingſton*, where the waters ſettle in the rainy ſeaſons. The third is a native of the hills, and a climber; but the *florets* of the margin are all neuter, and riſe immediately from the bottom of the inward ſcales. The ſeeds are bidented in all the ſpecies.

SECT. IV.

Of ſuch as have all hermaphrodite, but ſterile flowers in the center; and female, but fertile flowers in the circumference.

CALENDULA 1. *Vulgaris, foliis anguſtis ſeſſilibus, capitulis ſingularibus terminalibus.*
Calendula *ſeminibus radii cymbiformibus, echinatis; diſci bicornibus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Marygold.

This plant is cultivated, with great ſucceſs, in the mountains of *Liguanea*; and thrives ſo well in thoſe parts, that it is daily ſold with the other pot-herbs, in the markets.

SECT. V.

Of ſuch as have only ſingle flowers in all the beds or empalements; and they generally more various both in the number and diſpoſition of their filaments.

LOBELIA 1. *Foliis lanceolatis, dentatis; pedunculis breviſſimis, lateralibus; tubo floris tenui, longiſſimo.* L. Sp. Pl.
Rapunculus *aquaticus, foliis cichorei, flore albo.* Slo. Cat. 58. & H. t. 101.
The ſmall *Lobelia*, with four-inch flowers.

This plant is frequent in *Jamaica*, and grows generally in moiſt, cool, and ſhady places: but it ſeldom riſes above fourteen or ſixteen inches in height. It is very remarkable for the length of its ſingle white flowers, which have no more than five filaments each, and theſe joined to the tube almoſt to the top. The *ſtigma*, or extremity of the *ſtyle*, is always obtuſe and hollow.

LOBELIA 2. *Foliis oblongis, anguſtis, leniter & acute ſerratis; caule ſimplici, inferne foliolato, ſuperne in ſpicam longam deſinenti.*
Lobelia *caule erecto, foliis lanceolatis ſerratis, ſpica terminali.* L. Sp. Pl.
Rapunculus *folio oblongo ſerrato*, &c. Slo. Cat. 58. & H. t. 95.
The ſimple upright *Lobelia*.

LOBELIA 3. *Major brachiata, aſſurgens; foliis oblongo-ovatis, denticulatis, baſi appendiculatis, utrinque productis; ſpicis terminalibus.*
The large branched *Lobelia*.

Both theſe plants are natives of *Jamaica*. The former grows generally in the lower ſhady hills, and ſeldom riſes above three feet in height: but the other is found chiefly in the cooler mountains, where it ſhoots frequently to the height of five or ſix feet.

IMPATIENS 1. *Pedunculis confertis unifloris.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
The Capuchine, or Balſamine.

This plant was introduced to *Jamaica* many years ago, and has been ſince cultivated in moſt of the gardens for the ſake of its flowers. It thrives well in all parts of the iſland; and grows ſo luxuriantly in many places, that it becomes a troubleſome weed.

BLAKEA 1. *Fruticosa; foliis elipticis, trinerviis, nitidis; floribus lateralibus.* Tab. 35.

The wild Rose.

Periantium *Duplex.* Germinis *hexaphyllum; foliis subrotundis, cochleatis, semiamplexantibus, per pares gradatas sitis:* floris, *discus membranaceus, amplus, patens, hexangularis, integer, marginem germinis cingens.*

Corolla *Hexapetala; petalis ovatis majoribus rosaceis.*

Stamina. *Filamenta duodecim, subulata & subarcuata, erecta;* antheræ *maximæ, triangulares, quinquelateres, verticaliter subcompressæ, in orbem coalitæ; angulis acutis interioribus.*

Pistillum. *Germen obovatum, apice depressum, planum, marginatum; margine ampliore hexangulari florem sustinente:* stylus *simplex, suberectus, subulatus, longitudine floris;* stigma *acutum.*

Pericarpium. *Capsula obverse conico-ovata sexlocularis.*

Semina *Plurima minora.*

This vegetable is certainly one of the most beautiful productions of *America.* It is but a weakly plant at first; and supports itself, for a time, by the help of some neighbouring shrub or tree: but it grows gradually more robust, and at length acquires a pretty moderate stem, which divides into a thousand weakly declining branches, well supplied with beautiful rosy blossoms, on all sides, that give it a most pleasing appearance in the season.

It is chiefly found in cool, moist, and shady places; and grows generally to the height of ten or fourteen feet: but rises always higher when it remains a climber, in which state it continues sometimes. It thrives best on the sides of ponds, or rivulets; and those that would chuse to have it flourish in their gardens, where it must naturally make a very elegant appearance, ought to supply it with some support while it continues young and weakly.

It is called *Blakea*, after Mr. *Martin Blake*, of *Antigua*, a great promoter of every sort of useful knowledge; and a gentleman to whose friendship this work chiefly owes its early appearance.

CLASS

CLASS XX.

Of the *Gynandria*; or Vegetables in whoſe flowers the filaments are connected with, or fixed to the *ſtyle*.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have only two filaments, or male parts, in every Flower.

I muſt remark, before we proceed further, that under the generic appellation of *Satyrium*, we ſhall comprehend all the plants of this tribe now found in the iſland of *Jamaica*. For the *nectaria* are very various in their figures; and, frequently, not conformable to any of the characters already eſtabliſhed: tho' they all agree in the general formation of the more eſſential parts, and ſeed-veſſels. But we ſhall, however, endeavour to be more particular in the ſpecific marks of them, as the productions of the claſs are very numerous.

SATYRIUM 1. *Erectum ſimplex, foliis ſeſſilibus ab altero latere recurrentibus, ſpica terminati, nectariis longiſſimis.*

The *Satyrium*, with one-eared leaves and long ſpurs.

I found this plant near Colonel *Williams's*, in *Liguanea:* it is very uncommon, and grows generally to the height of eighteen or twenty-two inches. The leaves are oblong, and the ſtalk ſimple and upright.

SATYRIUM 2. *Erectum, foliis oblongis, petiolis vaginatis amplexantibus, ſpica terminali, nectariis longiſſimis.*

The upright *Satyrium*, with vaginated foot-ſtalks and long ſpurs.

SATYRIUM 3. *Paraſiticum; foliis paucioribus, radicalibus; ſcapo ſimplici, ſubſquamoſo, ſpicato; nectariis adnatis.*

Viſcum *radice bulboſa minus, delphinii flore*, &c. Slo. Cat. 119. & H. t. 121.

The paraſitical *Satyrium*, with red flowers and bulbous roots.

This is one of the moſt beautiful ſpecies of this tribe of plants. It is a paraſitic, and grows indifferently on all the trees and rocks in the low lands of *Jamaica:* but it ſeldom riſes above twelve or fifteen inches in height.

SATYRIUM 4. *Erectum minus, aſphodeli radice; foliis oblongo-ovatis, radicalibus; ſcapo aſſurgenti ſubſquamoſo, ſpicato.*

Cardamomum *minus*, &c. Slo. Cat. 61. & H. t. 103. f. 3.

The ſmall upright *Satyrium*, with oval leaves.

SATYRIUM 5. *Erectum minus; foliis tenuiſſimis, ovatis, venoſis, radicalibus; ſcapo aſſurgenti, ſubſquamoſo, ſpicato.*

The ſmaller upright *Satyrium*, with large leaves.

Both

Both theſe plants are frequent in the woods, and more ſhady hills of *Jamaica*; but neither of them riſes above ten or twelve inches in height. Both ſpecies are very like each other in form and appearance, and bear all their leaves alike round the bottom of the ſtalk; but the texture of the ſtalk and foliage ſhew them to be different.

SATYRIUM 6. *Paraſiticum, folio ſingulari longo ſinuato; ſpicâ aſſurgenti, ab infimo ſinu ortâ.*

Epidendrum *foliis radicalibus ſubulatis acutis nodo radicatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Viſcum *delphinii flore minus*, &c. Slo. H. t. 121. f. 3. & Viſcum *arboreum flore ſpatioſo*, &c. Pk. t. 117.

The lark-ſpur paraſitical *Satyrium.*

This plant grows chiefly upon the trunks of trees, and ſeldom riſes above ſeven or nine inches in height. The roots are fibrous and interwoven; and the flower-ſpike riſes from the bottom of the hollow, or groove of the leaf.

SATYRIUM 7. *Aphyllum, ſcapo erecto ſimplici ſubſquamoſo ſpicato.*

The naked *Satyrium.*

I found this plant at the *Angels*, on one ſide of the road that leads to the red hills: it was then in bloſſom, and about the height of twelve or fourteen inches, but without any leaves. The flowers are of a fleſhy colour, oblong and ſucculent.

SATYRIUM 8. *Paraſiticum bulboſum, foliis fere gramineis, labio inferiore fimbriato.*

The ſmall graſſy paraſitical *Satyrium.*

SATYRIUM 9. *Erectum ſimplex, bulboſum atque ſpicatum; flore majori, labio inferiore tripartito, laciniâ mediâ productiori fimbriatâ, nectario prominulo.*

The upright *Satyrium*, with large flowers.

The flower of this plant is pretty much like that of the foregoing ſpecies; but the ſtalk is furniſhed with oblong leaves about the bottom. It grows in the hills above Mrs. *Guy's*, in the road to the *Decoy* and *St. Mary's.*

SATYRIUM 10. *Foliis liratis longiſſimis, ſcapo florifero partiali, ſubſquamoſo.*

The *Jamaica* Salop.

The leaves of this ſpecies (which is found only in the cooler parts of the mountains) perfectly reſemble thoſe of a young Cocao-nut plant; and generally run from fifteen inches to two or three feet in length. The flower-ſtalk grows cloſe to theſe; but ſeparate, and riſes commonly to the height of two or three feet. The root is fleſhy, ſomewhat tranſparent, and fixed in the ground by ſome ſtringy fibres: its taſte is bitteriſh, and attended with a clammineſs that leaves a light prickly warmth behind it; but this wears off ſoon, leaving the palate free from every ſenſation but that of the bitter. As the root dries, it acquires a great deal both of the colour and taſte of rhubarb; but it ſhould be ſliced, and kept a long time in the open air, or ſun, to be properly cured. It may be uſed, with great propriety, as a ſtomachic; and is generally obſerved to thicken the ſaliva, when chewed.

SATYRIUM 11. *Bulboſum, vel paraſiticum vel terreſtre; caule compreſſo, foliis diſtichis oblongis, ſpica ſimplici terminali.*

The upright *Satyrium*, with a compreſſed foliated ſtalk.

This plant grows indifferently either upon trees, or the ground; and ſhoots generally to the height of two or three feet. The leaves are oblong, reſembling thoſe of the lilly kind pretty much; and the ſtalks always terminate in ſimple flower-ſpikes.

SATYRIUM 12. *Erectum majus, caule ſubrotundo, foliis majoribus amplexantibus oblongis, ſpica terminali ramoſa.*

The larger upright *Satyrium*.

This is very like the foregoing, both in form and diſpoſition: but it riſes generally to the height of three feet, or better; and the ſtalk terminates in a branched ſpike.

SATYRIUM 13. *Paraſiticum, foliis majoribus oblongis radicalibus; ſcapo aſſurgenti longiſſimo ſarmentoſo ſimplici nudo, ad ſummitatem ſpicato.*

The large-leafed *Satyrium*, with a long ſarmentous ſimple ſtalk.

SATYRIUM 14. *Paraſiticum, foliis oblongis radicalibus, ſcapo ſubaſſurgenti longo ſarmentoſo nudo ad apicem ramoſo, labio inferiori floris cordato.*

The large-leafed *Satyrium*, with a long weakly branched ſtem.

SATYRIUM 15. *Paraſiticum, foliis oblongis radicalibus maculatis, ſcapo aſſurgenti longo ſarmentoſo nudo ad apicem ramoſo, floribus miſcellis.*

An, Epidendrum *foliis radicalibus lanceolatis, petalis retuſis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The large ſarmentous *Satyrium*, with mottled flowers.

This is a very beautiful ſpecies of the *Satyrium*, whoſe flowers are like ſo many little patches of thoſe *Dutch* calicoes with a dark ground; they open wide, and are pretty much like thoſe of the 13th ſpecies before deſcribed; tho' the plants are different. This ſort is pretty frequent on the rocks near the *Ferry*; but I never could obſerve it in any other part of the iſland.

EPIDENDRUM 1. *Scandens; foliis elliptico-ovatis, nitidiſſimis, margine membranaceo cinctis, ſubſeſſilibus; inferioribus claviculis jugatis, ſuperioribus oppoſitis.*

Epidendrum *foliis ovato-oblongis nervoſis ſeſſilibus caulinis, cirrhis ſpiralibus.* L. Sp. Pl.

Angurek. Kæmpferi. H. 868. & Vanilla. Plum. G. 28.

Lobus *oblongus aromaticus.* Slo. Cat. 70. & Epidendron, &c. Pk. t. 30. f. 4.

The *Vanilla* Plant.

This plant is a climber, and riſes, with great eaſe, to the tops of the talleſt trees in the woods. The ſtalk is moderately ſlender, and throws out a long winding tendrel oppoſite to each of the lower leaves, by which it ſticks and holds to the branches, or bark of the tree: but after it gains the top, theſe become uſeleſs, and the place of each is ſupplied by a fellow leaf. It is found wild in all parts of the mountains of *Jamaica*, particularly in the pariſhes of *St. Ann* and *St. Mary*; and grows moſt luxuriantly in cool and ſhady places.

The plant is cultivated chiefly in low warm lands: it is propagated by the gem, and generally planted along walls, or at the foot of trees, or other props, whereby it

it may be ſupported. The pods grow in pairs, and are generally of the thickneſs of a child's finger; they are green at firſt, grow yellowiſh afterwards, and turn of a browniſh caſt as they ripen. When they come to a full ſtate of maturity, they are gathered, and hanged by the ends to dry in the ſhade: but, when dry enough to keep, they are rubbed over with oil, to hinder them from growing light or ſpungy, and to prevent their breaking; after which, they are put into little bags, from 50 to 150 in each, to keep them ready for uſe, the market, or exportation.

Some people let the pods remain upon the ſtalks too long, and then they tranſude a black fragrant balſam, which carries off both the ſmell and delicacy of the ſeeds, for which alone the plant is cultivated; theſe being frequently mixed in chocolate, by the *French*, *Spaniards*, and *Italians*, to which they are thought to give both a delicate ſmell and an agreeable flavour. They are generally looked upon as a cooling cordial, a ſtomachic, and a good nervous medicine: and are ſometimes uſed to perfume ſnuffs, and many other ſubſtances.

SECT. II.

Of ſuch as have three, four, or five Filaments *in every Flower.*

SISYRINCHIUM 1. *Foliis anguſtis, liratis, productis.*
Siſyrinchium *caule foliiſque ancipitibus.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Bermudiana. Tour. & H R. Pariſ.

The Palm-leafed *Bermudiana.*

This plant was introduced to *Jamaica* from *North America*, and is now cultivated there by many of the curious. It thrives very well in moſt parts of the iſland, and grows generally to the height of twelve or ſixteen inches.

PASSIFLORA 1. *Veſicaria; florum involucris triphyllis, multifido-capillaribus.* L. H C.
Paſſiflora *foliis trilobis cordato-piloſis, involucris multifido-capillaribus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Paſſiflora *veſicaria herbacea*, &c. Pk. t. 104. f. 1.

The large creeping Paſſion-flower, with diſſected cups.

PASSIFLORA 2. *Foliis amplioribus cordatis, petiolis glandulis ſex notatis, caule quadrigono alato.*
An, Paſſiflora *foliis indiviſis ſerratis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The *Granadilla* Vine.

This plant is cultivated in many of the gardens of *Jamaica*, for the ſake both of its ſhade and berries; for it is frequently made arbours in moſt of thoſe ſultry countries, and produces an agreeable cooling fruit.

PASSIFLORA 3. *Foliis ovatis, petiolis biglandulis, baccâ molli ovatâ.*
Paſſiflora *foliis indiviſis integerrimis, involucris dentatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Honey-ſuckle.

This plant is cultivated in many parts of *America*, for the ſake of its fruit: it is a climber, and ſpreads, like the *Granadilla*, ſo as to be frequently employed in arbours. The fruit is very delicate, and much eſteemed by moſt palates: it is about the ſize of a hen's egg, and full of a very agreeable gelatinous pulp, in which the ſeeds are lodged.

PASSI-

PASSIFLORA 4. *Foliis cordatis productis, petiolis biglandulis, fructu ſphærico, pericarpio duro.*
Paſſiflora *foliis indiviſis cordato-oblongis, petiolis biglandulis, involucris integerrimis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Water-Lemon.

I have not known this plant to be yet cultivated in any of the gardens of *Jamaica*, tho' a native: it grows frequent in the woods, and ſupplies the wild hogs with a great part of their food in the ſeaſon.

PASSIFLORA 5. *Foliis nitidis trilobis, medio anguſto longiori, lateralibus quandoque auritis, fructu baccato minori nitido.*
Paſſiflora *foliis trilobis ſubpeltatis, cortice ſuberoſo.* L. Sp. Pl.

The little creeping Paſſion-flower, with ſmall, ſmooth, blue berries.

PASSIFLORA 6. *Foliis trilobis, medio minori, lateralibus ovatis.*
Paſſiflora *foliis trilobis, oblongis, ſubtus punctatis, medio minori.* L. Sp. Pl.

The large climbing Paſſion-flower.

PASSIFLORA 7. *Foliis trinerviis nitidis, ad apices latioribus, ſubtrilobis; lobis æqualibus.*
Paſſiflora *foliis trilobis cordatis æqualibus obtuſis glabris integerrimis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The larger climbing Paſſion-flower, with ſmooth leaves.

PASSIFLORA 8. *Foliis quinquelobis profunde diviſis, lobis oblongis.*
Paſſiflora *foliis palmatis, quinquepartitis, integerrimis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The climbing Paſſion-flower, with digitated leaves.

PASSIFLORA 9. *Foliis ſubhaſtatis, petiolis biglandulis, ſtylo longiori, fructu ſubhirſuto rubello.*
Paſſiflora *foliis trilobis ſerratis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Paſſion-flower, with oblong crenated leaves.

PASSSIFLORA 10. *Foliis trilobis; cruribus oblongis obtuſis, intermedio fere obſoleto & ſetulâ terminato.*
Flos-paſſionis *perfoliatus, ſeu periclimeni folio.* Slo. Cat. 104.

The larger Paſſion-flower, with two-ſhanked leaves.

PASSIFLORA 11. *Foliis trilobis; cruribus anguſtis oblongis, intermedio fere obſoleto.*
Coanenepilli, & Contra-Yerva. Hernand. 301.

The ſmaller Paſſion-flower, with two-ſhanked leaves.

PASSIFLORA 12. *Foliis tenuioribus, trinerviis, bicornibus, lunatis; ſinu anteriori obtuſo.*
An, Paſſiflora *foliis bilobis obtuſis baſi indiviſis, nectariis monophyllis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Bull-hoof, or *Dutchman's* Laudanum.

This plant (like moſt of the other ſpecies) is a climber; whoſe fruit is of an oblong oval form, about the ſize of a large olive, and of a fleſhy colour when ripe. Both the

the ſyrup and decoction of the plant is now much uſed in the leeward parts of the iſland, where it is frequent; and is ſaid to anſwer, effectually, all the purpoſes for which the ſyrup of poppies and liquid laudanum are generally adminiſtered. The flowers have been hitherto the moſt in uſe: they are commonly infuſed in, or pounded and mixed immediately with, wine or ſpirits; and the compoſition generally thought a very effectual and eaſy narcotic.

All the ſpecies mentioned here, grow in the different parts of the iſland; but the firſt, fifth, tenth and eleventh, are moſt commonly found in the lower lands, or towards the foot of the mountains. The root of the eleventh is much extolled by *Hernandes*, who ſays, That taken, to the quantity of three ounces, it cures the ſpleen, eaſes pains, creates an appetite, provokes a diſcharge by urine, cools the body, and prevents the effect of poiſons. The ſecond and third are cultivated in the gardens for the ſake of their fruit and ſhade: and the ſixth, ſeventh, eighth, and ninth, are natives of the cooler woods, as well as the laſt; and riſe to a greater height than any of the others. But the leaves of the tenth ſort are only applied to the ſtalk, by the natural bent of the foot-ſtalks.

SECT. III.

Of ſuch as have ſix or more Filaments *in every Flower.*

ARISTOLOCHIA 1. *Scandens, foliis cordato-acuminatis, florum ſtabellis amplis purpureis.*
Ariſtolochia *caule volubili, foliis cordato-oblongis planis, fructu pendulo,* &c. L. H. C.
Ariſtolochia *ſcandens odoratiſſima.* Slo. Cat. 60. & H. t. 104.
Phetruome. Hern. 162.

The *Contra-Yerva* of the ſouth ſide of *Jamaica.*

This plant is a climber, and riſes frequently to a conſiderable height among the neighbouring trees and buſhes. The root has a ſtrong ſmell, and is deſervedly looked upon as a warm attenuant, and an active diaphoretic and ſtomachic: it is adminiſtered in infuſions, and greatly uſed among the ſlaves in *Jamaica.*

ARISTOLOCHIA 2. *Scandens, foliis amplioribus cordatis; florum ſtabellis maximis variegatis, in appendicem longam tenuemque deſinentibus.*

The large climbing Birth-worth, with variegated flowers; or the poiſoned Hog-meat.

This plant is very common in *St. Ann's*, and bears very large flowers, which are ſeldom under five or ſix inches round the margin; but the *rima*, or opening of the flower, continues glewed up, longitudinally, for a conſiderable time; and terminates in a long ſlender appendix, at the lower extremity.

ARISTOLOCHIA 3. *Scandens, foliis ſublobatis obtuſis, floribus ampliſſimis.*
Ariſtolochia *foliis trilobis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The *Contra-Yerva* of the north ſide.

The roots of this plant are uſed on the north ſide of the iſland, where it is moſt common, in the ſame manner as thoſe of the firſt ſpecies are on the ſouth ſide.

PISTIA 1. *Aquatica villoſa, foliis obovatis ab imo venoſis, floribus ſparſis foliis incidentibus.*

Piſtia. Lin. & Hill. t. 15. f. 20.
Piſtia. Plumeri. Gen. & Kodda-pail. H. M. P. xi. t. 32.
Stratiotes *Ægyptia Dioſcoridis*, Veſſengii & Raii. H.
Lenticula *paluſtris ſexta, vel Ægyptia*, &c. Slo. Cat. 11. & H. t. 2.

The Great Duck-weed, or Pond-weed.

E ſuperiori paginâ foliorum, verſus baſes, aſſurgit

Periantium *Nullum.*

Corolla *Monopetala inæqualis, tubulata, oblonga, inferne ventricoſa, ad medietatem coarctata, ſuperne dilatata.* Limbus *obliquè latus, erectus, acuminatus, integer; auris equinæ figuræ.*

Stamina. *E pariete floris, infimæ rimæ parti oppoſito, ſurgit ſuſtentaculum erectum, verſus baſim diſco membranaceo inde ligulato cinctum, (ligulâ ad apicem germinis porrectâ) ad apicem antheris octo, (quandoque paucioribus) ſubrotundis, patentibus, in orbem ſitis ornatum.*

Piſtillum. *E fundo floris emergit, germen oblongum*, ſtigmate *obtuſo coronatum.*

Pericarpium. *Capſula oblongo-ovata, in ſex loculamenta diviſa, & ſeminibus aliquot oblongo-ovatis, referta.*

This plant is rare in *Jamaica*. I have not obſerved it above once in that iſland; it was in a pond between Mr. *James's*, and Doctor *Thene's*, in *St. James's:* but it is very common in *Antigua*, where the greateſt part of their waters is collected and preſerved in ponds, for the public uſe. It grows and thrives very luxuriantly in theſe reſervoirs, and keeps the waters always freſh and cool; which would be greatly ſubject to putrefaction, and charged with a multitude of inſects, had they continued expoſed to the heat of the ſun. It has its inconveniences, however, and thoſe not very trifling; for the plant is, of its own nature, acrid; and when the droughts ſet in, and the waters are reduced very low, (which frequently happens in that iſland) they are over-heated, and ſo impregnated with the particles of this vegetable, that they frequently give bloody-fluxes to ſuch as are obliged to uſe them at thoſe ſeaſons: but this inconvenience may be, in ſome meaſure, remedied, by mixing flower, or ſome other ſheathing ſubſtance with it, if neceſſity obliges the uſe of it in ſuch a ſtate. Its acrimony gives me room to think that it is not the *Stratioles* of *Proſp. Alpinus*, or *Bauhin.*

HELICTERES 1. *Villoſa & fruticoſa; foliis cordato-acuminatis, ſerratis.*
Helicteres. L. Gen. & H. C. & Iſora. Plumeri.
Helicteres *arbor Indiæ orientalis*, &c. Pk. t. 245. f. 2, 3. & H. Mal. vi. t. 30.
Abutilo *affinis arbor altheæ folio*, &c. Slo. Cat. 97.
Iſora Murri. H. M. p. 6. t. 30.

The Screw Tree.

This curious ſhrub is very frequent in the low gravelly hills of *Jamaica*. It riſes generally to the height of nine or ten feet, and has much of the habit of the Mallows tribe; from which it is diſtinguiſhed by the ſpiral form and connection of its capſular ſeed-veſſels, and the peculiarities of the parts of the flower.

CHAMÆROPS 1. *Acaulis, foliis flabelliformibus maximis, petiolis validis rotundis, ſpicis brevioribus partialibus.*
An, Chamærops. L. Gen. & H. C.
Palma *non ſpinoſa humilior*, &c. Slo. Cat. 177. & H.

The humble Palmeto, with round foot-ſtalks.

Spatha

Spatha *Tri- vel quadriphylla, foliis oblongis mollibus amplexantibus.*
Spadix *Simplex conico-cylindraceus, capſulis baccatis ſeſſilibus obtuſis depreſſis & fere connatis, in ſpicam uniformem redactis, onuſtus.*
Corolla. *Flores alii* mares, *alii* feminæ, *alternatim mixti in eodem ſpadice.*

Mas.

Periantium *Quadrigonum, cuneiforme, carnoſum, ad apicem lineis variis notatum.*
Corolla *Nulla.*
Stamina. *Rudimenta quatuor craſſa brevia, antheris numeroſiſſimis oblongis inſtructa.*

Femina.

Periantium *Craſſum carnoſum quadratum, maſculinis interpoſitum, foliolis quatuor minimis margini incumbentibus ornatum.*
Corolla *Nulla.* Stamina *Nulla.*
Piſtillum. *Germen craſſum, quadratum, coronatum, prægnans*; ſtyli *quatuor vel plures, longiſſimi, incumbentes*; ſtigmata *ſimplicia acuta.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ſucculenta, baccata, angulata, inferne craſſior, ad apicem anguſtior, quadrilocularis.*
Semina *Plurima minima ovata.*

This plant is very frequent in *Jamaica*, particularly about the *Creſcence*; and is often uſed for thatch, tho' not ſo good as the other leaves commonly employed for that purpoſe. The foot-ſtalks are exactly like ſo many joints of well-grown walking-canes, both in ſhape and ſize; but they ſoon wither and ſhrivel up. The berries are ſweet, and fed upon much by the birds.

ARUM 1. *Caule erecto, geniculato, inferne nudo; foliis majoribus oblongo-ovatis.*
An, Arum *cauleſcens foliis ſagittatis.* L. Sp. Pl?
Arum *caule geniculato, cannæ Indicæ foliis,* &c. Slo. Cat. 63.
Aninge 1ª. Piſ. 220.

The Dumb Cane.

This plant is common in moſt parts of *America*, and grows chiefly in cool and moiſt places. The ſtalk is uſed to bring ſugar to a good grain, when the juice is too viſcid, and cannot be brought to granulate rightly with lime alone. *Trapham* recommends a decoction of the plant by way of fomentation in hydropic caſes: and it certainly muſt be a ſtrong reſolutive, which cannot fail to ſtrengthen and ſtimulate the relaxed fibres, in ſuch caſes.

ARUM 2. *Scandens triphyllum. foliis exterioribus auritis, petiolis vaginantibus.*
Arum *maximum ſcandens, geniculatum & trifoliatum.* Slo. Cat. 63.

The trifoliated *Arum*, or Wake-Robin.

This plant is pretty frequent in all the hills of *Jamaica*, and generally found climbing among the neighbouring trees. It is the only ſpecies that is obſerved to be furniſhed with compound leaves in that iſland.

ARUM 3. *Scandens, foliis majoribus crenato-laceris, petiolis ſimplicibus.*
Arum *maximum altiſſime ſcandens,* &c. Slo. Cat. 63.
An, Elitta di Maravara. H. M. p. 12. t. 20?

The large climbing Wake-Robin, with torn leaves.

ARUM

ARUM 4. *Acaule purpureum, foliis ampliſſimis cordato-ſagittatis.*
Colocaſia *quod* Arum *Indicum*, Colocaſia *dictum, pediculis atris*, &c. Thez. Zey. 68.

The purple *Cocco*, and *Tannier*.

The tops of this plant are commonly uſed to feed the hogs; but the root is more valuable, and ſupply many of the poorer ſort of people with what they call *Bread-kind*, in thoſe parts of the world.

ARUM 5. *Acaule maximum, foliis cordato-ſagittatis.*
Arum *acaule, foliis peltatis ovatis repandis, baſi ſemibifidis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Colocaſia, *ſeu fabæ Egyptiæ veterum flos.* C. B. &c. Thez. Zey. 68.
Arum *maximum Ægyptiacum, quod vulgo Colocatia.* B. Pin. &c. Slo. Cat. 61.

The white *Cocco*, and *Tyre*.

The tops of this plant do ſometimes ſupply the tables of *Jamaica* with greens; but they are not reckoned ſo good as thoſe of the ſeventh ſpecies, which is the moſt in uſe. The young roots are very wholeſome, dry, and nouriſhing; and ſometimes uſed in broths, by the poorer ſort of people. The old heads are called *White Coccos*, and the young roots that ſhoot round the top, *Tyres*.

ARUM 6. *Acaule maximum, foliis cordato-ſagittatis, radice leniter mordicante.*
Arum *acaule, foliis cordatis acutis cum acumine, angulis rotundatis.* L. H. C. & Sp. Plant.

The Scratch *Cocco*.

The root of this plant is uſed like thoſe of the other ſorts; but it is not ſo frequently cultivated. The old roots are generally called *Scratch Coccos*, from a little pungency with which they are always impregnated; and the young ones that ſhoot round the top, *Edyes*.

ARUM 7. *Acaule medium, foliis cordato-ſagittatis quandoque auritis, radice minori carnoſa.*
Arum *acaule, foliis peltatis ovatis integerrimis, baſi ſemibifidis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Arum *minus nymphææ foliis Eſculentum*, &c. Slo. Cat. 62. & H. t. 106.
Colocaſia *quod* Arum *Zeylonicum minus*, &c. Thez. Zey. 68.

Indian Kale.

The leaves of this plant boiled, make a wholeſome agreeable green: it is tender and mucilaginous, and pleaſing to moſt palates. The plant is much cultivated by all ſorts of people; eſpecially in the country parts, where cabbage and kidney-beans are not always to be had. A ſmall bed of it is ſufficient to ſupply one or two families with greens throughout the year; for it grows very luxuriant and quick, and the oftener it is picked, the better. It grows very ſmall if it be not tranſplanted from time to time.

ARUM 8. *Acaule, foliis triangularibus ſagittatis, angulis divaricatis acutis.*
Arum *minus eſculentum, ſagittariæ foliis viridi-nigricantibus.* Slo. Cat. 63. & Hiſt. t. 106. f. 2.

The ſmaller *Indian* Kale.

This plant is cultivated by many people in *Jamaica:* it is much like the former, and frequently uſed for the ſame purpoſes.

ARUM 9. *Acaule majus ſylveſtre, radice oblongâ fibratâ, foliis amplioribus cordatis.*

Arum *acaule, foliis peltato-ovatis baſi bipartitis.* L. H. C.

An, Colocaſia *quod* Arum *maximum Zeylonicum, radice craſſa.* Thez. Zey. 68?

The large wild Wake-Robin.

This plant is very common among the rocks, in many parts of the iſland: the leaves are very large, and riſe immediately from a thick lengthened root.

ARUM 10. *Acaule ſubcæruleum maximum, foliis ampliſſimis cordato-ſagittatis.*

Colocaſia *Strongylorrhiza Zeylonica,* &c. Thez. Zey. 68.

The Baboon or Hog *Cocco.*

The root of this plant grows to a monſtrous ſize, and is very coarſe: it is of an eaſy growth, and planted chiefly for the hogs, which it is ſaid to fatten very well.

ARUM 11. *Scandens, foliis cordatis, petiolis rotundis.*

The climbing Wake-Robin, with round foot-ſtalks.

ARUM 12. *Tenue ſcandens, foliis oblongis, petiolis alatis amplexantibus.*

Phylitidi *ſcandenti affinis major,* &c. Slo. Cat. 15. & H. t. 27.

The climbing Wake-Robin, with oblong leaves and edged foot-ſtalks.

This plant is only to be met with in the moſt lonely inland woods: it climbs with great eaſe, and grows more ſucculent and luxuriant towards the top.

ARUM 13. *Paraſiticum minus, foliis ovatis punctatis glabris, ſpica brevi.*

The ſmall paraſitical Wake-Robin.

I found this little paraſitical plant in the woods above *St. Ann's* bay. The ſtem is ſlender and ſhagged, and adorned with a few oval leaves: it ſticks pretty cloſe to the trunk of whatever tree it grows upon; but ſeldom runs above two or three feet in length.

CLASS XXI.

Of the *Monoecia*; or Vegetables that throw out diſtinct male and female Flowers, from different parts of the ſame Plant.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have one, two, three, four, or five Filaments *in every male Flower.*

CYNOMORIUM 1. *Erectum, breve, cylindraceum, nudum; prima ætate ſquamatum.*
Cynomorium. Miche. t. 12.

The upright *Cynamorium.*

This little plant is ſeldom met with but in the moſt ſhady inland woods: it grows in beds, and riſes generally to the height of three, four, or five inches; but is commonly ſmalleſt towards the bottom. At firſt it is covered pretty thick with ſcales of the figure of a heart; which fall off gradually as it riſes, and expoſe the body of the plant thickly beſet with little tranſparent *denticles*, intermixed with a few tubular trifid flowers, that jet above the level of the ſurface. The ſtem of the plant is ſucculent and fleſhy, and all the parts aſtringent.

LEMNA 1. *Minima monorhiſos, foliolis orbiculatis.*
An, Lemna *foliis ſeſſilibus planiuſculis, radicibus ſolitariis?* L. Sp. Pl.
Lens *paluſtris.* Raii H.

Duck-weed.

This little aquatic plant grows in ſome of the ſmall ponds of *Jamaica*; but it is not common, nor put to any uſe there.

OMPHALANDRIA 1. *Fruteſcens diffuſa, foliis amplioribus ovatis, petiolis biglandulis, racemis terminalibus.*

The large-leafed *Omphalandria*, with two *Antheræ* or male parts.

Flores alii mares, alii feminæ in iiſdem racemis.

Mas.

Periantium *Quadri- vel quinque-phyllum, foliolis cochleatis ſubrotundis.*
Corolla *Nulla.*
Stamina *Nulla. Nectarium craſſum umbonatum ſubrotundum, in medio calicis ſitum, ſuſtentaculum præbet antheris geminis, lateribus nectarii oppoſitis longitudinaliter immerſis.*

Fæmina.

Periantium *Ut in mare.* Corolla *Nulla.* Stamina *Nulla.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum*; ſtylus *brevis*; ſtigma *ſubtrifidum.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula carnoſa, ovata, trilocularis.*
Semina *Solitaria oblonga.*

OMPHA-

OMPHALANDRIA 2. *Foliis obovatis glabris, ad baſim biglandulis; floribus triandriis.* Tab. 22. f. 4.

The larger *Omphalandria*, with three *Antheræ*.

Theſe plants are chiefly found about *Port Antonio*, and *Mangeneel*. There are no filaments in the flowers of either of them; but the *antheræ* are lodged in ſo many grooves, diſpoſed longitudinally and at equal diſtances from each other, in the ſide of a roundiſh naval ſituated in the center of the cup. The firſt ſort is a weakly ſpreading ſhrub; the other, a ſmall tree.

ZEA 1. *Seminibus ſubcompreſſis obovatis.*
Zea. L. Gen. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Maizium. Mart. 6. *& frumentum Indicum mays dictum*, &c. Slo. Cat. 26.

Great Corn, or Maize.

This plant is much cultivated in all parts of *Jamaica*, and thrives very luxuriantly every where. It is generally planted among the young canes, and grows to perfection before theſe ſhoot to any conſiderable height. The grain is reckoned a wholeſome hearty food, and much uſed among the negroes, who make it into various meſſes, according to their fancy. It is given to horſes, in thoſe parts, as we do oats, beans, or peaſe, in *Europe*; and is the principal ſupport of their poultry and ſmall ſtock, of which the people of that iſland raiſe great quantities.

COIX 1. *Arundinacea erecta indiviſa, foliis brevioribus latiuſculis, ſpica racemoſa terminali.*
Gramen paniceum majus, ſpica ſimplici levi, &c. Slo. Cat. 30. & H. t. 64.
Lachryma Jobi H. E. Thez. Zey. p. 137, 8.
An, Coix *ſeminibus ovatis*. L. Sp. Pl. & H. C?

The *Coix*, with ſimple ſlender-ſhanks.

This plant grows wild every where in the woods, and is excellent fodder for all ſorts of cattle. It has all the appearance of a reed; and riſes commonly to the height of four feet, or better.

CAREX 1. *Tenuior, altiſſime ſcandens.*
An, Carex, *ſpiculis oblongis ſeſſilibus remotis androgynis, capſulis ovatis acutis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The climbing *Carex*.

This plant is frequent in *St. Elizabeth's*, and grows very luxuriantly in all parts of the pariſh. The ſtalk is very ſlender, and riſes to a conſiderable height, when ſupported by neighbouring buſhes.

CAREX 2. *Foliorum vaginis marginatis & ab altero latere appendiculatis; ſpicis quandoque mixtis, quandoque maſculinis; caule triangulari.*

The common *Carex*.

This plant is extremely like the common *European* ſort: it grows very plentifully in all the *lagoons* about the *Ferry*.

CAREX 3. *Paluſtris major, caule arundinaceo.*

The upright *Carex*, with a ſmooth hollow ſtalk.

The

The ſtalk of this plant is thick, round, ſmooth, and jointed like a reed; but it is not of the ſame texture: it's frequent in the *Ferry-river*, and about the great pond.

TYPHA 1. *Simplex, foliis longis anguſtis compreſſis, ſpica duplici terminali.*
Typha *foliis ſubenſiformibus, ſpicis approximatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Great Reed-Mace.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and grows very common in all the *lagoons* about the iſland. The leaves make good matts; and are ſometimes uſed for thatch in the low lands.

TRAGIA 1. *Scandens, foliis haſtatis ſerratis hiſpidis.*
Tragia *foliis cordato-oblongis, caule volubili.* L. Sp. Pl.
Urtica *ramoſa ſcandens*, &c. Slo. Cat. 38. & H. t. 82.

The creeping Cowhage.

In this plant, the foot-ſtalks of the flowers riſe from the alæ of the leaves; and divide ſoon after, into two ſimple branches; whereof, the one bears a number of male flowers, diſpoſed gradually in the form of a ſpike, towards the top; while the other ſuſtains only a ſingle female bloſſom, which is fixed at the extremity of the branch. There is no more than two filaments in each of the male flowers of this plant; and what *Linneus* calls a cup, or *periantium*, ſeems to be rather a real flower. The plant is very common in *Jamaica*, and well known on account of its ſharp itching hairs. The root is looked upon as a good aperient and diuretic; and both the decoction and juice are frequently uſed among the negroes for thoſe purpoſes.

TRAGIA 2. *Subfruticoſa, foliis oblongis glabris, fructu hiſpido.*
An, Tragia *foliis lanceolatis obtuſis integerrimis.* L. Sp. Pl?
An, Pee-Tsjerou. H. M. p. 5. t. 23?

The ſmooth-leafed Cowhage.

I found this plant at the *Angels*, on the ſide of the road that leads to *Sixteen-mile-walk:* it grows commonly to the height of four or five feet.

URTICA 1. *Humilior hiſpida, foliis ovatis crenatis, ſpicis alaribus.*

The ſmall hairy Nettle.

This plant was introduced to *Jamaica* by Mr. *Wallen*; and thrives well at the *Ferry*, where it was firſt planted. It is a native of the iſland of *Madera*.

URTICA 2. *Erecta, foliis cordatis ſerratis, racemis compreſſis terminalibus.*

The larger Dead-nettle, with ſpreading flower-bunches.

This plant is very common in *Jamaica*, and grows chiefly in cool ſhady places. The leaves are pretty large and luxuriant, and the flower-bunches ſpreading and compreſſed, and diſpoſed at the extremities of the branches. The plant riſes frequently to the height of three feet, or better.

URTICA 3. *Minor ſupina, foliis ovatis ſerratis oppoſitis, floribus confertis terminalibus.*

The ſmall creeping Nettle.

URTICA? 4. *Humilior, diſticha, diffuſa, compreſſa, obliquè aſſurgens; foliolis minimis.*

Herniaria

Herniaria *lucida aquatica*, &c. Slo. Cat. 50. & H. tab. 93. f. 2.

The little reclining Nettle, with very ſmall leaves.

URTICA 5. *Humilior, reclinata, fere ſimplex; foliolis minimis diſtichis.*

The ſmaller reclining Nettle, with very ſmall leaves.

Both theſe plants are like each other, and ſeem to be only variations of the ſame ſpecies. They are very different in appearance from all the other ſorts of nettle; but the parts of the flowers, which are very ſmall, ſeem to place them in the ſame claſs. The following is a deſcription of the bloſſoms, as nearly as I could make it out.

Flores, alii maſculini femininis intermixti.

Mas.

Periantium *Nullum.*
Corolla, *Tetrapetala, petalis cochleatis oblongis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor, petalis fere tecta:* antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*

Femina.

Calix *Nullus*; Corolla *Nulla.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum*; ſtylus *breviſſimus*; ſtigma *ciliatum.*

They grow chiefly in cool gravelly places; but neither of them riſes above twelve or fourteen inches in height. The diſpoſition of the leaves and branches is nearly the ſame in both; tho' one of the ſpecies ſeems to divide a good deal in its growth, while the other riſes almoſt with a ſimple ſtem.

URTICA 6. *Erecta, foliis ovato-acuminatis trinerviis nitidis, racemis compreſſis.*

Urtica *Iners racemoſa*, &c. Slo. Cat. 38. & H. t. 83. f. 2.

The larger Dead-Nettle, with ſmooth leaves and bunched flowers.

URTICA 7. *Fruticuloſa, glabra; foliis ſubrotundo-ovatis, crenato-ſerratis.*

The erect Nettle, with ſmooth leaves.

Theſe plants grow chiefly in cool and ſhady places, and riſe generally to the height of two feet and a half, or better. The firſt ſort has large oval leaves, and wide ſpreading bunches of flowers, diſpoſed at the top of the branches: It is common in all the cooler gravelly banks of the higher hills. The other grows more upright; it is of a more delicate make, firm and lignous; and adorned with ſmaller roundiſh leaves: I have met with it at *Mangeneel.*

URTICA 8. *Arboreſcens; foliis ovatis, hirtis, pruriginoſis, oppoſitis.*

The Nettle Tree, with itching hairy leaves.

This plant grows commonly to the height of eight or ten feet, and is pretty frequent in the woods about *St. Mary's* and *Portland.*

URTICA 9. *Fruteſcens; foliis amplioribus ovatis, ſinuato-dentatis; nervis, petiolis & caulibus aculeatis.*

The large prickly Nettle.

I met with this plant in *Blue-mountain Valley*, but could not obſerve it in any other part of the iſland: it was not at that time perfect enough to bear either flowers

ſeeds; and have placed it here only from the common diſpoſition and appearance of its leaves and branches. The plant was about the height of five feet, or better; furniſhed with large gloſſy leaves, of the figure of a heart; and every where ſupplied with ſharp prickly thorns, eſpecially about the trunk and leaves.

URTICA 10. *Fruteſcens; foliis rugoſis ovatis, in acumen productis; ramulis gracilibus.*

The ſhrubby Nettle, with ſlender branches and lengthened oval leaves.

URTICA 11. *Fruticoſa; foliis ampliſſimis, ovatis, ſerratis; ſpicis longiſſimis, tenuibus, ex alis propendentibus.*

The Nettle Tree.

Both theſe plants are natives of the cooler woods of *Jamaica*, and grow commonly to the height of ten or fifteen feet. The laſt ſort is more frequent in the cooler mountains of *Liguanea*, and furniſhed with very broad leaves.

SAPIUM 1. *Arboreum, foliis ellipticis glabris, petiolis biglandulis, floribus ſpicatis.*

The Gum Tree.

Flores alii maſculini, *alii* feminini, *in iiſdem ſpicis:* illi *e ſuperiore ſpicæ parte, oriuntur; hi vero infra enaſcuntur.*

Mas.

Periantium *Nullum.* Corolla *Nulla.*
Stamina. *E ſingulâ lacunâ biglandulâ emergunt filamenta quatuor, quinque, vel ſex, breviſſima*; antheris *globoſis inſtructa.*

Femina.

Periantium *E lacunis paucis biglandulis, circa baſim ſpicæ digeſtis, emergunt periantia totidem ventricoſa, minima quadridentata.*
Corolla *Nulla.* Stamina *Nulla.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum, intra calicem ſitum*; ſtylus *brevis tripartitus*; ſtigmata *ſimplicia.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ſubrotunda, obtuſè triloba, trilocularis, ſeminibus tribus ſolitariis referta.*

This tree grows to a very conſiderable ſize, and yields a great quantity of reſin, of a thick ſticky conſiſtence, dirty colour; opake, and of little ſmell: which generally ſerves for the boiling-houſe lamps, in every part of the country where the tree is frequent; and is much uſed for bird-lime, which purpoſe it is obſerved to anſwer extremely well. The wood is ſoft and coarſe, and not much eſteemed.

ARGYTHAMNIA 1. *Fruticoſa, tota albida; foliis oblongis, nervis paucioribus arcuatis.*

The ſhrubby aſh-coloured *Argythamnia.*

Flores alii maſculini, *alii* feminini, *in eâdem plantâ.*

Mas.

Periantium *Tetraphyllum; foliolis lanceolatis, villoſis.*

Corolla

Corolla *Tetrapetala; petalis minoribus lanceolatis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor, longitudine fere floris*; antheræ *oblongo-ovatæ.*

Femina.

Periantium, *Ut in mare, villosum.* Corolla *Nulla.* Stam. *Nulla.*
Pistillum. *Germen subgloboſum, obtusè trilobum, villosum*; styli *tres, ultra medietatem tripartiti*; *laciniis singulis, bifidis:* stigmata *lacerata.*
Pericarpium. *Capsula obtusè trigona, trilocularis, trispermis.*
Semina *Subrotunda solitaria.*

This shrub is pretty frequent in the lower hills, and grows chiefly in a dry gravelly soil: it seldom rises above five feet in height; and the trunk and branches are covered with a whitish bark.

MORUS 1. *Lacteſcens; foliis oblongis acutis, paginis exterioribus productioribus, ligno citrino.*
Morus *foliis ovatis hirsutis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Morus *fructu viridi, ligno sulphureo tinctorio.* Sl. Cat. 128. & H. t. 158.
Itainsba. Pis. 163.

The Fustic Tree.

This is a fine timber-wood; and a principal ingredient in most of our yellow dyes, for which it is chiefly imported into *Europe.* The berries are sweet and wholesome, but not much used, except it be by the winged tribe, by whose care it is chiefly planted. It is a native of *Jamaica,* and deserves to be propagated with greater care.

MORUS 2. *Foliis obliquè cordatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The *Carolina* Mulberry.

This tree is cultivated in many gardens in *Jamaica,* and thrives very well in the low lands; but it seldoms bears any quantity of fruit. The berries of this sort are longer than those of the *European* mulberry, and generally of a whitish colour.

MORUS 3. *Foliis cordatis, subtus villosis; amenthis cylindraceis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The *Virginia* Mulberry.

A few of these trees, which are natives of *Virginia,* have been lately raised in *Jamaica* by some curious gentlemen; and are said to be of that sort on which the silk-worm feeds and thrives best. It grows in that island as well as any of the other species, but does not bear any quantity of fruit; and was planted there only to satisfy the curiosity of the people.

ATERAMNUS 1. *Foliis oblongis, leviſſimè crenatis, alternis; ſpicis ſingularibus, ad alas.*

The *Ateramnus*, with oblong crenated leaves.

Flores alii masculini, alii feminini, in iisdem spicis. Mares *plurimi, conferti, quadristaminei:* feminæ *pauciores, tribus stylis præditæ, & ad basim spicæ sitæ. An, ad* Sapiam *referri debet?*

AMBROSIA 1. *Erecta ramosa, foliis plurifariam divisis, laciniis crenato-serratis, racemis paniculatis terminalibus.*
Ambrosia *foliis bipinnatis, racemis paniculatis terminalibus.* L. Sp. Pl.
Ambrosia *elatior, foliis artemisiæ atrovirentibus.* Sl. Cat. 38.

Wild

Wild Tanſey.

This plant grows very common and luxuriant in all the dry ſandy banks of the larger river-courſes; where the mould is waſhed away by the floods, and nothing left but gravel mixed with ſtiff clay. It is a powerful vulnerary and reſolutive; and frequently uſed in warm baths and fomentations of that nature. The juice of the leaves, mixed with honey, is recommended in exulcerations of the lungs.

PARTHENIUM 1. *Subhirſutum ramoſum, foliis multipliciter inciſis, floribus terminalibus.*

Parthenium *foliis compoſito-multifidis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Achoavan. Proſp. Alp. 56.

Wild Wormwood.

This plant grows wild in moſt of the open fields round the iſland; and thrives very luxuriantly about all the ſettlements in the low lands. It is obſerved to have much the ſame qualities with the Feverfew; and may be uſed, like that, in reſolutive baths, and infuſions.

AMARANTHUS 1. *Aculeatus rufeſcens, floribus confertis ſeſſilibus, capitulis alaribus.*

Amaranthus, *racemis pentandris cylindricis erectis, axillis ſpinoſis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The prickly *Calaloo.*

This plant is frequent in the mountains, as well as the lower hills of *Jamaica*; and much uſed as a green, when the more valuable ſorts are ſcarce. It is reckoned both a wholeſome and an agreeable vegetable.

AMARANTHUS 2. *Coma terminali varia, monſtroſa & fimbriata.*

The Cock's-comb.

This plant grows now in moſt parts of *Jamaica*; and thrives ſo luxuriantly every where, that it may be conſidered as native. It makes a beautiful appearance among the other flowering-plants cultivated in our gardens, and is often raiſed for that purpoſe in all parts of *America.*

SECT. II.

Of ſuch as have ſix, or more, Filaments *in every Flower.*

ZIZANIA 1. *Panicula effuſa.* L. Sp. Pl.

The larger *Zizania*, with a ſcattered panicle.

This plant is common in all the *lagoons* of *Jamaica:* the joints of the ſtalk are ſhorter than thoſe of the common ſort; and ſwell a little on one ſide at the baſe.

ZIZANIA? 2. *Sylveſtris, aſſurgens, tenuis & ramoſa; panicula laxa racemoſa.*

An, Zizania *panicula racemoſa.* L. Sp. Pl.

The branched ſlender *Zizania*, with a looſe panicle.

I have

I have claſſed this plant, already, among the reeds; but believe it does more properly belong to this genus.

ZEUGITES 1. *Arundinaceus, ramoſus, minor, rufeſcens; panicula ſparſa terminali.* Tab. 4. f. 3.

The Mountain Reed-Graſs.

Periantium *Gluma trivalvis triflora; valvulis inferioribus æqualibus, ovato-ſubobtuſis; tertia interior triplo major obtuſa, & ſetulâ terminata: e ſinu hujus emergit* germen *oblongum,* ſtylo *ſimplici villoſo,* & ſtigmate *obtuſiuſculo, villoſo, inſtructum. Ex eodem ſinu etiam ſurgit pedunculus tenuis biflorus; floribus bivalvibus, calicibus deſtitutis; ſingulis,* ſtaminibus *tribus refertis:* antheræ *oblongæ bilobæ, utrinque bifurcæ.*

I found this curious little plant at *Cold-Spring*, in the mountains of *New Liguanea:* it grows in a rich ſhady ſoil, and ſeldom riſes above two feet or twenty-ſix inches in height.

PALMA 1. *Spadicibus alaribus; fructu maximo; caudice ſubæquali, cicatriculis circularibus ſcabro; foliis enſiformibus, replicatis, pinnatis.*

Coccos. L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Coccos & Coccoifera. Mart. 388.
Palma *Indica Coccifera anguloſa* C. B. Thez. Zey.
Palma *Indica nucifera Coccos dicta* Raii. Slo. Cat. 132.
Tinga *varia.* H. M. p. 1 & 3. f. 1, 2, 3, 4.

The Cocco-Nut Tree.

Flores, alii maſculini, *alii feminini, in eodem ſpadice.*

Mas.

Periantium *Triphyllum breve.*
Corolla *Tripetala, petalis oblongis, foliolis calicis alternatis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta ſex, brevia,* antheris *majuſculis, ſagittatis, inſtructa.*
Piſtillum. *Germen obſoletum*; ſtyli *tres, ſubulati, breves*; ſtigmata *acuta.*

Femina.

Periantium *Nullum niſi petala exteriora floris pro calice ſumas.*
Corolla *Hexapetala, petalis ſubrotundis cochleatis; quorum tria majora interiora ſunt.*
Stamina *Nulla.* Germen *craſſum, ſubrotundum*; ſtylus *nullus*; ſtigma *triangulare, obtuſè trilobum, excavatum.*
Pericarpium, *Drupa quandoque ſicca, & fibroſa; quandoque baccata, & pulpoſa*; nauco *oſſeo magno triloculari tribus foraminulis ſubobſoletis perforato referta.* Loculamenta *pulte amygdalino vel aqueo ſemper repleta ſunt; bina tamen quandoque obſoleta fiunt.*
Semina. *Tot ſunt germina minora, quot loculamenta perfecta, in faucibus foraminum ſive lacunarum ſita.*

This tree is planted in moſt parts of *America*, both for its beauty and productions: it grows generally in the low lands, and riſes frequently to a conſiderable height, bearing all its foliage at the top, like the reſt of the kind. This conſiſts of many ſtrong ribs, furniſhed with long narrow leaves folded lengthways, which riſe in a con-

tinued ſeries on both ſides, and ſpread very evenly both ways. Theſe ribs ſhoot gradually from the top; and as the younger ones ſtretch out ſufficiently to raiſe the ſap; the lower ones decline, wither away gradually, and fall off in time. The flowers of this tree riſe in ſpreading bunches from the alæ of the ribs, and are ſupported by ſo many large branched foot-ſtalks: theſe, while young, are very thickly beſet with bloſſoms, and covered with a ſimple, thick, fibrous *ſpatha* or ſheath, of an oblong form, pointed at the top, and moderately contracted at the bottom. When all the parts of the flowers have gained a due degree of perfection, the *ſpatha* ſplits on the under ſide, from the bottom upwards, and expoſes the common bunch, with all its flowers, to the open air: moſt of theſe are males, and fall off gradually as the *ſpatha* withers, leaving the embryo fruit, which is generally fixed to the lower and ſtronger part of the ſtalk, to increaſe and ripen gradually. Theſe grow very large in time, and are compoſed of thick fibrous huſks, containing ſo many large hollow nuts; which, in moſt of the tribe, are trilocular: though in this, as well as ſome of the other ſpecies, two of the cells are obliterated, and the third only comes to perfection. The nut or ſhell is formed of a hard compact ſubſtance, and filled with a ſweetiſh water, while young; but as the fruit advances in its growth, this depoſites a ſoft gelatinous cruſt upon the ſides of the ſhell, which hardens gradually with age, until at length it acquires a ſtrong concreted texture; and then it is not unlike the ſubſtance of an almond, either in taſte or conſiſtence. The water contained in the nuts, is very pleaſant while they are young, and generally looked upon as one of the greateſt dainties of *America*; but, as they grow old, the liquor grows more ſharp and cooling, and far more agreeable to over-heated habits. The kernel is very nouriſhing, and may be uſed inſtead of almonds, in milks, emulſions, and apozems; and with greater propriety, as it may be always had freſh. The ſhells ſerve for drinking and water cups; and the huſks, which are very fibrous, are made into various ſorts of cordage, in ſome of the eaſtern parts of the world; but in *Jamaica* they are only uſed to ſcour the floors. The leaves of this tree are uſed for thatch, upon occaſions; and the tender ſhoots at the top afford a pleaſant green, or cabbage: the outward part of the trunk is made into lattings; and the juice obtained by tapping it about the top, being mixed and fermented with moloſſes, affords a very pleaſant wholeſome ſpirit, which differs but very little from arack. At the bottom of the ribs, we find a coarſe fibrous net-work, that ſerves for ſtrainers; and the kernel is frequently raſped, and made into fritters and ſmall cakes.

The roots of the tree are very ſlender, ſimple, and flexile; they riſe ſeparately from the bottom of the trunk, and ſpread from thence in all directions; ſome running to a great depth in the ground, while others creep almoſt parallel to the ſurface.

PALMA 2. *Caudice altiſſimo, ad imulum turgido; pinnis infernè vaginantibus; foliis anguſtis replicatis; fructu minori.*

Caunga. H. M. p. 3. t. 5.

The *Barbadoes* Cabbage Tree.

This is the moſt beautiful tree I have ever ſeen, and may be very lawfully eſteemed the queen of the woods: it grows to a very conſiderable ſize *(a)*; riſes by a tall ſtraight trunk, which bilges moderately at ſome diſtance above the root; and ſhoots by a ſtraight cylindric tapering body from thence to the top, where it ſpreads into a large and beautiful foliage, not unlike that of the Cocco-nut tree. The lower part of each rib is pretty broad in this plant, and formed into a ſheath, which embraces all thoſe that grow between it and the center; ſo that they continue the form of the trunk for ſome ſpace above the real ſummit of the ſtem, from whence it throws out, on oppoſite ſides, two large branched bunches, well be-

(a) Ray makes mention of one of theſe trees that was obſerved to grow to the height of 270 feet, or thereabouts.

ſet

ſet with mixed flowers: but theſe continue covered by a ſimple *ſpatha*, until all the parts are ready for the operations of generation. Both the bunch and ſheath reſemble thoſe of the Cocco-nut palm very much; but the *ſpatha* of this is more ſoft and delicate, and the bunch more fertile and ſpreading; tho' the fruit is very ſmall, and ſeldom exceeds the ſize of an *Engliſh* pea.

The ſeeds of this beautiful plant were firſt carried to *Jamaica* by the preſent governor, His Excellency Admiral *Knowles*; and it has been ſince cultivated there with great care. The lower part of the inward ribs, and the embryo leaves, are very tender; and, when boiled, become a delicate wholeſome green, which is generally called cabbage in all the colonies: but this ſpecies is chiefly planted for its beauty, and ſeldom or never cut down for that, or any other uſe.

PALMA 3. *Pinnis inferne vaginantibus, caudice æquali annulato, fructu minori.*
Palma *altiſſima non ſpinoſa, fructu pruniformi minori*, &c. Slo. Cat. 176. & H. t. 215.

The *Jamaica* Cabbage Tree.

This plant is frequent in moſt of the ſugar-iſlands, and grows commonly to a moderate ſize. The body of the tree is generally pretty tall, upright, and even; and throws out its flowers (like the foregoing) immediately under the column formed by the ſheathed bottoms of the ribs: theſe, in the ſize and diſpoſition, as well as in the form of both their bunches and covers, are very like thoſe of the *Barbadoes* Palm; and its foliage (like thoſe of that plant) affords a delicate wholeſome green, which is commonly called Mountain-Cabbage, in the ſugar-iſlands; and for which it is generally cut down. The outward part of the tree is uſed for lathing, and boards for out-houſes: the ſeeds ſerve to feed the wild hogs in the ſeaſon; and the *ſpathas* are frequently made into matts by the negroes.

PALMA 4. *Pinnis inferne vaginantibus, caudice tereti aculeatiſſimo, fructu minori.*
Palma *ſpinoſa minor, caudice gracili.* Slo. Cat. 178. & H. ii. 121.

The prickly Pole.

This ſlender tree is very common in the inland woods of *Jamaica*, and ſupplies the wild hogs with abundance of food, when its berries are in ſeaſon. It is ſeldom above four inches and a half in diameter, tho' it generally riſes to the height of twelve or fifteen feet: but both the leaves and flowers are diſpoſed like thoſe of the cabbage tree. The outward part of the trunk is extremely hard and elaſtic, and looks much like whalebone; it is very fit for bows and rammers.

PALMA 5. *Caudice aculeatiſſimo, pinnis ad margines ſpinoſis, fructibus majuſculis.*
Palma *ſpinoſa minor, fructu pruniformi*, &c. Slo. Cat. 178. & H.

The Mackaw Tree.

This tree is very common in moſt of the ſugar-colonies; and the rind of the fruit which is pretty thick, yields a fattiſh ſubſtance, not unlike, or inferior to, the real palm-oil. The trunk is uſed for lathing; and the ſeeds, which are of a black colour, about the ſize of walnuts, and bear a fine poliſh, are frequently made into beads by the negroes.

PALMA 6. *Inermis, caudice recto, pinnis amplexantibus ſubvaginatis, baccis minoribus.*
Palma *non ſpinoſa foliis minoribus*, &c. Slo. Cat. 172. & H. ii. 118.

The

The Thatch Tree.

The leaves of this tree are frequently uſed for thatch, and reckoned better than thoſe of the other ſorts, for that purpoſe. The outſide of the trunk is uſed, inſtead of other boards, for the walls of out-houſes: it is very hard, and bullet-proof.

PALMA 7. *Pinnis & caudice ubique aculeatiſſimis, fructu majuſculo.*
Palma *tota ſpinoſa major*, &c. Slo. Cat. 177. & H. ii. 119.
An, Palma *fructu pruniformi luteo aleoſo ejuſdem.* C. 175. & H. 113. tab. 214.

The Great Mackaw Tree.

The fruit of this kind differs but little from that of the ſmall Mackaw tree: the huſks of both are full of oil, and the nut black and ſhining. The negroes ſay, that this is the tree which yields the true palm-oil: the outſide of the trunk is made into laths, bows, and darts; like thoſe of ſome of the other ſpecies.

PALMA 8. *Subcinerea, foliis brevioribus pinnatis quaſimodo confertis, infimis breviſſimis & in ſpinas quaſi redactis.*
Phœnix. Lin. G. & H. C.
Palma *dactylifera major vulg.* &c. Slo. Cat. 174. & H. 11, 111.

The Date Tree.

This tree is now cultivated pretty much in *Jamaica:* the fruit is very wholeſome, and ſupplies a principal part of the ſuſtenance of many people; particularly in the iſland of *Socotra*, where the berries are frequently ſtoned and preſerved. The liquor that runs from the over-ripe fruit, ferments and becomes vinous; and if the trunk be tapped near the top, it yields a quantity of juice which ferments very freely, and makes good wine. *Slo.*

PHARUS 1. *Foliis nervoſis, oblongis, obtuſis; petiolis ita contortis, ut adverſâ paginâ folia ſimper Cælum reſpiciant.*
T. 38. f. 3.
Gramen avenaceum ſylvaticum, foliis latiſſimis. Slo. Cat.

Wild Oats.

Flores alii maſculini, *alii* feminini *in eâdem plantâ.*

Mas.

Periantium. *Gluma bivalvis, brevis, ſimplex.*
Corolla *Nulla.* Piſt. *Nullum.*
Stam. *Filamenta ſex brevia:* antheræ *anguſtæ oblongæ.*

Femina.

Periantium. *Gluma bivalvis ſimplex.*
Corolla. *Gluma univalvis, oblonga, anguſta, ætate rigida & a tergo, limæ inſtar exaſperata.*
Stamina *Nulla.* Piſtillum: *Germen parvum, oblongum, intra corollam clauſum*; ſtylus *longitudine floris, bifidus, vel trifidus*; ſtigmata *oblonga cirrhoſa.*

This plant is pretty frequent in all the woody hills of *Jamaica,* and reckoned a hearty wholeſome food for all ſorts of cattle. The male flowers are ſmaller than the female ones, and ſtands on pretty long foot-ſtalks at the back of the others.

TEREBINTHUS 1. *Foliis cordato-ovatis pinnatis, cortice levi rufescente floribus masculinis spicatis.*

Pistacia *foliis pinnatis deciduis, foliolis ovatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Terebenthus *major Betulæ cortice*, &c. Sio. Cat. 167. & H.
Sima-ruba. L. M. Med.

The Birch or Turpentine Tree.

Flores alii masculini, *alii* feminini, *in eadem planta.*

Mas.

Periantium *Minimum quinquedentatum.*
Corolla *Parva monopetala, ad basim fere in quinque lacinias oblongo-ovatas secta.*
Stam. *Filamenta decem brevia*; antheræ *globosæ.*
Pistillum *Nullum.*
Obs. *Aliquando corolla masculina demittit, quintam generationis partem.*

Femina.

Periantium ——? Corolla ——? Pist. ——?
Pericarpium. *Bacca subtrigono-ovata, tribus lineis longitudinalibus notata, unilocularis, trivalvis; succo Terebenthenaceo turgida, & nucleo unico turbinato, referta.*

This tree is very common in all the sugar-islands. The bark is very thick, and exsudes a clear and transparent resin, which hardens soon in the air, and looks much like the mastic of the shops: but it yields a considerable quantity of a more fluid substance, by incision; which has much of the smell and appearance of turpentine, and may be used for the same purposes with success.

The bark of the root of this tree is thought to be the *Sima-rouba* of the shops, which is the most effectual remedy we have yet known in bloody-fluxes: it is administered in decoctions; and one or two drachms is sufficient for a quart of water; for if it be strong, it purges, or vomits; and does not, in such cases, stop those discharges with so much certainty.

SAGITTARIA 1. *Foliis maximis, simplicibus, oblongis, utrinque productis; ramulis verticillatis; caule glabro.*

The great *American* Arrow-head, with large oblong leaves.

This plant is very common about most of the stagnating waters in *Jamaica*, particularly those near the *Ferry*. The stem grows very luxuriant, in general, and rises frequently to the height of two or three feet above the foliage. The branches of the lower *verticillæ* seldom exceed three in number, and are generally subdivided in the same manner themselves; but those of the higher orders consist chiefly of five long simple flower-stalks, and those about the top of three only. The flowers that grow about the extremities of the stem and branches, are generally male, and adorned with a great number of filaments, which are always observed to stand on longer foot-stalks than the female flowers, which commonly occupy the lower part of the main, as well as of the lateral flower-spikes. Both the stalk and branches are smooth and roundish.

CERATOPHYLLUM 1. *Foliis verticillatis & tuberculatis, multifariam incisis; laciniis conicis acutis.*

Ceratophyllum. L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

The Morass, or Morass-weed.

This plant is very common in all the brackiſh waters in *Jamaica*; and generally uſed to cover whatever fiſh or water-plants they carry a long way to market; for it retains a deal of moiſture, which keeps them freſh and cool for a conſiderable time. It may be alſo uſed, with great ſucceſs, to cover the tender ſeeds of the Cacao, for a few days after they are planted.

CORYLUS 1. *Stipulis ovatis obtuſis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Hafel-Tree.

This ſhrub, like the following, was introduced to *Jamaica* from *Europe:* but it does not thrive in any part of the iſland; and ſeldom riſes above a foot and a half, or two feet in height, even in the mountains.

JUGLANS 1. *Foliis ovalibus glabris, ſubſerratis & ſubæqualibus.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

The Walnut-Tree.

This plant was firſt introduced to *Jamaica* by Mr. *Jones*, and planted in the mountains of *New Liguanea:* but it does not thrive as well as many of the other *European* vegetable that are cultivated there.

JUGLANS 2. *Foliis oblongis obtuſis pinnato-ternatis, fructibus ſingularibus baccatis ad alas.*

Nux *Juglans trifoliata*, &c. Slo. Cat. 128. & H.

The *Jamaica* Walnut.

This ſhrubby tree is frequent about the *Ferry*, and often riſes to a conſiderable height. The outward part of the fruit is ſoft and pulpy, when ripe; but the hard lignous ſhell, and the partitions and lobes of the ſeeds, as well as the parts of the flower, agree perfectly with the general characters of the genus.

SECT. III.

Of ſuch as have the Filaments *of the Male Flowers joined together at the baſe.*

ACALYPHA 1. *Humilior, foliis cordato-crenatis, ſpicis mixtis; alaribus & terminalibus.* Tab. 36. f. 1.

Acalypha, *involucris femineis cordatis inciſis, foliis petiolo longioribus.* L. Sp. Pl.

The *Acalypha*, with mixed flower-ſpikes.

ACALYPHA 2. *Erecta virgultoſa, foliis ovato-acuminatis atque crenatis, ſpicis uniformibus alaribus.* Tab. 36. f. 2.

Ricinokarpos, &c. Thez. Zey. p. 203.

The *Acalypha*, with diſtinct flower-ſpikes.

I have met with this plant at Mr. *Jones's*, in *New Liguanea*, where it grows to be a ſmall twiggy ſhrub; but ſeldom exceeds four feet and a half in height.

CROTON 1. *Minus trichotomum ſubhirſutum, foliis oblongis dentatis, ſpicis ad divaricationes ramorum ſitis.*

The ſmall trichotomous *Croton.*

This plant grows in many parts of the *Savannahs* of *Liguanea*, but ſeldom riſes above ſixteen or ſeventeen inches in height. The ſeeds are ſmall, and much uſed both by the wild and tame fowls, who pick it up every where in the fields.

CROTON 2. *Fruticuloſum minus, foliis villoſis cordato-acuminatis, ramulis gracilibus glabris.*

An, Croton *foliis ovatis tomentoſis integris ſerratis?* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

The ſmall Sea-ſide Balſam.

This plant is common in the *Savannahs* about *Kingſton:* it is very hot and pungent upon the palate; and frequently uſed in baths and fomentations for nervous weakneſſes.

CROTON 3. *Fruticuloſum & villoſum, foliis cordato-acuminatis, ramulis craſſioribus tomentoſis.*

The yellow Balſam.

This plant is common in the *Savannas* about *Kingſton,* and riſes frequently to the height of two or three feet: it is pretty much like the foregoing, both in ſize and the general form; but is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the thickneſs of its extreme branches, which, in this ſpecies, are pretty ſoft and luxuriant. All the parts of the plant are equally ſharp; and, like that, ſometimes uſed in reſolutive baths.

CROTON 4. *Fruticuloſum erectum & ſubvilloſum, foliis cordato-acuminatis, ſpicis terminalibus.*

The Sea-ſide Balſam.

On breaking the more tender branches of any of theſe ſpecies, a large drop of a thick balſamic liquor ouzes from the wound; from whence they have obtained this appellation. This ſort is larger than either of the others, and grows frequently to the height of four or five feet; but is moſt commonly found in low moiſt bottoms. The leaves and tender tops are ſaid to heal ſores of all ſorts very well; and frequently uſed in baths and fomentations, like the other ſpecies.

CROTON 5. *Fruticuloſum; foliis longis, anguſtis, ſubtus incanis, margine reflexis.*

Ricino affinis *odorifera fruticoſa,* &c. Slo. Cat. 44. & H. t. 86.

Wild Roſemary.

This ſhrubby plant reſembles the *European* Roſemary pretty much, both in the manner of its growth, and the form and colour of its leaves; from whence it has acquired its common appellation. It is frequent on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, and the moſt generally uſed in warm reſolutive baths and fomentations.

CROTON 6. *Erectum glabrum, foliis ovatis oppoſitis vel ternatis, ſpicis terminalibus.*

An, Ricinoides *Indica folio lucido,* &c. Thez. Zey. t. 90?

An, Tiliæ *affinis* laurifolia *abulili floribus albis,* &c. Slo. Cat. & H.

The ſmooth erect *Croton.*

This plant is frequent about Mr. *Boyd's,* in *St. Elizabeth's,* but it ſeldom riſes above three feet in height: it is pretty ſimple towards the root, and divides into three or four ſimple branches towards the top. The leaves are oval, and pointed both ways.

CROTON

CROTON 7. *Fruticoſum; foliis ſubrotundo-ovatis, ſubtus ſubincanis, alternis; ſpicillis alaribus.*

An, Croton *foliis ovatis glabris, caule arboreo,* &c. L. Sp. Pl.
An, Malifolio arbor *artemiſiæ odore,* &c. Slo. Cat. 139. & H.
An, Ricinoides *aromatica arborea.* Thez. Zey. t. 91.

The larger *Croton*, with roundiſh leaves.

This plant is pretty common in all the low lands about *Spaniſh Town* and *Kingſton:* it grows in a ſhrubby form, and is ſeldom under ſeven or eight feet in height. All the parts of the plant are of an active warm nature, and have a pretty agreeable ſmell. It is a ſhrub, like this, and of the ſame genus, that yields the gum *lac* of the ſhops.

JATROPHA 1. *Aſſurgens, ficus folio, flore herbaceo.*
Jatropha *foliis cordatis, angulatis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Ricinus *ficus folio, flore pentapetalo,* &c. Slo. Cat. 40.
Munduy-Guaçu. Piſ. 179.

The Phyſic-Nut Tree.

This plant is very common in all the ſugar-colonies, and cultivated frequently in incloſures: it grows ſometimes to the height of ſeven or eight feet, or better; but dies after a few years. The leaves are much uſed in reſolutive baths and fomentations, and the ſeeds ſometimes as a purgative; but they operate very violently, and therefore, now, but little uſed.

JATROPHA 2. *Humilior ſetis ramoſis ornata; foliis trilobis vel quinquelobis, leviſſimè denticulatis.*
Jatropha *foliis quinquepartitis, lobis ovatis integris, ſetis ramoſis glanduloſis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Ricinus *minor ſtaphiſagriæ folio, flore purpureo.* Slo. Cat. & H. t. 84.

Wild *Caſava*, or *Caſadar*.

This plant is very common about *Kingſton;* and in moſt other parts of the iſland, where the ſoil is dry and gravelly, and the ſituation warm. It grows moſt luxuriantly about houſes, where the ground is warmed with dung; and riſes, in ſuch places, to the height of three feet and a half, or better. It is a very beneficial plant in every plantation where they raiſe any quantity of poultry; for moſt ſorts of birds, eſpecially thoſe of the craw'd kind, feed much on its ſeeds. Mr. *Hughes*, of *Barbadoes*, aſſures us, that an excreſcence is generally found in the body of the ſtalk of this plant, which, he ſays, is a powerful purgative and ſternutatory: but the ſwellings, in which it is generally found there, is ſeldom obſerved in any of thoſe plants in *Jamaica*; and probably may be the effect of ſome inſects peculiar to that iſland. A decoction of the leaves is ſometimes uſed as a purgative in the dry belly-ach.

IATROPHA 3. *Aſſurgens, foliis digitatis, laciniis anguſtis pinnatifidis.*
Iatropha *foliis multipartitis levibus, ſtipulis ſetaceis multifidis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Ricinus *Americanus leniter diviſo folio.* Slo. Cat. 40.

French Phyſic Nut.

This plant is pretty much raiſed in *Jamaica*, and forms no ſmall ornament in many of their flower-gardens. It grows generally to the height of five, ſix, or ſeven feet, and throws out pretty large bunches of beautiful reddiſh flowers, that

ſtand on long foot-ſtalks at the extremities of the branches. The leaves are divided into many narrow lobes; and each of theſe is again variouſly cut into ſmaller ſegments at the edges. The capſulæ are moderately large, and grow yellow as they ripen. The ſeeds are purgative, but ſo very violent in their operations that they are now but rarely adminiſtered; tho' formerly, they were almoſt the only medicines of the purgative kind uſed among the *Spaniards*.

IATROPHA 4. *Foliis palmatis pentadactylibus, radice conico-oblongâ, carne ſublacteâ.*

Iatropha *foliis palmatis, lobis lanceolatis levibus integerrimis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Ricinus *minor viticis obtuſo folio,* &c. Slo. Cat. 41. & H. t. 85.
Mandihoca. Piſ. 114. & Yucca & Cazzavi. Martiris, pag. 6. 228. & 544.

The *Caſſava, Caſſada,* or *Caſſadar.*

This plant, which formerly ſupplied the greateſt part of the ſuſtenance of the native *Indians,* is now raiſed in moſt parts of *America*; and generally conſidered as a very beneficial vegetable, which yields an agreeable wholeſome food; and this, with its eaſy growth and hardy nature, recommends it every where. It ſhoots from a tough branched lignous root, whoſe ſlender collateral fibres ſwell into thoſe fleſhy conic maſſes for which the plant is cultivated; and riſes by a ſlender woody knotted ſtalk, to the height of four, five, or ſix feet, ſometimes more. It thrives beſt in a free mixt ſoil, is propagated by the bud or gem, and generally cultivated in the following manner:

The ground laid out for the culture of this plant is firſt cleared, and howed up into ſhallow holes, of about ten or twelve inches ſquare, and ſeldom above three or four inches in depth; but without order or regularity. When they intend to plant, they provide a ſufficient number of full-grown ſtems, and cut them into junks, of about ſix or ſeven inches length, as far as they find them tough and lignous, and well furniſhed with prominent, well-grown, hardy buds: of theſe they lay one or two in every hole, and cover them over with mould, from the adjoining bank; but care muſt be taken to keep the ground clean, until the plants riſe to a ſufficient height to cover the mould and to prevent the growth of all weaker weeds. The plant grows to perfection in about eight months; but the roots will remain for a conſiderable time, uninjured, in the ground, tho' the want of plants, or ſtormy weather, ſhould oblige the cutting of the ſtalks. The bulbs are commonly dug up as occaſion requires, and prepared for uſe in the following manner, *viz.* Being firſt well waſhed and ſcraped, then rubbed to a pulpy *farine* on iron graters, they are put into ſtrong linnen, or palmata bags, and placed in convenient preſſes *(a)*, until the juice is entirely expreſſed: the *farine* is then taken out and ſpread in the ſun for ſome time, pounded in large wooden mortars, run thro' coarſe ſieves, and afterwards baked on convenient irons. Theſe are placed over proper fires, and, when hot, beſtrewed with the ſifted meal to whatever ſize or thickneſs people pleaſe to have the cakes made: this agglutinates as it heats, grows gradually harder, and when thoroughly baked, is a wholeſome well-taſted bread.

The juice of the root is ſweetiſh, but more or leſs of a deleterious nature both freſh and in the putrid ſtate; though it hardly retains any thing of this quality while it ferments. What is expreſſed from the *farine* is frequently preſerved by ſome people, and prepared for many œconomic uſes: in the boiling it throws up a thick viſcid ſcum, which is always thrown away; and the remaining

(a) The preſſes generally uſed on this occaſion, are both cheap and effectual; they are contrived by placing one or more large flat ſtones near the root of ſome convenient tree, in the ſide of which they cut a hole or notch about the height of the ſtones; and into this they fix the end of a ſtrong plank, which is ſtretched over the flat ſtones on which the *Caſſava* bags are ſet; placing as many weights as the ſtrength of the board will bear, or may be requiſite to expreſs the juice, on the other end.

fluid (being found by long experience to be both wholeſome and agreeable) is ſometimes diluted and kept for common drink; and is thought to reſemble whey very much in that ſtate. Some uſe it in ſauces for all ſorts of fiſh as well as many other kinds of foods; purpoſes for which it was known to be employed among the native *Indians*, long before any *European* had landed in thoſe parts of the world. See *Peter Martyr's* Decades, pag. 420. But however unwholeſome or violent the rough juice may be found immediately after it is expreſſed, it is certain that the roots are daily thrown and eat by the hogs without prejudice: and it has been lately diſcovered by an ingenious gentleman, who has practiſed many years in the warm parts of *America*, that a little mint-water and ſalt of wormwood will calm the moſt violent ſymptoms that ariſe on taking it; and prevent all bad conſequences, even in the human ſpecies, if it be but timely adminiſtered.

The *farine*, as yet, impregnated with the juice, makes an excellent ſalve, which ſeldom fails to clean and heal the moſt deſperate ſores: but where theſe are very foul, or the parts too much relaxed, it is ſometimes mixed with a few pounded tobacco-leaves; and has been often found effectual where common ointments have not had the leaſt force: it is alſo uſed by way of poultice, and is an excellent reſolutive.

IATROPHA 5. *Foliis palmatis, lobis incertis, radice oblongâ funiculo valido per centrum ducto, carne niveâ.*

The Sweet *Caſſada.*

This plant is very like the foregoing both in habit and appearance, and raiſed and cultivated in the ſame manner; but the root is free from any of that deleterious quality that is generally obſerved in the juices of the other ſort. It is always planted in ſeparate pieces for fear of a miſtake, and roaſted or boiled for uſe; but the latter ſeems to be the beſt method of dreſſing it; for in this ſtate, the outward part is commonly brought almoſt to a jelly, and is extremely delicate and agreeable.

RICINUS 1. *Fruticoſus aſſurgens, foliis majoribus peltato-lobatis, lobis ſerratis acutis.*

Ricinus *foliis peltatis palmatis ſerratis, petiolis glanduliferis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.

Ricinus *Americanus fructu racemoſo hiſpido*, &c. Slo. Cat. 38.

Ricinus *foliis maximis*, &c. Clayt. Flo. Virg. 119.

The Oil-Nut Tree.

This luxuriant plant is frequent in all the ſugar-colonies, and cultivated by many people for the ſake of its oil; which is commonly obtained by pounding the ſeeds or kernels freed from the huſks, and boiling them in water until all the oily particles riſe to the top; which they carefully ſkim off, ſtrain, and preſerve for uſe. This is burned in the boiling-houſe lamps, by many of the planters; and is ſometimes uſed by way of phyſic. I have often ordered it made into an oily mixture, in the dry belly-ach, to two, three, or four ounces; and do not know any thing that procures a paſſage ſo certainly, or with ſo much eaſe. It is quite free from acrimony in this ſtate, and ſtays freely upon the ſtomach, even when it loaths moſt other medicines: but its mildneſs ſeems to be chiefly owing to the action of the fire; for the expreſſed oil, as well as the mixt juices of the ſeeds, are far more active and violent in their operations. The roots of the plant are looked upon as ſtrong diuretics; and the leaves are generally uſed to dreſs bliſters, of which they make too frequent uſe in thoſe parts of the world.

HIPPOMANE 1. *Arboreum lacteſcens, ramulis ternatis, petiolis glandulâ notatis; floribus ſpicatis, mixtis.*

Hippomane *foliis ovatis ſerratis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Juglandis *affinis arbor Julifera lacteſcens venenata*, &c. Slo. Cat. 129. & H. ii. p. 3. tab. 159. *and the* Mangeneel *of* Cat. ii. t. 95.
Mançanilla. Plum. t. 30.
Arbor *mire moxia.* Mart. 105.

The *Mangeneel* Tree.

Flores alii maſculini, *alii* feminini, *in iiſdem ſpicis.*

Mas.

Per ſpicam, e ſinu ſingulæ ſquamæ deciduæ biniſque glandulis inſtructæ, confertim emergunt caliculi ſeu capſulæ membranaceæ, cyathyformes, ſeſſiles, fere integræ.

Corolla *Nulla.*

Stamina. *E centro ſinguli caliculi, ſurgit ſtamen unicum, erectum, calice duplo longius*; antheris *quatuor ſubrotundis in orbem poſitis, inſtructum.*

Femina.

Fructificatio tantum unica vel altera, ad baſim ſingulæ ſpicæ poſita eſt, & ſic ſe habet.

Periantium; *Inter glandulas binas erigitur calix triphyllus parvus, germen involvens, tandem deciduus.*

Corolla *Nulla.* Stam. *Nulla.*

Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum, calice fere tectum*; ſtylus *brevis*; ſtigma *cavo-campanulatum, limbo in ſex vel plures lacinias anguſtas, poſt glandularum delapſum reflectentes, diviſum.*

Pericarpium. *Drupa ætate baccata, ſphærica; nauco ligneo, rugoſo, inæquali, ſex inter & duodecim loculamentis varie diſpoſitis referto, donata.*

Semina. *Nuclei ſolitarii tot quot ſunt loculamenta; ſed ut plurimum abortiunt nonnulli, numero incerti; & obſoleſcunt loculamenta.*

This tree is very common in moſt parts of *America.* It grows generally by the ſea-ſide, at ſome ſmall diſtance from the ſurf; and is full of an acrid milky juice, which is apt to bliſter and inflame the ſkin: nay, the dew or rain-drops that fall from the leaves, is ſaid to do the ſame. The wood is often of a fine grain, and very beautifully clouded; but, to guard againſt its corroſive juices, the wood-cutters are obliged to make a fire round the body of every tree, ſome time before they can venture to fell them. I have known many people who have ignorantly eat of the fruit of this tree, which they had taken for crab-apples: they generally vomited in a ſhort time, and continued to complain of a burning heat in the mouth, throat, and ſtomach, for many hours after. The juice of the buds of the white cedar is eſteemed an antidote to this poiſon, and is generally uſed with ſome ſucceſs on theſe occaſions; but oily mixtures and emulſions, are the moſt effectual aſſiſtants, and ſeldom fail giving relief ſoon. I have not known any to die by this poiſon, tho' I have ſeen ſome who have eat nine or ten of the apples at a time. It is with the juice of this tree the *Indians* uſed to poiſon their arrows.

HIPPOMANE 2. *Arboreum, ramulis irregulariter ternatis, foliis cordato-crenatis reflexis, petiolis biglandulis.*

Hura. L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Baruce fructus *e plurimis nucibus arboris huræ* J. B. Slo. Cat. 214.
Et Hiſt. ii. 186. & Ehret. t. XII.

The

The Sand-Box Tree.

Flores alii maſculini, *alii* feminini, *in eâdem plantâ.*

Mas.

Ex eadem arboris parte cui inſidit flos femineus, ſurgit ſpica *ſimplex, ſatis valida, tuberculata: ex tuberculis vero, ætate prorumpunt totidem*
Stamina *Singularia, valida, rubra, duplici, triplici, vel quadruplici ſerie* antherarum *verſus ſummitatem, in orbem poſitarum, referta, & apicibus nudis decemcrenatis terminata.*

Femina.

Ad divaricationes ramorum ſuperiorum, pedunculis validis ſolitariis incumbunt totidem
Periantia *Parva, ſubrotunda, truncata, integerrima.*
Corolla *Nulla.* Stam. *Nulla.*
Piſtillum. *Germen conicum canaliculatum calice fere tectum*; ſtylus *longus craſſus, ſuperne ampliatus concavus, infundibuliformis.* Stigma. *Limbus tubi incraſſatus amplus reflexus terdecimdentatus, ſtigmatis vicem ſupplet.*
Pericarpium. *Drupa orbiculata depreſſa, utrinque umbilicata, ſulcis terdecim longitudinalibus notata:* naucus *ligneus terdecimlocularis, ſulcatus; loculamentis in orbem ſitis, oblongocompreſſis ſemilunatis bivalvibus; valvis adnatis, vi elaſticâ decedentibus.*
Semina. *Nuclei ſolitarii orbiculati compreſſi.*

The formation and parts of this tree agree ſo well, in general, with thoſe of the *Mangeneel*, that I was induced to look upon them as two diſtinct ſpecies of the ſame genus. The branches are divided alike in both; and the leaves which ſtand in the ſame manner, reflecting a little backwards from the direction of the foot-ſtalks, are diſpoſed pretty thick at the extremities of the branches, and ſuſtained by foot-ſtalks, that have, in this, one gland each; in that, two. This is full of a thick tranſparent juice; that of milk; both acrid: and the flowers, notwithſtanding they differ in ſome degree; agree in the formation of the *ſtyle* and *ſtigma*, as well as in the diſpoſition of the *antheræ*, tho' the number of theſe be not the ſame in both. In this, the fruit is regularly divided into cells; in that, whoſe nut or ſhell is harder, theſe are not ſo regular; yet they are longitudinal, adjoining, in a number proportioned to the diviſions of the *ſtigma*, and generally both regular and many in the younger *germens*; but ſome of them abort, as the fruit increaſes.

The ſeeds of the Sand-box tree, roaſted, purge both upwards and downwards. *Hern.* I have taſted one of them, and it appeared, at firſt, to be both mild and pleaſant; but it ſoon began to warm and ſcald both my palate and throat, which induces me to look upon it as an improper purgative; unleſs it be given to raiſe a warmth in the bowels, where they have loſt moſt of their vigour by a continued flux, or diarrhœa; and, even then, I think the ſeeds of the *argemone* a much more eligible medicine. The fruit is very curious, as well as the parts of generation: and the tree, when it grows well, is very ſpreading and ſhady; which induces many people to raiſe it in their gardens.

SECT. IV.

Of ſuch as have the antheræ, *and ſometimes the filaments themſelves, irregularly connected together in all the male flowers.*

MOMORDICA 1. *Glabra, foliis profunde lobatis, fructu rotundo ſtriis verucoſis notato.*
Momordica *Zeylonica pampinea, fructu breviori minori* Inſt. Thez. Zey.

The ſmooth-leafed *Ceraſee.*

MOMORDICA 2. *Subhirſuta; fructu oblongo, tuberculis conico-compreſſis inæqualibus obſito.*
Momordica *pomis angulatis tuberculatis, foliis villoſis longitudinaliter palmatis.* L. H. C.
Momordica *Zeylonica pampinea fronde,* &c. Thez. Zey.

The hairy *Ceraſee.*

Both theſe plants are frequently cultivated in *Jamaica*, and thrive very luxuriantly in moſt of the gardens about *Kingſton.* The leaves boiled, and the decoction of the plant, are equally uſed to promote the *lochiæ*; the former by way of green, the other as an apozem; and are both reckoned very ſerviceable on thoſe occaſions.

MELO 1. *Fructu oblongo ſulcato odoratiſſimo.*

The Muſk-Melon.

This plant is much cultivated on account of its fruit, which is generally eſteemed in thoſe warm climates, and looked upon as one of the greateſt delicacies among their vegetable productions. It is very agreeable and refreſhing to moſt palates, and much in uſe among the better ſort of people. The ſeeds are commonly uſed in cooling and nutritive emulſions.

CUCUMIS 1. *Subhirſutus minor, foliis profunde ſinuatis, fructibus muricatis.*
Cucumis *foliis palmato-ſinuatis, pomis ſubovatis echinatis,* anguria *dictus.*
L. Sp. Pl. & H. Upſ. & Guaperva Aba. Piſ. 264.

The ſmall wild Cucumber.

This plant grows wild in moſt of the ſugar-iſlands, where the fruit is frequently uſed, with other herbs, in different ſoups; in which it proves both an agreeable and a wholeſome ingredient. If this be the true *anguria* of *Europe* and of the ſhops, (and it hath all the appearance of ſuch) it throws off both its bitter and purgative qualities in thoſe warm climates.

CUCUMIS 2. *Sativus, foliis crenatis atque lobatis, fructu oblongo majori.*
Cucumis *foliorum angulis rectis, pomis oblongis ſcabris.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Cucumber.

This plant is much cultivated in *Jamaica*, where its cooling fruit is frequent in uſe and generally eſteemed. It is commonly ſerved up by way of ſallet; and obſerved to agree very well with all over-heated habits in thoſe warm climates.

CUCUMIS 3. *Foliis multipartitis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. Upſ.

The Water-Melon.

This plant is frequently cultivated in the gardens of *Jamaica*, on account of its cooling pulpy fruit, which is greatly eſteemed by moſt people in thoſe warm climates. The ſeeds, like thoſe of the muſk-melon, are much uſed in cooling and nutritive emulſions.

CUCURBITA 1. *Foliis quinquelobis, lobis ſubanguſtis denticulatis, fructu nitido ovato æquali.*
An, Paſſiflora *foliis palmatis ſerratis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The ſmall Gourd, with divided leaves.

This plant grows wild in the moſt lofty mountains of *New Liguanea*. The pulp of the fruit is quite inſipid, and divided into three diſtinct maſſes, as in the reſt of this tribe; which, with the form of the ſeeds, hath induced me to range it in the ſame claſs, tho' I have not ſeen any of the flowers.

CUCURBITA 2. *Villoſa, fructu pyriformi minori, foliis ſubangulatis baſi biglandulis.*
Cucurbita *foliis ſubangulatis tomentoſis, baſi ſubtus biglanduloſis pomis lignoſis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The ſmall Gourd.

This plant is found, either cultivated or wild, in moſt parts of *Jamaica*, where the ſhells of the fruit are generally uſed for water-cups; and frequently ſerve for bottles among the negroes and poorer ſort of white people, in the country parts of the iſland. The decoction of the leaves is recommended much in purging clyſters; and the pulp of the fruit often employed in reſolutive poultices: it is bitter and purgative; and may be uſed, inſtead of the common *coloquintida*, upon occaſions.

CUCURBITA 3. *Fructu maximo ſubrotundo.*
Cucurbita *foliis ſubangulatis tomentoſis,* &c. L. Sp. Pl.

The large Gourd.

This plant is cultivated in many parts of *Jamaica* on account of the lignous ſhell of its fruit, which grows frequently large enough to contain between twenty and thirty quarts. Where aloes is manufactured in any quantity, it is commonly preſerved in theſe ſhells; but, in *Jamaica*, they are hitherto uſed only to hold water and ſmall grain.

CUCURBITA 4. *Fructu longiſſimo, bipedali, incurvo, obtuſo.*
An, Trichoſanthes *pomis teretibus oblongis incurvis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Curuba. Piſ. 262.

The ſlender winding Gourd.

This plant is, like the reſt of the kind, ſometimes planted in *Jamaica*, on account of its fruit; but it is not ſo common, nor the ſhell ſo much eſteemed.

TRICHOSANTHES 1. *Foliis denticulatis, quandoque trilobis, quandoque cordatis; fructu ſubrotundo minori.*
An, Trichoſanthes *pomis turbinato-ovatis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The wild *Trichoſanthes*, with denticulated leaves.

This plant is a native of *Jamaica*, and grows wild in the cooleſt parts of *New Liguanea:* the pulp of the fruit is very bitter, and the ſeeds black. I have not ſeen any of the flowers; nor ever met with the plant in any other part of the iſland.

SECHIUM 1. *Foliis cordato-angulatis, racemis minoribus ad alas.*

The *Chocho* Vine.

Flores alii maſculini, *alii* feminini, *in eâdem plantâ.*

Mas.

Periantium *Nullum, niſi denticulos minores ad inciſuras foris poſitos, calicem eſſe velis.*

Corolla *Monopetala campanulata, ad medietatem in quinque partes æquales ſecta.*

Piſt. *Nullum.* Stam. *Filamentum unicum, craſſiuſculum, ſubquadrifidum,* antheris *quatuor cordatis ornatum, centrum floris occupat.*

Femina.

Periantium, *Ut in mare.*

Corolla, *Ut in mare,* ſtylo *valido inſidens.*

Stamina *Nulla.* Piſt. *Germen obverſè-ovatum:* ſtylus *validus, incraſſatus ſimplex florem ſuſtinet atque perfodit & centrum occupat:* ſtigma *capitatum.*

Pericarpium. *Pomum magnum, carnoſum, obverſè cordatum, ſubcompreſſum, ſemine unico minori refertum.*

This plant is now cultivated in many places in *Jamaica*, and grows very luxuriantly in all parts of the iſland, eſpecially in the cooler mountains, where the vines are always obſerved to run and ſpread very much. The fruit is ſometimes boiled, and ſerved up at table by way of green, in which ſtate it is generally looked upon as wholeſome and refreſhing; but it is too inſipid to be much liked. The apples ſerve to fatten the hogs in the mountains and inland parts, where the plant is moſtly cultivated.

BRYONIA 1. *Foliis hirtis, trilobis vel quinquelobis, denticulatis; racemis minoribus alaribus.*

The Mountain Bryony.

I found this plant growing wild in the mountains of *New Liguanea*, juſt below Mr. *Jones's:* it runs a great way, and bears ſmall roundiſh berries, which contain, each, three, four, or ſix ſeeds. The *ſtigma*, or top of the *ſtyle*, is, in each female flower, divided into three thin reflected lobes; and the fruit ſeldom exceeds three quarters of an inch in diameter.

CLASS XXII.

Of the *Dioecia*, or Vegetables that have both male and female Flowers, but diſpoſed on different ſtems.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have from one to ten Filaments *in every Male Flower.*

ACIDOTON 1. *Fruteſcens aculeatum & diffuſum, ramulis gracilibus teretibus, foliolis confertis flore unico vel altero aſſociatis.*

The

The ſmall ſhrubby *Acidoton.*

Flores, in aliis maſculini, *in aliis* feminini.

Mas ——— ?

Femina.

Periantium *Nullum.*
Corolla *Pentapetala, vel monopetala in quinque lacinias ovatas ad baſim ſecta; laciniis binis majoribus.* Stamina *Nulla.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum*; ſtyli *tres, reflexi, bifurcati*; ſtigmata *oblonga.*
Pericarpium ——— ?

This little ſhrub is pretty common in the *Savannas* about *New Greenwich*, where it ſeldom riſes above four feet in height. The branches are very ſlender and flexile, and the leaves ſmall and delicate; and ſhoot, with the flowers, early in *April* or *May.* The whole plant has a good deal of the appearance of a young Ebony.

BATIS 1. *Maritima erecta, ramoſa; foliolis ſucculentis, ſubcylindricis.*
Kali *fruticoſum coniferum, flore albo.* Slo. Cat. 50.

The Samphire of *Jamaica.*

Flores, in aliis maſculini, *in aliis* feminini.

Mas.

Flores maſculini per ſpicas pyramidatas ſquamis quadruplici ordine imbricatas, diſpoſiti ſunt.
Periantium *Proprium nullum.*
Corolla *Nulla, niſi vaginulas membranaceas irregulares ſquamis interpoſitas, pro floribus habere vis.*
Stamina. *E ſingulis ſquamarum interſtitiis, ſurgunt filamina quatuor erecta, ſquamis longiora,* antheris *triangularibus ſubſagittatis, inſtructa.*

Fæmina.

Periantium *Commune diphyllum, in caput collegit embryones plures (ſex inter & duodecim) ſucculentos, & invicem agglutinos; qui, tandem, in unum corpus ſubæquale, oblongo-ovatum redacti ſunt. Proprium nullum.*
Corolla *Nulla.* Stamina *Nulla.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſucculentum, minimum, proximis ſubadnatum, quadrangulare*; ſtylus *nullus*; ſtigma *obtuſum, ſub-bilobum, villoſum.*
Pericarpium. *Acinæ totidem ſucculentæ, adnatæ, ſeminibus binis compreſſis refertæ.*
Receptaculum *Commune oblongum, acinas omnes in unum colligit.*

This plant is common in all the *Salinas* on the ſouth ſide of *Jamaica:* it abounds with alkalious ſalts, but the manufacture of this commodity has not been yet attempted in that iſland; where no endeavours have been hitherto uſed to make either ſoap or glaſs.

VISCUM 1. *Paraſiticum, ramulis verticillatis, foliolis obovatis trinerviis, baccis tridentatis.*
Viſcum *caule verticillato.* L. Sp. Pl.
Viſcum *Gerh. emacul.* Slo. Cat. 168.

The Miſletoe, with verticillated branches.

VISCUM 2. *Paraſiticum geniculatum aphyllum, ramulis compreſſis oppoſitis.*
Viſcum *caule prolifero, ramoſiſſimo, aphyllo, compreſſo.* L. Sp. Pl.
Viſcum *opuntioides ramulis compreſſis*, &c. Sl. Cat. 168. & H.

The aphyllous Miſletoe, with verticillated branches.

VISCUM 3. *Paraſiticum, herbaceum; foliolis concavis ſubcylindricis, ad apices tridentatis.*

The ſmall paraſitical Miſletoe, with tubular leaves.

Theſe plants are pretty frequent in *Jamaica*, and commonly found growing on all the larger trees in every *Savannah*. The firſt ſort is employed by the inhabitants of that iſland, for the ſame purpoſes, for which the miſletoe of the oak is in *England*; but I have never known it to have any remarkable effect. The laſt ſpecies is very rare, and ſeldom ſhoots above five or ſeven inches in length; it grows upon the ſmaller plants, is very ſucculent, and ſeldom bears either fruit or flower.

CISSAMPELOS 1. *Scandens, foliis peltatis orbiculato-cordatis villoſis; floribus maſculinis racemoſis, femininis ſpicatis, ſpicis foliolatis.*
Clematis *baccifera glabra & villoſa*, &c. Sl. Cat. 85.
Iztac-coanene-pilli. Hern. 119. & *Bothuas alba & Pareira-brava.* Off.
Ciſſampelos *foliis peltatis cordatis emarginatis.* L. Sp. Pl. & M. Med.

The Velvet-Leaf.

Flores, in aliis maſculini, *in aliis* feminini.

Mas.

Periantium *Tetraphyllum, foliolis lanceolatis conniventibus.*
Corolla *Diſcus membranaceus rotatus in fundo calicis ſitus. An*, nectarium?
Stamina. *E centro diſci ſurgit filamentum unicum breviſſimum*; antherâ *ampliatâ, concavâ, quadrilobâ, obtuſè quadrigonâ, ornatum.*

Femina.

Periantium. *Periantii vicem ſupplet foliolum unum vel alterum, ad latera germinis poſitum.*
Corolla *Nulla.* Nectarium. *Margo membranaceus e latere germinis aſſurgens.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum, minimum, hirſutum*; ſtylus *nullus:* ſtigmata *tria, minima, acuta.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ſubrotunda ſucculenta, nucleo unico, nauco ſubcompreſſo ad latera glabro, margine rugoſo, tecto, referta*
Obſ. *Omnes fructificationes partes minimæ ſunt.*

This plant is looked upon as an excellent diuretic, and in frequent uſe among the negroes in all obſtructions of the urinary paſſages; but it has not been yet much known among the whites. It thrives beſt in a rich ſhady ſoil, grows well both in the high and low lands, and may be very eaſily propagated. The root, which is the part chiefly uſed, has a pleaſant bitteriſh taſte, and anſwers well in decoctions.

TROPHIS 1. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis glabris alternis, floribus maſculinis ſpicatis ad alas.* Tab. 37. f. 1.

The *Ramoon* Tree.

Flores, in aliis maſculini, *in aliis* feminini.

Mas.

Periantium *Nullum.* Corolla *Tetrapetala.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quatuor.* Pift. *Nullum.*

Femina.

Periantium *Nullum.* Corolla *Nulla.* Stamina *Nulla.*
Pift. *Germen ovatum.* Stylus *tenuis, ad baſin fere diviſus in duas partes ſubulatas*; antheræ *adnatæ.*
Pericarp. *Bacca ſubſtriata rugoſa, unilocularis*; nucleus *bilobus, nauco tenui fragili, tectus.*

The leaves and tops of this tree make an agreeable wholeſome fodder for all ſorts of cattle; and are often uſed as ſuch, in dry ſeaſons, in the inland woody parts of *Jamaica*, where graſs is frequently very ſcarce. The berries are generally about the ſize of large grapes, and of an agreeable pleaſant flavour.

PISONIA 1. *Aſſurgens, ſarmento valido, foliis ovatis utrinque productis, ſpinis validis recurvis, racemis lateralibus.*
Piſonia. Plum. Lin. Gen. & H. C.
Rhamnus *an potius Lycium*, &c. Pk. Phy. t. 108. f. 2.
Paliuro *affinis arbor ſpinoſa*, &c. Slo. Cat. & H.

The Cock's-ſpur, or *Fingrigo.*

Periantium *Diphyllum minimum.*
Corolla *Monopetala conico-campanulata:* limbus *quinquecrenatus*; *laciniis brevibus, reflexis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta ſex, quandoque ſeptem, vix æqualia, corollâ duplo longiora:* antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum, parvum*; ſtylus *ſimplex, longitudine tubi corollæ*; ſtigma *ampliatum, lacerum, penicilliforme.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula oblonga, obtuſa & obtuſè pentagona; angulis denticulis uncinatis munitis.*
Semen *Unicum oblongum.*

This plant is frequent in all the ſugar-iſlands; it is a ſtrong withey climber, whoſe main trunk is ſometimes no leſs than five or ſix inches in diameter; but this is generally in the woods, where it thrives beſt, and is commonly ſupported by the help of ſome of the neighbouring trees. The flowers of this plant are very various, they are ſometimes hermaphrodite on every branch, ſometimes male in one branch and female in another, and ſometimes male, female, and hermaphrodite, on the different parts of the ſame plant; but moſt commonly they are all of one kind. The plant is frequently cut for hoops, when there is a ſcarcity of the other ſorts.

IRESINE 1. *Erecta herbacea, caule nodoſo, paniculâ longâ aſſurgenti.*
Celoſia *foliis lanceolato-ovatis, panicula diffuſa filiformi.* L. Sp. Pl.
Amaranthoides, &c. Pk. t. 261. f. 1.
Amaranthus *panicula-holoſericea*, &c. Slo. Cat. 49. & Hiſt. tab. 90. 2.

The herbaceous *Ireſine*, with oval leaves.

Flores, in aliis maſculini, *in aliis* feminini.

Mas.

Periantium *Diphyllum, minimum*; *foliolis nitidis, acutis, oppoſitis.*
Corolla *Pentapetala*; *petalis erectis, lanceolatis, lucidis: vel monopetala, ad baſim ſecta.*

Stamina.

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque erecto-patentia, corollâ breviora*; antheræ *oblongæ.* Nectaria *totidem minima interpoſita.*
Piſt. *Minimum abortiens.*

Femina.

Periantium, *Ut in mare.* Corolla, *Ut in mare.* Stamina *Nulla.*
Piſt. *Germen ovatum*; ſtylus *nullus*; ſtigmata *bina ſubrotunda.*
Pericarp. *Capſula oblongo-ovata, ſeminibus aliquot tomento obſitis, referta.*

This plant is frequent about *Kingſton*; and riſes, commonly, to the height of two or three feet. The leaves are of an oval form and intire.

SMILAX 1. *Sarmento tereti, inferne aculeato; foliis ſubrotundo-cordatis, trinerviis; petiolis claviculâ unâ vel alterâ refertis.*
Smilax *caule aculeato teretiuſculo, foliis inermibus ovato-cordatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Smilax *Indica ſpinoſa, folio Cinnamomi*, &c. Muſ. & Thez. Zey. p. 214.
An, Smilax *aſpera Bermudienſis*, &c. Pk. t. 110. f. 6.

The *China-root* Plant.

This plant is frequent in the more cool inland parts of *Jamaica.* It grows wild, riſes from a thick porous root, and climbs by a pretty ſlender rigid ſtem, to the top of the talleſt trees in the woods; this is adorned with a few prickles towards the bottom, divides into many branches at the top, and throws out its winding tendrels from the foot-ſtalks of the leaves. The root is commonly uſed in *Jamaica*, and obſerved to anſwer as well as that from the *Eaſt-Indies:* it is of a ſheathing nature, and a very fit ingredient in all diluting apozems.

The plant may be eaſily propagated, ſo as to ſupply the *European* markets, if the medicine was in any general repute: but, at preſent, what grows wild, is more than ſufficient to ſupply the inhabitants; and ſerves frequently to feed the hogs, which are ſaid to live chiefly upon it, when there is a ſcarcity of wild fruit.

SMILAX 2. *Aſpera, foliis trinerviis oblongis, petiolis biclaviculatis.*
Smilax *Virginiana, ſpinis innocuis armata.* Pk. Phy. t. 110. f. 5.

The prickly *Smilax*, with ſlender roots.

This plant is pretty like the foregoing; but the roots are ſmall, and divided into a number of ſlender branches. It is very like the *Sarça-parilla* of *Piſo.* pag. 258.

DIOSCOREA 1. *Foliis cordatis, caule tereti aculeato bulbifero.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Volubilis nigra radice tuberoſa compreſſa, &c. Slo. Cat. 46.

The Negro Yam.

DIOSCOREA 2. *Foliis cordatis, caule alato bulbifero.* L. Sp. Pl.
Volubilis nigra radice alba aut purpurea, &c. Slo. Cat. 46.

The Yam.

Both theſe plants are cultivated for food, the roots, which grow very large, being mealy and eaſy of digeſtion: they are generally both dry and palatable, and not inferior to any of thoſe now in uſe, either in delicacy, flavour, or matter of nouriſhment. Both plants are propagated by the piece; but theſe muſt be cut ſo as to have a little of the ſkin upon them, by which alone they germinate; for the roots have no apparent gems, but caſt out their weakly ſtems from every part of the ſurface alike. They are put into convenient holes (two or three in each) which are generally dug pretty regular, and about a foot and a half or two feet ſquare: theſe are afterwards filled

filled from the adjoining banks, and the whole piece covered with cane-traſh; which ſerves to keep the ground cool and freſh, and to prevent the growth of weeds, from which theſe plants muſt be careſully preſerved, until they grow ſufficiently to cover the mould themſelves. They are planted commonly in *Auguſt*, and are generally ripe about *November* or *December* following.

When the roots are dug up, the people ſhould be careful not to wound them, or but as little as poſſible; for ſuch as are cut throw out their ſprouts very early, and are ſeldom fit for any thing but planting, if they hold out even till that ſeaſon comes on. After they are dug up, they are rubbed over with aſhes, from the copper-holes, or other fires, and piled regularly on convenient beds, or hurdles, raiſed above the floor, ſo that the air may come eaſily between them: but, where they are heaped in great quantities, care ſhould be taken to ſtrew ſome aſhes between the layers.

DIOSCOREA 3. *Foliis cordatis, caule levi rotundo.*
Dioſcorea *foliis cordatis, caule levi.* L. H. C. & Sp. Pl.
Fagopirum *ſcandens ſeu volubilis nigra major*, &c. Slo. Cat. 46.

The wild Yam.

This plant grows wild in the inland woods of *Jamaica*, and bears very large capſules. It is not put to any uſe in that iſland.

CARICA 1. *Fronde comoſa, foliis peltato-lobatis, lobis varie ſinuatis.*
Carica *foliorum lobis ſinuatis.* L. Sp. Pl. & H. C.
Papaia *major flore & fructu majoribus*, &c. Slo. Cat. 202.
Papaia *mas & femina*, &c. Thez. Zey. & H. M. iii. t. 15.
Arbor *Melonifera.* Bontii 96. & Pino-guaçu. Piſ. 159.

The *Papaw* Tree.

This tree grows wild in many parts of *Jamaica*, and is eaſily propagated both by the ſeeds and layers. It admits of many changes both in the ſize and figure of its fruit; but I take the different appearances to be only varieties of the ſame ſpecies. The trees are, ſome male, others female: in this, the flowers are pretty large, and grow in cluſters among the leaves, on the upper part of the trunk: in that, they are ſmaller, and grow on long branched ſupporters that ſtretch a good way out, between the foot-ſtalks of the leaves, which are ſeldom under one or two feet in length, hollow, and of a proportioned thickneſs. The tree is full of an acrid milky juice, which is commonly ſaid to cure the ring-worms; but how true this aſſertion may be, I am not able to determine. The ſeeds are round and rugged, pretty much of the ſize and make of black pepper, and always inveloped in a ſoft gelatinous ſubſtance within the fruit: they have a ſharp biting taſte, much like that of muſtard, and are ſaid to bring away worms from children. The fruit, when ripe, has a pleaſant ſweetiſh taſte, and is much liked by many people; but, while young, it is commonly uſed for ſauce, and when boiled and mixed with lime-juice and ſugar, is not unlike, or much inferior to that made of real apples, for which it is commonly ſubſtituted. The tree is very ſoft and ſucculent, and lives but a few years; but never ſhoots into branches unleſs it be broke while young. Water impregnated with the milky juice of this tree, is thought to make all ſorts of meat waſhed in it very tender; but eight or ten minutes ſteeping, it is ſaid, will make it ſo ſoft, that it will drop in pieces from the ſpit before it is well roaſted; or turn ſoon to rags in the boiling.

CARICA 2. *Sylveſtris minor, lobis minus diviſis, caule ſpinis inermibus oppoſito.*
Carica *foliorum lobis integris.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Dwarf *Papaw.*

This plant is pretty frequent in the road thro' *May-day* hills; but it ſeldom riſes above four or five feet in height.

BERNARDIA 1. *Fruticoſa, foliis tomentoſis ovatis ſerratis alternis.*
Bernardia *Carpini folio erecta.* Houſt.

The ſhrubby *Bernardia*, with villous leaves.

Flores, aliis maſculini, *aliis* feminini.

Mas.

E ſinu ſingulæ ſquamæ amenti ſive ſpicæ, emergit corolla monopetala, in tres lacinias oblongas revolutas, ad baſim fere ſecta: alia nulla.
Stamina. *Filamenta plura, viginti circiter, ad baſin in unum corpus cylindraceum breve adnata*; antheræ *ſubrotundæ.*

Femina.

Periantium *Campanulatum, germini ſuppoſitum, quinquedentatum*; *laciniis tribus majoribus.*
Corolla *Nulla.* Stamina *Nulla.*
Piſtillum. *Germen ſubrotundum, trilobum, villoſum*; ſtylus *vix ullus*; ſtigmata *tria, compreſſa, lacera.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ſubrotunda, obtusè triloba, trilocularis, triſpermis.*

BERNARDIA 2. *Fruticoſa, foliis ſubrotundis nitidis confertis floribus aſſociatis.*

The ſhrubby *Bernardia*, with ſmooth leaves and ſlender flower-ſtalks.

Mas.

Periantium *Monophyllum villoſum, in quinque lacinias lanceolatas reflexas ad baſim ſectum.*
Corolla, *Nulla.*
Stamina. *Filamenta plura brevia:* antheræ *ovatæ.*

Femina.

Periantium, *Ut in mare.* Corolla *Nulla.* Stam. *Nulla.*
Piſt. *Germen ſubrotundum*; ſtyli *nulli*; ſtigmata *triloba lacera.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ſubrotunda, obtuſè triloba, trilocularis, triſpermis.*

This little ſhrub is common in all the low lands about *Kingſton*, and riſes generally to the height of eight or ten feet.

ADELIA 1. *Foliis obovatis, oppoſitis*; *ſpicillis alaribus*; *cortice cinereo.* Tab. 36. f. 3.

The ſhrubby *Adelia*, with ſmooth leaves.

Flores, in aliis maſculini, *in aliis* feminini.

Mas.

Periantium *Biphyllum minimum.*
Corolla *Monopetala quadripartita patens.*
Stamina. *Filamenta e pelvi floris, plura.*

Femina. *Quæ?*

This ſhrub is common in the low gravelly hills eaſtward of *Kingſton:* it riſes ſometimes to the height of eight or ten feet, and throws out a number of ſlender branches, adorned with many leaves, diſpoſed in an oppoſite order; from whoſe alæ ſhoot ſo many ſmall flower-ſpikes. All parts of the plant are of a whitiſh colour.

GIGALOBIUM 1. *Scandens, claviculum; foliis bipinnatis ovatis; ſiliqua maxima.*

Phaſeolus *maximus perennis*, &c. Slo. Cat. 68.
Lens *Phaſeoloides, foliis ſubrotundis oppoſitis*, &c. Thez. Zey. 139.
Perein-kaku-valli. H. M. viii. t. 32, 3, 4.

The *Cocoon.*

Flores, in aliis maſculini, *in aliis* feminini.

Flores maſculini ſpicati ſunt, ſpicis axillaribus vel ſparſis.

Periantium *Minimum cyathiforme quinquedentatum.*
Corolla *Pentapetala; petalis parvis, erectis, oblongis.*
Stamina. *Filamenta plurima corollâ longiora*; antheræ *globoſæ.*

Femina.

Pericarpium. Corolla, ſtamina, & piſtillum *deſiderantur.*
Pericarpium. *Legumen maximum, longiſſimum, compreſſum, varie contortum, uniloculare, bivalve.*
Semina *Plura, orbiculata, ſubcompreſſa, cortice ligneo, duro, fuſco, nitidoque tecta.*

This plant is frequent in moſt of the woods on the north ſide of *Jamaica*, and climbs with great eaſe to the top of the talleſt trees; where it frequently ſpreads over many of the neighbouring branches, and forms itſelf into large ſhady arbours. The withes are ſlender, but tough and flexile, and ſuſtain themſelves by a number of tendrels: they are very ſpreading in their growth, and adorned with ſmall pinnated leaves. The ſhe-plants throw out their flowers ſeparate, and are ſucceeded by ſo many pods; the largeſt of the kind known: they grow commonly from four to ſix or ſeven feet in length, and about four inches in breadth; always flat, and ſeldom ſtraight; but twiſt and writhe variouſly as they grow in length. The ſeeds are round, compreſſed, and covered with a hard, ſmooth, lignous brown ſhell.

JUNIPERUS 1. *Foliolis inferioribus ternis, ſuperioribus binis, decurrentibus, patulis.* L. Sp. Pl. *an potius,*
Juniperus *foliolis omnibus; quadrifariam imbricatis; junioribus ovatis, ſenioribus acutis.* Roy. & L. Sp. Pl.

The *Bermudas* Cedar.

This is a native of *Jamaica*, and grows very plentifully in moſt of the *Blue Mountains*, where it is frequently cut down for planks, and other conveniencies. It is a good timber-wood, and admired for its ſmell, lightneſs, and cloſe even grain. It is very fit for wainſcoting, and all the inward parts of cabinet-work.

CLASS

CLASS XXIII.

Of the *Polygamia*, or Vegetables that have both hermaphrodite and male or female Flowers on the ſame ſtems.

SECT. I.

Of ſuch as have both male and female, with ſome uſeleſs parts of either ſex, in every cup.

MUSA 1. *Spadice nutanti, fructu triquetro oblongo majori.*
Muſa *ſpadice nutanti.* L. Sp. Pl. & Muſa *racemo ſimpliciſſimo.* H. C.
Muſa *caudice viridi, fructu longiori falcato,* &c. Slo. Cat. 189.
Muſa Serapi. & *ficus Indica.* Muſ. & Thez. Zey.
Yagua. Mart. 417.
Bala. H. M. iii. t. 12, 13, 14.

The Plantane Tree.

This plant is cultivated with great care in all our ſugar-colonies, where the fruit ſupplies the principal part of the ſuſtinence both by the negroes and poorer ſort of white people. It thrives beſt in a cool, rich and moiſt ſoil; and is commonly planted in regular walks or fields: it is propagated by the ſhoots, and planted at convenient diſtances from each other; but, as the root throws up a number of young layers every year, the ſpaces between the firſt plants are left pretty conſiderable. The trunk or ſtem of this tree is made up of a ſmall ſpungy heart, covered with the thick fibrous vaginæ formed by the foot-ſtalks of the leaves, infolding each other as they recede from the centre. But the heart, at length, ſhoots above the foliage, and throws out a large flower-ſpike adorned with a great number of bloſſoms joined in cluſters, and incloſed in their ſeveral *ſpathæ*, which are afterwards ſucceeded by ſo many diſtinct oblong berries. When theſe are ripe and fall, or are taken off, the ſtem decays gradually, and the root begins to throw up young ſhoots, by which the kind is again renewed: but leſt the growth of theſe ſhould be retarded by the exhalations of the old ſtalk, it is uſually cut down near the root, when the fruit is taken off, which gives a ſtronger and quicker growth to the new plants.

The fruit is generally uſed, when full grown, but before it ripens: it is commonly peeled and roaſted, and thus ſerved at table, or diſtributed among the negroes, by whom it is moſtly uſed; tho' many of the whites do really prefer them to any other bread-kind, eſpecially while young and tender. The negroes generally boil them with other meſſes, as ſalt-fiſh, beef, pork, pickle, or crabs, &c. and find them a hearty wholeſome food. As the fruit ripens, it becomes ſoft and ſweetiſh, and is then generally made into tarts; or ſliced and fryed with butter, and thus ſerved up in plates.

The juice of the tree is a very rough aſtringent; but its cooling leaves are generally uſed to dreſs bliſters, in thoſe parts of the world: and, when dried, are made into matts of different ſorts; or frequently employed to ſtuff matreſſes.

MUSA 2. *Spadice nutanti, fructu breviori oblongo.*
Muſa *caudice maculata, fructu recto,* &c. Slo. Cat. 192. & H.

The *Banana* Tree.

This plant is alſo propagated in all our ſugar-colonies, tho' ſeldom cultivated by any but thoſe that have a particular fancy for the fruit of it, which, when ripe, is ſweet, clammy, and ſoft; but it lies heavy upon the ſtomach. It is ſaid to kill the worms in children.

MUSA 3. *Spadice erecto, ſpathis rigidis amplexantibus diſtichè & alternatim ſitis.*
Muſa *ſpadice erecto.* L. Sp. Pl. & *Bihai.* Plum. Gen. t. 3.
Muſa *humilior foliis minoribus nigricantibus,* &c. Slo. Cat. 193.

The wild Plantane Tree.

This beautiful plant grows wild in moſt of the cooler mountains of *Jamaica*; and thrives very luxuriantly in every rich and well-ſhaded gully among the woods. In its growth and leaves it perfectly reſembles the other ſpecies; but it differs very widely from them in the form and ſtructure of the more eſſential parts; for which reaſon I have been induced to give the characters of it here at large.

Spadix *ſimplex, erectus; floribus faſciculatis.*
Spathæ, *ſingulis faſciculis ſingulæ, communes, alternæ, rigidæ, acuminatæ, erecto-patentes, ad latera compreſſæ, amplexantes, diſtichè ſitæ.*
Flores faſciculati, æquales & conſimiles, ſpathis propriis membranaceis minoribus diſtincti, intra ſpathas communes reconditi.
Periantium *Proprium nullum.* Corolla, *Ut in vulgari.*
Stamina. *Filamenta quinque, (cum rudimento ſexti nectario adnato) longitudine fere floris, ab infima parte petali orta,* & antheris *oblongis anguſtis donata:* anthera *rudimenti vero imperfecta eſt.*
Piſtillum. *Germen oblongum, obtuſè trigonum, florem ſuſtinens;* ſtylus *ſimplex, longitudine floris;* ſtigma *acutum.*
Pericarp. *Bacca ſucculenta, cærulea, ſubrotunda, obtuſa & obtuſè-triloba, trilocularis.*
Semina *Solitaria oblonga, naucis ligneis rugoſis tecta.*

In the bloſſoms of this plant we find five perfect filaments ſhooting from the bottom of the real flower-leaf, and one imperfect filament from the *nectarium.* But, in the others, it is quite the contrary, for five of the filaments are imperfect; and the only one that is otherwiſe riſes from the *nectarium.* In this ſpecies the berries are ſmall and ſucculent, and contain three hard rugged ſeeds each; but, in the others, the fruit is covered with a thick ſkin, which contains a ſoft pulpy ſubſtance.

ANDROPOGON 1. *Polydactylon aſſurgens ſpicis tenuioribus hirſutis.*
Gramen *Dactylon elalius,* &c. Sl. H. t. 65. f. 2ª & Pluck. t. 245. f. 1.
Gramen *dactyloides deorſum ariſtatis.* Thez. Zey. t. 47.

The erect *Andropogeon* with many ſlender ſpikes.

In this ſpecies the ſpikes are generally from ſeven to eleven, and riſe immediately from the top of the ſtalk: they are all ſlender and flowered underneath, the parts of which are as follow, *viz.*

Periantium *Duplex.* Exterius. *Gluma uniflora bivalvis, valvis oblongis.* Interius. *Gluma bivalvis: valvula altera major carinata, ſetâ terminata;* altera *minor inferne contracta, rotundata, circulo piloſo notata, ſuperne ampliata excavata & ariſta terminata.*
Corolla *Gluma bivalvis; valvulis oblongis ſimplicibus, valvulâ majori calicis proprii obvolutis.*

ANDRO-

ANDROPOGON 2. *Avenaceum aſſurgens, panicula laxa lanuginoſa.*
Andropogon *panicula nutante, ariſtis tortuoſis levibus, calicinis hirſutis.* L. Sp. Pl. & *Gramen avenaceum*, &c. Slo. Cat. 35. & H. t. 14.

Sour-Graſs.

Obſ. *In hac ſpecie,* Periant. *Gluma eſt bivalvis, valvulis oblongis tomentoſis.* Corolla *Etiam bivalvis eſt, valvulis oblongis levibus (altera alteram amplexante)* Semenque *involventibus.*

The roots and leaves of this plant, pounded and applied externally, are obſerved to cure ſores and ulcers of all ſorts with more certainty than moſt other things uſed for that purpoſe. It is a ſtrong deterſive and agglutinant; and, doubtleſs, would make an excellent ingredient in vulnerary apozems and infuſions. Simples of this kind, and all thoſe in general that are of a ſtimulating nature, have been always obſerved to anſwer much better in thoſe parts, than ointments and regular dreſſings; nor is it unnatural, where the ſtate of the habit is ſo much relaxed.

ANDROPOGON 3. *Altiſſimum gracile; paniculâ tenui & longiori, ſpicis plurimis gradatim naſcentibus, floribus confertis.*

The ſlender *Andropogon*, with long ſpikes.

This plant is frequent in *St. Elizabeth's:* it has but a ſlender ſtem, and riſes generally to a moderate height. The flowers are placed in diſtant tufts on long hairy foot-ſtalks; and the *calycine glumes* which are alſo hairy, terminate in long briſtles.

ANDROPOGON? 4. *Erectum, montanum; ſpicâ multiplici comoſâ & lanuginoſâ.*
Andropogon *paniculæ ſpicis conjugatis ovatis.* L. Sp. Pl?
Gramen *dactylon bicorne tomentoſum maximum.* Slo. Cat. 33. & H. t. 15.
Andropogon *paniculæ ſpicis conjugatis; floſculis baſi lanatis, folio ſpathaceo obvolutis.* L. Sp. Pl.

Mountain-Graſs.

In this plant the foot-ſtalks of the flowers are covered with a long white down; and the *ſpicilli*, which riſe by pairs on long erect ſupporters, ſeem to meet in a kind of an umbrella, at the top.

ANDROPOGON 5. *Minimum, ſpicillis ternis vel quaternis, patentibus, ſummo caule diſpoſitis; valvulâ majori in ariſtam barbatam deſinente.*
Gramen *dactylon bicorne minimum.* Slo. Cat. 34. & H.

The ſmall upright *Andropogon.*

Obſ. *Gluma altera floralis etiam ariſtata eſt.*

ANDROPOGON 6. *Majus, paniculâ ſparſâ, ſpicis ſimplicibus utrinque ariſtatis.*
Andropogon *ſpicis digitatis plurimis erectiuſculis articulatis levibus utrinque ariſtatis.* L. Sp. Pl.
Gramen *dactylon majus paniculâ longâ*, &c. Slo. Cat. 34. & H. t. 69.

The larger *Andropogon*, with a looſe panicle.

Obſ. *Valvula corollæ altera in ariſtam tenuem barbatam deſinit.*

ANDROPOGON 7. *Minus, paniculâ ſparſâ, ſpicillis ſimplicibus alternatis hexacetis.*

The ſmaller *Andropogon*, with ſix briſtles to every flower.

Obſ. *Gluma exterior, & calycis & corollæ, in tres ſetas deſinit.*

ANDROPOGON 8. *Polydactylon, ſpicis paucioribus hirſutis, medio pedunculato.*

The larger polydactylous *Andropogon*.

The flower-ſpikes of this plant are generally from four to ſeven, ſituated at the extremity of the ſtalk; and each of the *calycine glumes* terminates in a ſlender beard.

ANDROPOGON 9. *Minus paniculâ ſparſâ, ſpicillis paucioribus ſimplicibus alternatis.*

The ſmaller *Andropogon*, with a looſe ſpreading panicle.

This little graſſy plant is frequent about *Old-harbour*. The outward *glume* of the flower is tripartite at the top, and ends in three rugged briſtles.

HOLCUS 1. *Sylvaticus minor, paniculâ ſparſâ, foliis brevioribus lanceolato-ovatis.*

Panicum *miliaceum viride, foliis latis brevibus*, &c. Slo. t. 72. f. 3.

The ſmaller Wood-Graſs.

This little plant is very common in the woods of *Jamaica*, and agrees, for the moſt part, with the *Guinea* graſs, both in the arrangement and formation of its flowers. The ſtalk and leaves are excellent fodder for all ſorts of cattle, and the ſeeds ſerve to feed the ſmaller ſorts of birds.

HOLCUS 2. *Major aſſurgens, culmo compreſſo, ſpicâ laxâ ſpatioſâ.*

Guinea Graſs.

This plant, like the *Scotch* graſs, is frequently cultivated in *Jamaica*, to ſupply their ſtabled and working cattle with food. It is planted, like the other, by the joint or gem, and alſo by the root; but does not require near ſo much moiſture, and is reckoned a more hearty fodder. It is not ſo much cultivated in the iſland as a plant of this nature ought to be; for the lands about the towns are too ſubject to droughts to produce it in any perfection; and the people in the other parts of the country, who have not the ſame proſpect of gain, are too indolent not to make any ſhift, rather than be at the trouble of planting it; never conſidering how much time and labour is loſt annually in ſeeking for other fodder, which is neither ſo good, nor can be ſo eaſily obtained; nor do they ever conſider the loſſes they ſuſtain in ſtock, for the want of abundance of good wholeſome food.

The characters of this plant agree pretty well with thoſe of the *Panicum*, in general: but the flowers commonly grow very luxuriant, and, though often hermaphrodite, are generally obſerved to be diſtinct males and females, ſurrounded by ſeparate *involucra*, and ſtanding on diſtinct footſtalks within the ſame cups. They are as follow:

Periantium. *Gluma quadrivalvis:* extima *minima, ad tergum proximæ poſita; intermediæ oppoſitæ, oblongæ, cochlearis inſtar excavatæ; quarta interior, membranacea, oblonga.*

Corolla. *Gluma bivalvis, florem hermaphroditum vel femineum amplectens.*

Stamina

Stamina. *Intra florem, quandoque tria, quandoque nulla: ut plurimum tamen reperitur ſtamen unum vel alterum extra florem, inter valvulam interiorem & proximam exteriorem calycis.* Antheræ *oblongæ compreſſæ.*

Piſt. *Germen oblongum:* ſtylus *quandoque unicus, quandoque biduus.* Stigmata *purpurea cirroſa.* Semen *Oblongum.*

CENCHRUS 1. *Spica oblonga ſimplici echinata.*
Cenchrus *ſpica oblonga conglomerata* Roy. L. Sp. Pl.
Gramen *echinatum maximum ſpica rubra vel alba.* Slo. Cat. 30. & H. pag. 108.

The *Cenchrus*, with a ſimple oblong panicle, and multipartite cups.

This is one of the moſt common ſorts of graſs in the open paſtures of *Jamaica*, and is looked upon both as a wholeſome and pleaſant food for all ſorts of cattle.

CENCHRUS 2. *Spica oblonga grabra, calycibus rigidis quadripartitis, inciſuris apertis, laciniis acuminatis.*

The *Cenchrus*, with a ſimple ſpike and quadripartite cups.

This grows with the former, and, like that, is fed upon by all ſorts of cattle.

ATRIPLEX 1. *Inermis rubens, foliis cordato-ovatis venoſis, petiolis longis, ſpicâ terminali verticillatâ.*

The ſmooth red *Calaloo.*

This is a pleaſant wholeſome green, and frequently uſed as ſuch in every part of *Jamaica.* It grows in all the gardens and rich open ſpots round the iſland.

ATRIPLEX 2. *Erecta minima, ad alas florida.*

The ſmall erect *Atriplex.*

This little plant is very common in the gardens about *Kingſton*, and ſeldom riſes above one or two inches in height. It ſhoots into bloſſom after every rain, and always bears a great number of flowers at the alæ of the leaves.

APPENDIX.

HAVING now claſſed and diſpoſed thoſe Vegetables, whoſe flowers we have ſeen and examined; I ſhall endeavour to give ſome account of thoſe few, whoſe characters I have not been hitherto able to obtain, and are yet too conſiderable to be wholly omitted.

SPIGELIA 1. *Foliis oblongis obovatis nitidis pinnatis, cortice glabro cinereo.*

The Baſtard Cabbage-Tree.

Flores, in aliis maſculini, *in aliis* feminini *dicuntur.*

Mas. *Deſideratur.*

Femina.

Femina.

Periantium? Corolla? Stamina?
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum*; ſtylus *brevis, attenuatus*; ſtigma *acutum.*
Pericarpium. *Drupa carnoſa, firma, ovata, lineâ longitudinali lateraliter notata, unilocularis, monoſpermis.*
Semen. *Nucleus bilobus ovatus, membrana tenui obvolutus, & nauco ligneo glabro, lineâ longitudinali lateraliter notato, tectus.*

This tree grows to a very conſiderable ſize, and is reckoned among the beſt timber-trees of the iſland; for which purpoſes it is frequently cut down in all parts of the country. The bark is ſaid to be a very powerful anthelmintic, and is frequently given for that purpoſe in powders and decoctions both to men and beaſts; but it operates very violently, and, for that reaſon, is not much uſed among the whites.

ARBOR 2. *Foliis obovato-oblongis, ſpicillis alaribus; ligno duriſſimo, ex ſubluteo & fuſco variegato.*

Pigeon-Wood.

This ſhrubby tree is greatly eſteemed on account of its wood: it ſeldom exceeds four inches in the diameter of its trunk, though it riſes frequently to the height of ſixteen or eighteen feet. The wood is very hard, of a cloſe even grain, and very beautifully clouded.

ARBOR 3. *Minor diffuſa, obſcurè virens; foliis obovatis; fronde comosâ, fructibus ſingularibus ad alas.* Tab. 20. f. 3.

The Scarlet-Seed.

Periantium *Duplex*; exterius *biphyllum minimum*; interius *pentaphyllum, foliis craſſiuſculis ſubrotundis.*
Corolla? Stam? Piſt. *Germen ovatum.* Stylus *ſubulatus:* ſtigma *acutum.*
Pericarp. *Capſula nitida, carnoſo-fungoſa, bilocularis.*
Semina. *Nucleoli plures, maximâ parte abortientes, oblongi, quaſi bilobi, naucis propriis fragilibus unilocularibus recurvis & appreſſis, quaſi bilocularibus, tecti; naucis cerâ tenui coccineâ obductis:* Receptaculum *columnare per centrum ſepti medii ductum, ad apicem multipartitum; lacinulis teretibus intra loculamenta utrinque reflexis, ſemina ferentibus.*

This ſhrubby tree is frequent in the red hills, where it grows pretty luxuriantly; but it ſeldom riſes above twelve or ſixteen feet in height, or exceeds ſix or ſeven inches in diameter. When the fruit is ripe, it burſts upon the tree, and ſheds its ſeeds, of which the ſmaller birds ſeem very fond: they are always inveloped in a greaſy waxen ſubſtance of a ſcarlet colour, which may probably ſerve both for the dyer's and painter's uſe, when better known.

I believe this may be a ſpecies of the *Sloanea:* the wax and formation of the ſeeds, which is nearly the ſame in both, induce me to think ſo, tho' the capſule is ſmooth in this.

ARBOR 4. *Foliis ovatis, petiolis brevibus, floribus faſciculatis.*

Piſt. *Germen ſubrotundum:* ſtyli *duo, breves, interne canalyculati:* ſtigmata *ampliata compreſſa excavata.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula videtur bilocularis biſpermis.*

FRUTEX 5. *Foliis oblongis, glabris, acuminatis, alternis, leviter & acute crenatis.*

Piſt. *Germen trilobum, obtuſè angulatum, ſubrotundum*; ſtylus *brevis, ſimplex*; ſtigmata *tria, oblonga, tenuia, reflectentia.*

Pericarp. *Capſula ſubrotunda, obtuſè triloba, trilocularis, trivalvis.*

Semina *Solitaria naucis propriis tecta.*

VIMEN 6. *Scandens*; *foliis alternis, ovatis, leniter undulatis*; *venis obliquis.* Tab. 22. f. 5.

An ——— H. M. Vol. II. t. 20?

Fructificatio admodum ſingularis: Sic mihi videbatur.

Periantium *Monophyllum in duas partes hemiſphæricas excavatas ad unguem uſque ſectum.*

Corolla *Bipetala*; *petalis compreſſis, & faſciâ validâ per mediam longitudinem ornatis*; *alterum unguibus geminis ſuſtentatum*; *alterum* ſtylo *refertum, & adnatum.*

Stamina? Stylus? *An in aliis* mares, *in aliis* feminæ?

Pericarp. *Quod periantium fuit, vertitur in capſulam ſub-ſuccolentam ſulcatam, luteam, ſubrotundam, bivalvem, unilocularem, perpendiculariter dehiſcentem.*

Semen *Unicum, pulpâ niveâ ſubdiaphanâ, quæ corollam fuiſſe videtur, veſtitum & alteri valvulæ funiculo proprio ligatum; ætate liberum, nigro ſplendens.*

I have met with this plant near Mrs. *Guy's*, in *Sixteen-mile-walk:* it is a climber, and riſes to the top of the talleſt trees in the woods.

ELUTHERIA 7. *Arborea*; *foliis majoribus, ovatis, oppoſitis*; *petiolis brevibus, ſubtumidis, ganglionoſis.*

Lauro affinis arbor *foliis latioribus*, &c. Slo. Cat. 137. & H. t. 170.

Muſk-Wood, or Alligator-Wood.

Pericarpium. *Capſula craſſa, ſubrotunda, corticoſa, dura, quadrilocularis, quadrifariam ab apice dehiſcens.*

Semina. *Nuclei ſolitarii oblongo-ovati.*

This tree is frequent in inland woods, and grows to a conſiderable ſize. All parts of the plant, eſpecially the bark, ſmell ſtrong of muſk, and may be uſed, inſtead of that perfume, for many purpoſes. The wood is full of a bitter reſinous ſubſtance, which renders it unfit for rum-hogſheads; being obſerved to communicate both its ſmell and taſte to all ſpirituous liquors: but it is often cut for ſtaves and heading, when there is a ſcarcity of other lumber. The powder of the bark is ſaid to be a good emetic; and is, I am informed, ſometimes uſed among the negroes for that purpoſe.

ARBOR 8. *Foliis oblongis glabris alternis.*

Milk-Wood.

Flores, in aliis maſculini, *in aliis* feminini.

Mas ——— ?

Femina.

Periantium *Parvum, imbricatum*; *ſquamis ſiccis, cordiformibus, cochleatis, perſiſtentibus.*

Corolla —— ? Stamina —— ?
Piſtillum. *Germen ovatum*; ſtylus *ultra medietatem bipartitus*; *laciniis attenuatis*: ſtigmata *acuta*.
Pericarpium. *Bacca mollis ovata unilocularis monoſpermis. An, bilocularis in germine?*
Semen. *Nucleus bilobus, nauco tenui fragili tectus.*

This tree is pretty frequent in *St. Mary's*, and riſes to a conſiderable height in the woods. It is reckoned among the timber-trees of the iſland, and is ſometimes uſed as ſuch, tho' not generally valued.

VIMEN 9. *Scandens; ſarmento valido; foliis amplioribus, craſſiuſculis, nitidis, ovatis, oppoſitis; capſulis geminatis vel ternatis.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula major, orbiculata, compreſſa, unilocularis, ſemen unum vel alterum amplectens.*
Semen. *Nuclei bilobi, ſubrotundi, compreſſi, fundo capſulæ affixi.*

I found this weakly ſpreading plant in the pariſh of *St. George's*, on the left hand ſide of the road that leads to the eaſtward. The leaves are large and ſhining, and the ſtem and branches pretty thick, tho' weakly. The capſulæ are moderately large, and thin; and ſeem to ſhew the plant to be ſomewhat allied to the *Trichogamila*. It is a native of *Braſil*, as well as of *Jamaica:* I have ſeen ſome of the ſeed-veſſels in Mr. *Baker's* collection, which he received from that part of the world, by the way of *Portugal*.

BRABILA 10. *Fruticoſa & ſpinoſa, foliis ovatis nitidis confertis, floribus ſolitariis.*

The prickly *Brabila*, with ſmooth oval leaves.

Pericarpium. *Bacca ſubrotunda, ſucculenta, unilocularis, nucis juglandis magnitudinis, nucleo majori, nauco ligneo glabro tecto, referta.*

I found this ſhrub near the beech at *Port Antonio*, where it grows to the height of eight or nine feet, or better. The fruit has all the flavour, and much of the appearance, of the *European* plumb; but the ſhell of the ſeed is ſmooth, and the pulp and ſkin of the fruit of a pale red colour. The leaves and foot-ſtalks are all of a pale green.

ARBOR 11. *Foliis ovatis glabris utrinque acuminatis, floribus umbellulatis, umbellulis ſparſis.*

Lance-Wood.

Pericarpium. *Bacca parva mollis unilocularis, ſemen unicum nauco proprio tectum, amplectens.*

This tree is pretty common in the woods of *Portland*, and generally reckoned one of the beſt timber-trees in the iſland, eſpecially where ſtrength or elaſticity is required; but it ſeldom grows to any very conſiderable ſize. *Quere* if it be not a ſpecies of the *Erythroxylum*.

ARBOR 12. *Foliis cordatis myrtineis oppoſitis, baccis biſpermibus.*
Myrtifolia *arbor cortice argenteo*, Silver-wood *dicta*. Slo. Cat. 162.
An, Eugenia *authorum?*

Rod-wood.

FRUTEX 13. *Minor, foliolis cordatis confertis, flore uno vel altero aſſociatis.* Tab. 27. f. 4.

Flores

Flores, in aliis maſculini, *in aliis* feminini.

Mas ———— ?

Femina.

Periantium *Minimum quadripartitum.*
Corolla *Tetrapetala, petalis oblongis erecto-patentibus.*
Stamina *Nulla.*
Piſt. *Germen oblongum*; ſtylus *brevis*; ſtigma *bilobum, ampliatum, quandoque fimbriatum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca oblongo-ovata, bilocularis, binis nucleis naucis propriis tectis, referta.*

FRUTEX? 13. *Foliis myrtineis, nitidis, ovatis, alternis; ramulis gracilibus.*

FRUTEX 14. *Foliis ſubrotundo-ovatis, alternis, quandoque confertis; floribus alaribus.*

Flores, in aliis maſculini, *in aliis* feminini.

Mas ———— ?

Femina.

Periantium *Hexaphyllum, foliolis ovatis perſiſtentibus.*
Corolla *Nulla.* Stamina *Nulla.*
Piſt. *Germen ſubrotundum*; ſtyli *tres, breves, bifidi*; ſtigmata *acuta, reflexa.*
Pericarp. *Capſula ſubrotunda, trilocularis, trivalvis.*
Semina *In ſingulo loculamento ſena.*

GREWIA? 15. *Arboreſcens, e luteo virens; foliis ovatis, utrinque acuminatis, nitidis, alternis; floribus quaſi umbellatis.*

Flores, in aliis maſculini, *in aliis* feminini.

Mas ———— ?

Femina.

Periantium *Minimum, monophyllum, tubulatum, ſubventricoſum, prægnans, ore quadripartitum.*
Pericarpium. *Bacca ſubrotunda, nucleo unico nauco proprio tecto, referta.*

I have met with this plant at Mr. *Hall's,* in *Liguanea:* it has ſomething of the appearance of myrtle.

FRUTEX 16. *Foliis majoribus, cordatis, nitidis, petiolis ſemipollicaribus incidentibus.* Tab. 31. f. 5.
Laurifolio arbor *folio latiore mucronato,* &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 168.

The *Lagetto,* or Lace-Bark Tree.

This tree is pretty common in the woods of *Vere* and *St. Elizabeth's.* The bark is of a fine texture, very tough, and divides into a number of *laminæ,* which ſpread into thin webs not unlike lace. It is only uſed for ropes in *Jamaica,* but would, undoubtedly, make fine paper, had it been properly prepared for that purpoſe. It has been, upon occaſions, made into different forms of apparel, by the wild and runaway negroes.

ALICASTRUM 17. *Arboreum, foliis ovatis alternis, fructibus ſolitariis.*

Bread-Nuts.

Pericarpium. *Drupa, ſeu potius capſula corticoſa, ſphærica, unilocularis.*
Semen *Nucleus bilobus, carnoſus, ſubrotundus, edulis.*

This tree is very frequent in *St. Elizabeth's* and *St. James's*; and in both pariſhes is computed to make up about a third part of the woods. The timber is not deſpicable; but the leaves and younger branches are more uſeful, and a hearty fattening fodder for all ſorts of cattle. The fruit, boiled with ſalt-fiſh, pork, beef, or pickle, has been frequently the ſupport of the negroes and poorer ſort of white people, in times of ſcarcity; and proved a wholeſome and no unpleaſant food: when roaſted, they eat ſomething like our *European* cheſnuts, of which they may probably be a ſpecies. The leaves and younger ſhoots are full of gum, which renders them diſagreeable to moſt cattle at firſt, but they ſoon grow very fond of 'em.

ARBOR 18. *Foliis oblongo-ovatis, pinnatis, punctatis; petiolis breviſſimis reflectentibus.*

Yellow Sanders.

The wood of this tree is ſaid to make good inſide timbers: it is of a yellow colour, and a cloſe ſmooth grain. It is very common in *St. James's* and *St. Mary's*, and grows to a conſiderable ſize.

ARBOR 19. *Cortice fiſſo, foliis oblongis, racemis umbellulatis terminalibus.*

The Bonace Bark Tree.

Pericarpium. *Drupa ſicca, ovata, olivæ magnitudinis & figuræ, nucleo unico bilobo, membrana propria obvoluto, referta.*

This tree is common near *Monteca bay*, where it grows to a moderate ſize. The bark makes very good ropes; it is fine, and ſpreads, in ſome ſhape, like that of the *Lagetto* bark, though not quite ſo free or regular. The ſeeds have a ſharp biting taſte.

ARBOR 20. *Altiſſima, foliis oblongis, nitidiſſimis, nervoſis.*
Mali-perſicæ *Mammeæ dictæ folio* arbor, &c. Slo. Cat. 180.
An, Inneophyllum. Thez. Zey. pag. 130. & tab. 60.

The *Santa Maria.*

Piſt. *Germen ſubrotundum*; ſtylus *ſimplex*; ſtigma?
Pericarp. *Drupa carnoſa rotundata, unilocularis.*
Semen. *Nucleus unicus bilobus, nauco proprio ligneo ſubtenui tectus.*

This is reckoned pretty good timber-wood; but it muſt be kept under cover, for it does not bear the weather well: it is frequently uſed for ſtaves and heading.

XYLOCYSTE? 21. *Fruticoſum; foliis eliptico-ovatis, ſubtus cinereis; pedunculis ramoſis, alaribus.*
Pericarpium. *Capſula ſubrotunda, obtuſè triloba, trilocularis.*
Semina *Subrotunda, ſolitaria.*

I have found this ſhrub near the eaſtern ſhore of *Monteca bay.*

FRUTEX? 22. *Ilicis aculeatæ foliis.*
An ——— Pk. t. 152. f. 4. tab. 54. f. 5?
An, Agrifolium *folio tenuiore majus acuminato & majus corrugato*, &c. Slo. Cat. 173.

I have met with a young plant of this form, in the pariſh of *St. James's*; but of what peculiar claſs or growth it may be, I could not diſcover. The figure of the leaves is pretty well repreſented in *Plucknet*.

PLANTA 23. *Erecta indiviſa; foliis comoſis, oblongis hirtis, ſinuatis; petiolis marginatis.*

I found this young plant near the *Waterfall*, in *Mamee-river:* it is very like that repreſented in *Pk.* tab. 424. f. 4.

HERNANDIA 24. *Arborea, foliis cordato-peltatis, capſulâ tenui apertâ.*
Hernandia. Plum. & L. Sp. Pl. & Flo. Zey.
Balantine. Pet. Gazo. 43. f. 1.
Nux *veſicaria oleoſa, foliis umbilicatis.* Pk. t. 208. 1.

Jack-in-a-Box.

Flores, in aliis maſculini, *in aliis* feminini.

Mas. Vid. L. Gen. 931.

Femina.

Pericarpium *Capſula? maxima aperta inflata, ſubrotunda, tenuis, ſubpellucida, ventricoſa, unilocularis; ore leniter contracto, truncato, integro.*
An calix pro capſula ſumitur?
Semen. *Nux oblongo-ovata, ſulcata, erecta, rugoſa, in centro capſulæ poſita unilocularis. Nucleus globoſus.*

This tree is pretty common in *Barbadoes* and *Mountſerat*, and grows to a conſiderable ſize in thoſe iſlands; but I have not ſeen any in *Jamaica*, though I have been credibly informed that it was frequent in the pariſh of *Portland.* The cups that ſuſtain and partly invelop the nuts are very large, and, as they move in the wind, keep a whiſtling noiſe, which is often frightful to unwary travellers. The ſeeds are very oily.

HERNANDIA 24. 2d. *Arborea; capſulâ craſſâ, ligneâ, ovatâ, integrâ.*

The *Hernandia*, with oval capſules.

I do not know whether this tree be a native of the *Eaſt* or *Weſt-Indies*; but I have ſeen a fruit of this form in Mr. *Ehret's* collection of ſeeds, which I mention here, only, to ſhew that there is a ſecond ſpecies of the genus.

There are two other plants in thoſe colonies, that have almoſt wholly eſcaped my notice; the one is the green withe, which I take to be a ſpecies of the *Arum*, or *Epidendrum:* the other ſeems to be a kind of the *Nux vomica.* The firſt of theſe plants is not uncommon in the woods of *Jamaica*; the other grows in the windward part of *Mountſerat*, in the ſide of the great gully, called *Kaby's Gully.* It is a ſmall ſhrub, and bears white bloſſoms, which are afterwards ſucceeded by ſo many large apples, containing a number of large compreſſed ſeeds diſperſed in the pulp of the fruit: (if I remember) the plant is milky when young.

ADDENDA.

DIOECIA.

FEVILLEA 1. *Foliis craſſioribus glabris, quandoque cordatis, quandoque trilobis.*

Fevillea. Plum.

Fevillea *foliis cordatis angulatis; & foliis trilobis.* L. Sp. Pl.

The Antidote *Cocoon.*

Flores, in aliis maſculini, *in aliis* feminini.

Mas.

Pedunculo *tenui incidit* Periantium *monophyllum ultra medietatem quinquepartitum, laciniis lanceolatis patentibus.*

Corolla *Monopetala, patens, ad marginem leniter quinquecrenata:* Limbus *reflexus.*

Stamina. *Filamenta quinque e centro corollæ orta, erecto-patentia, ſupernè ampliora;* antheræ *ovatæ.*

Nectarium. *Filamenta quinque compreſſa, infernè latiuſcula, attenuata, arcuata, conniventia, ſtaminibus interpoſita.*

Femina.

Periantium *Cyathiforme quinquecrenatum, germine prægnans, pedunculo valido incidens.* Corolla ——?

Stamina *Nulla.* Piſt. *Germen calyce inclavatum ſubrotundum.* Styli *tres.* Stigmata *ſubrotunda.*

Pericarpium. *Drupa maxima dura, ſubrotunda, calyce aucto ſemitecta, trilocularis.*

Semina *Orbiculata compreſſa magna, cortice fungoſo tecta, in ſingulo loculamento, duo, tria, vel quatuor.*

This plant is frequent in the inland parts of *Jamaica*, and generally found climbing among the talleſt trees in the woods. The ſeeds are very oily, and frequently burnt by the negroes inſtead of candles: they put them upon ſkewers, and ſet fire to the uppermoſt, from whence they burn gradually to the bottom. The kernels are extremely bitter, and frequently infuſed in ſpirits for the uſe of the negroes: a ſmall quantity of this liquor opens the body and provokes an appetite, but a larger doſe works both by ſtool and vomit. It is frequently taken to clear the tube, when there is any ſuſpicion of poiſon, and, often, on other occaſions.

EXPLICATIONS.

In all the foregoing figures, the letter *(a)* points out the empalement or cup; *(b)* the flower; *(c)* the filaments with their *antheræ*; *(d)* the ſtyle and *ſtigma*; and *(e) (f) (g)* the *germen*, fruit and ſeeds.

THE

THE

NATURAL HISTORY

OF

JAMAICA.

PART II.

BOOK III.

Of ANIMALS.

CONTAINING,

An Account of the ſeveral Sorts of Quadrupedes, Birds, Fiſhes, Reptiles, and Inſects, commonly obſerved in and about the Iſland; their Properties, Mechaniſm, and Uſes.

Si motum, vel mechaniſmum, vel ſenſus externos internoſque, vel denique figuram, reſpiciamus; omnibus in aprico erit, animalia eſſe ſumma & perfectiſſima Creatoris opera.

Lin. Obſ.

PREFACE.

WHETHER we consider this part of the creation with regard to the variety or peculiar forms of the individuals, to the number of conveniencies with which it supplies mankind, or with respect to the real uses of its different productions in the course of life, we shall certainly find it superior to either of the others. But when we observe those delicate organs with which most beings of this class are furnished; consider the formations, dispositions, uses, and various mechanical powers of their several parts; and reflect on the different senses, instincts, dispositions and modes of action, peculiar to each; we must allow it to be, by far, the most perfect as well as the most engaging part of the creation.

Is it not then natural, that bodies endowed with affections and qualities so particularly adapted to the form and station of every individual, with such peculiar habits and dispositions, with those singular faculties which some enjoy in a more perfect degree than the rest; and which, besides these, and many other flattering inducements, are known to supply us daily with the most agreeable and nourishing part of our food, to furnish many conveniencies that tend to the ease and satisfaction of life, and to yield the most necessary as well as the most agreeable part of our cloaths and coverings; should engage some part of the thoughts and studies of mankind? Or should we not rather conclude, that beings endowed with such extraordinary qualities, so useful, and yet frequently more engaging by their habits and attachments, ought to employ a more considerable part of the thoughts and contemplations of every reasonable creature?

The nature of the different sorts of food obtained from this class, as well as the different calamities arising from the poisonous bites, stings, &c. of many of the individuals, and a thousand other particulars, must naturally engage the attention of the Physician. Here the Philosopher may see a numberless variety of actions, powers, mechanisms, and other curious phæ-

nomena, the proper objects of his enquiry; while the Naturalist endeavours to observe the peculiar forms, differences, classes, and general properties of all. The nature of society we may learn from the Castor, and the rules of government, industry and friendship, from the Ant and the Bee. The little Nautilus *has first taught us to sail; and the uses of the* Paddle, *the* Lever, *the* Forceps, *and the* Saw, *with a thousand other mechanical powers are daily shewn us by numbers of the Insect Tribe.*

These, indeed, were for a long time considered as the mere productions of filth and putrilage, about which they are frequently found; and have been but little noticed among the Writers of Natural Histories, until the observations of later ages, the labours of the accurate Redi, Swamerdam, Wormius, Reaumure, Baker, De Jussieu, *and* Linneus, *have made us better acquainted with their mechanisms, actions, and genius; and satisfied every person, that they are perfect and distinct beings; and as regular and uniform in propagating their species, as any other class of individuals can possibly be.*

Their organs, it is true, are so small and delicate, and their motions and operations so very quick, that it was almost impossible to know any thing of their formation, parts, or mechanism, before we were acquainted with the powers and use of microscopes, by which we are now enabled to form distinct ideas of many objects, that have been wholly unnoticed before; and to observe the form, parts, and structure of many that are hardly perceptible to the naked eye: by their assistance we become daily acquainted with the manner and causes of the most surprizing movements and mechanical powers; and by the help of them alone we are at length enabled to range these minute objects in a regular order, and to divide them into convenient classes and genera, according to the more and less general uniformity that is observed to subsist in their genius, forms, parts, and functions. Nor is there any class of the animal creation that deserves our attention, or can move our admiration more; for, whether we consider the minuteness of many of the individuals, some scarcely larger than a globule of human blood, and yet furnished with proportioned vessels and adequate juices; with perfect organs to see, to feel, and to propagate their kind; with convenient limbs to walk, to fly, or to swim; and frequently with weapons to defend their young, and to guard their labours and themselves; or observe the diversity of their forms, habits, and dispositions, or more various mechanical operations; we shall hardly find any other class of beings that will afford so great a variety of engaging scenes; and none that can so effectually raise our thoughts to the contemplation of that infinite power and wisdom by whom all things were ordained.

These, with a thousand other curious or useful particulars, have, since the invention of microscopes, engaged a good deal of the attention of the learned; many of whom have spent a considerable part of life in the stu-

dy of this branch of Natural Hiſtory; and I think it the duty of every man to aſſiſt in ſo laudable a deſign: for the moſt deſpicable inſect we now know, may, hereafter, be diſcovered to have the moſt ſurpriſing qualities, or found of the greateſt uſe to mankind; and the knowledge of the individuals, is the firſt ſtep towards a diſcovery of their properties, which can be hardly obtained without the aſſiſtance of many, and a circumſtantial account of the ſpecies commonly found in every country, their properties and mechaniſms; with the obſervations of the vulgar, who by a long experience frequently learn both their genius and qualities.

The conſideration of the uſe of ſuch an inſtitution, was, I muſt acknowledge, the only motive that engaged me to engage in this part of the work; for the ſtudy of Vegetables was always the moſt agreeable to me, and the Iſland, whoſe Natural Hiſtory I now write, furniſhed a great variety of them, tho' there was but a few ſpecies of the animal tribe peculiar to it; moſt of thoſe now obſerved there, being introduced from foreign parts, and the fiſhes, birds, and many of the inſects, ſuch as are frequently obſerved in other ſeas and countries. But as I had ſometimes met with bodies of this kind that were not deſcribed before, and frequently obſerved others that were but imperfectly repreſented, I was induced to digeſt the whole; and to diſpoſe what I had obſerved on the occaſion, in the form in which it now appears.

I have endeavoured to follow the diſtribution of Linneus, *as much as poſſible, in the arrangement of this tribe as well as of the foregoing; but as I proceed from the mineral to the vegetable, and thence to the animal reign, I was obliged to invert the order in which he diſpoſed them, and to begin with thoſe that ſhew leaſt of animality. Nor is this the only circumſtance in which I differ from him; for, wherever I thought his diſpoſition either forced or irregular, I have ſtudied to follow that which ſeemed the moſt conformable to nature, whether adopted by another, or the produce of my own imagination.*

THE

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF JAMAICA.

PART II.

BOOK III.

CHAP. I.

Of INSECTS.

CLASS I.

Of Worms, or Inſects that have no ſolid Props within themſelves, but perform all their weakly motions by a mere tonic or muſcular power.

SECT. I.

Of reptile Inſects, or ſuch as have no limbs, but perform all their actions by the flexions and contractions of their long and ſlender bodies.

GORDIUS 1. *Gracilis & longiſſimus, ſub cutem reptans.*
Seta aquatica quibuſdam.
Vena Medinenſis Chirurgorum.

The *Guinea* Worm.

This inſect is often found among the negroes imported directly from the coaſts of *Africa*; and is, generally, both troubleſome and dangerous to all whom it infeſts. It lies commonly under the ſkin, or in the interſtices of the muſcles; and muſt be very cautiouſly and artfully managed, to be diſengaged with ſucceſs. When the creature grows to a certain ſtate, it begins to puſh its way through the ſkin, and then the artiſt lays hold of the firſt part that appears, pulls it very gently and gradually, and ſecures all that lies without the ſurface, that he may have a better

opportunity of repeating the ſame operation the next, and every other ſucceeding day, until the whole is extracted: but he muſt be always careful to ſecure the whole of what appears, for it can't be extracted with too much caution; and, if it ſhould chance to break, it is apt to raiſe great inflammations in the parts about it, which is frequently the occaſion of very diſmal conſequences.

This inſect is not peculiar to the coaſts of *Guinea* alone, but may be frequently ſeen in different parts of *Europe:* It is commonly found in ſtill waters, in which it ſwims with great eaſe, appearing generally of the ſize and form of a horſe-hair; ſlender, and about twelve or fifteen inches in length. It is moſt common in ſhallow pools where rocks and weeds moſt abound.

ASCARIS 1. *Cylindracea, utrinque attenuata, albida.*
Aſcaris Couleti & *omnium authorum.*

The round Worm.

This ſpecies infeſts the human body more frequently than any of the other ſorts, and, without exaggeration, may be deemed the moſt fertile ſource of diſeaſes among the negroes and poorer ſort of white people, in all the ſugar colonies; nay, is often the cauſe of more than three-fourths of all their complaints: nor are the ladies, who generally live very temperate in thoſe warm climates, and often indulge themſelves in the uſe of the richeſt fruits, always free from their attacks. They are frequently the occaſion of general complaints in cloſe moiſt ſeaſons, which are commonly attended with anomalous fevers, or other irregular complaints accompanied with ſpaſms and convulſions: but theſe I hope I may be able to give a more ſatisfactory account of hereafter, which, if leiſure permits, I purpoſe to publiſh in a particular diſſertation at the end of the work.

LUMBRICUS 1. *Terreſtris minor vulgaris.*

The Earth-Worm.

Though moſt ſorts of inſects ſeem to proſper in warm climates, the Earth-Worm grows but rarely to any conſiderable ſize in thoſe parts of the world. I have obſerved a few of this ſort in *Jamaica*, where they continue the ſame habit and appearance with which they commonly ſhew themſelves in *Europe*.

TÆNIA 1. *Compreſſa oblonga.*
Tænia. L. S. N. & Tænia *paludoſa.* Fn.
Lumbricus latus Tulp. & Coul.

The Tape-Worm.

This, like moſt other inſects that infeſt the human body, is no where more common than in *Jamaica*; where it is frequently obſerved to grow to a monſtrous length. The appellation proceeds from its flat narrow form, for they generally come away in continued heaps, many of them being commonly linked together into one body of a narrow, flat, and lengthened ſhape.

FASCIOLA 1. *Minor, capite fuſco, ore ſubhirſuto.*

The Gourd-Worm with a dark-brown head.

This ſort is not common in *America:* I have ſeen it but once in thoſe colonies, and then it was found ſticking to the *uvula* of a young boy. It ſeldom exceeds an inch in length.

FASCIOLA 2. *Oblonga alba.*

The Maw-worm, Bott, or Grub.

This infect is found ſometimes in the human body; but is more common among cattle, to which it is frequently deſtructive.

FASCIOLA 3. *Turpida marina.*

The Sea-Bott.

This inſect is very frequent in the harbour of *Kingſton*, and generally found ſticking to moſt ſhells and ſtones that ſettle near the ſhore. It gives but ſmall ſigns of life, though it be viſibly of the claſs; and is generally found in little groups, from three to ten, ſticking to each other. They are generally about half an inch in length, and pretty thick in proportion.

FASCIOLA 4. *Marina major verucoſa.*

The warted Marrow-Pudding.

FASCIOLA 5. *Marina maxima glabra.*

The large ſmooth Marrow-Pudding.

Both theſe ſpecies are frequent in the harbour of *Kingſton*, and generally found buried in the mud, in the leſs agitated parts; they are both of an oblong cylindric form, tapering, and rounded at the ends. The mouth, as well as the anus, is ſomewhat fleſhy and muſcular, and the body furniſhed with five longitudinal muſcular *faſcia* on the inſide, which run the whole length of the cavity from the anterior to the oppoſite extremity, diſpoſed at equal diſtances from one another; but the anus is ſmaller than the other aperture, and appears always in the form of a ſtar. Each of theſe creatures is furniſhed with convenient entrails which run, with a few windings, from the one opening to the other; but there is no diſtinction of back or belly in them. The whole body is ſoft and yielding, and when expoſed to the heat of the ſun, on a dry board, it flattens, ſpreads, and gradually (after a few minutes) melts into a gelatinous ſlime, tho' neither of them is tranſparent in the perfect ſtate. The negroes have given theſe inſects this *Engliſh* appellation, from the common figure and conſiſtence of them.

HIRUDO 1. *Sanguiſuga vulgaris.*

The Leech.

I have never ſeen above three or four of theſe inſects in *America*, and theſe were carried there from *Europe*.

SECT. II.

Of the Zoophyta, *or Inſects that are furniſhed with convenient limbs, tho' deſtitute of ſolid props.*

ORDER I.

Of ſuch as are furniſhed with pliable limbs, but have neither coats nor receptacles.

THE productions of this kind are commonly tranſparent, and of a firm gelatinous conſiſtence and appearance. Their motions, in general, are merely tonic; but, in ſome individuals, the vibrations of particular parts are extremely ſwift and regular, and ſeem to be the effects of the moſt perfect organs: and yet, moſt bodies of

of the kind retain ſo much of the vegetable nature, that, being cut in pieces, each part grows again into a perfect being of the ſame form and like parts with thoſe of the parent ſtock.

THALIA 1. *Oblonga, criſtâ perpendiculari compreſſâ quadratâ, lineis lateralibus integris.* Tab. 43. f. 3.

The *Thalia*, with a ſquare erect creſt.

THALIA 2. *Oblonga caudata, criſtâ depreſſâ rotundâ, lineis lateralibus interruptis.* Tab. 43, 4.

The *Thalia*, with a round depreſſed creſt.

THALIA 3. *Oblonga, lineis interruptis, caudâ & criſtâ deſtituta.*

The ſimple *Thalia*.

Theſe bodies are of an oblong rounded form, tapering ſlowly towards both ends; they are generally between three and four inches in length and better than one in diameter, tranſparent, of a firm gelatinous conſiſtence and hollow, each opening by a ſmall triangular aperture at the end next the creſt, and by a narrow round one at the oppoſite extremity. They have each a ſpiral line, of a milky colour, which runs the whole length of the back, in the ſubſtance of the inſect; under this appears another, larger, opake, ſtraight, and ſimple; which ſeems to be the gut or common reſervoir of whatever ſerves to nouriſh it. And, on each ſide, but lower than either of theſe, appears another, ſmaller than either of thoſe already mentioned, and of a beautiful purple colour.

They are natives of the ocean, and frequent about the weſtern iſlands, where I have obſerved them in my voyage from *Jamaica*. They are generally found ſingle, and appear each with a ſingle longitudinal white line in the water; but, at times, you may obſerve them in heaps, four, five, ſix, or eight ſticking lengthways together; and then the maſs appears large, and furniſhed with many white lines. Whenever I met with theſe inſects linked together in this manner, I obſerved them to be all of the ſame form, which made me divide them into ſo many different ſpecies.

BEROE 1. *Radiis octo longitudinalibus ciliatis.* Tab. 43. f. 2.

The *Beroe*, with eight ciliated longitudinal lines.

This beautiful creature is of an oval form, obtuſely octangular, hollow, open at the larger extremity, tranſparent, and of a firm gelatinous conſiſtence; it contracts and widens with great facility, but is always open and expanded when it ſwims or moves. The longitudinal radii are ſtrongeſt at the crown or ſmaller extremity, where they riſe from a very beautiful oblong ſtar, and diminiſh gradually from thence to the margin: but each of them is furniſhed with a ſingle ſeries of ſhort, delicate, ſlender appendixes or limbs, that move with great celerity either the one way or the other, as the creature pleaſes to direct its flexions, and in a regular accelerated ſucceſſion from the top to the margin. It is impoſſible to expreſs the livelineſs of the motions of thoſe delicate organs, or the beautiful variety of colours that riſe from them while they play to and fro in the rays of the ſun; nor is it more eaſy to expreſs the ſpeed and regularity with which the motions ſucceed each other from the one end of the rays to the other. I have frequently met with theſe inſects to the north of the weſtern iſlands; they ſeldom exceed three inches and a half in length, or two and a half, in the largeſt tranſverſe diameter.

MEDUSA 1. *Major fimbriata, tentaculis quatuor longiſſimis.*
Urtica *marina quibuſdam.*

The Sea-Nettle.

This creature grows to a conſiderable ſize, being ſeldom under ſeven or eight pounds in weight. It is of a firm gelatinous conſiſtence and appearance, and adorned with a regular ſtar upon the back; but the border, by whoſe tonic contractions and expanſions it moves in the water, is large and fimbriated. The limbs or *tentaculæ* are long and ſlender, and deſcend from the center of the mole that lies within the border.

MEDUSA 2. *Major ſubrotunda, tentaculis brevioribus.*

The roundiſh Sea-Nettle or *Blubber*.

Both theſe ſpecies are frequent in the harbours of *Kingſton* and *Port-Royal*, and may be ſeen playing in the waters every calm ſunſhine day. The ſecond ſort is ſmaller than the other, and its *tentaculæ* are very ſoft.

MEDUSA 3. *Major ſubcroceo.*

The Orange-coloured *Blubber*.

I obſerved this ſpecies about two hundred leagues to the north of *Bermudas*; it was nearly as large as either of the foregoing.

MEDUSA 4. *Minor, anulis quatuor ſubrotundis, opacis & fere integris; tentaculis breviſſimis.*

The ſmall ſmooth *Blubber* with an opake ſtar.

This *Blubber* is adorned with four opake but imperfect *anulæ*, which reſemble ſo many horſe-ſhoes, their openings being almoſt contiguous near the center of the baſe.

MEDUSA 5. *Minor glabra, non ſtellata, maculis ſubfuſcis oblongis undique aſperſa.*

The mottled *Blubber*.

MEDUSA 6. *Minor verucoſa non ſtellata, tentaculis maculis rufeſcentibus aſperſis.*

The ſmall warted and ſpotted *Blubber*.

MEDUSA 7. *Minima ſubfuſca verrucoſa.*

The little warted *Blubber*.

I met with theſe four laſt ſpecies off the weſtern iſlands. They are ſeldom obſerved in any other latitude, though very frequent in thoſe parts, where they conſtitute the principal part of the food of the loggerhead turtles when out at ſea.

LIGEA 1. *Oblongo-ovata, variabilis, ab alterâ parte truncatâ.*

The floating brown *Ligea*.

This is a thin gelatinous body furniſhed with a little opake head of an irregular form and brown colour. The gelatinous part ſeems to float like a membrane

from the reſt, and expands to the breadth of three or four inches; but the head is no larger than the top of a man's finger. I have obſerved two or three of theſe inſects in the ſeas about the weſtern iſlands.

CLIO 1. *Vaginâ triquetrâ pyramidatâ, ore obliquè truncato.* Tab. 43. f. 1.

The ſmaller *Clio*, with a trilateral ſheath.

This beautiful little creature, together with its vagina, ſeldom exceeds half an inch in length. The body, which is opake, ſlender, and pointed at the bottom, ſupports a ſmall round head adorned with a little ſharp bill, and a pair of beautiful green eyes; the ſhoulders are furniſhed with two tranſparent membranous expanſions, by which it moves itſelf with great celerity on or under the ſurface of the water; but the lower part of the inſect is faſtened to the bottom of the ſheath into which it ſhrinks, and from thence extrudes itſelf as occaſion requires. The vagina is of a firm conſiſtence, tranſparent, and made large enough to contain the whole body of the creature, together with its membranous expanſions, upon occaſion: it is of a regular figure, ſharp underneath, pointed at the extremity, and commonly about $\frac{1}{10}^{\text{ths}}$ of an inch in length. I have found two other empty ſheaths, of different forms and ſizes, much in the ſame latitude; which ſeemed to agree ſo well with this, in the general habit, conſiſtence, and appearance, that I was induced to look upon them as the caſes of different ſpecies of the ſame kind; for which reaſon I have ranged them here as ſuch.

CLIO 2. *Vaginâ compreſſâ caudatâ.*

The *Clio*, with a large compreſſed ſheath.

CLIO 3. *Vaginâ triquetrâ, ore horizontali.*

The *Clio*, with a large triangular ſheath.

The ſheaths or vaginæ of theſe two ſpecies are pretty large, being ſeldom under an inch, or better, in length: they are tranſparent like that of the other, and of a firm conſiſtence.

SEPIA 1. *Vaginâ ſubovato-truncatâ.*

The Ink or Scuttle-Fiſh.

This inſect is frequent enough about *Jamaica*, but moſt common on the north ſide of the iſland. It is compoſed of a firm tranſparent ſheath which includes the greateſt part of an adherent but ſofter gelatinous maſs, furniſhed with a great number of *tentaculæ* of different ſizes and forms. It is curious to ſee how readily this creature diſcharges its ink on the approach of danger, to hide itſelf in the coloured fluid: but the juices diſcharged on ſuch occaſions, are not only black and thereby ſufficient to protect the creature by giving a tincture to and thickening the water about it; they are alſo bitter and clammy which muſt probably render them either pernicious to the gills, or hurtful to the eyes of all other fiſhes.

ARETUSA 1. *Criſtâ ſubrubellâ venoſâ.*

The *Portugueſe* Man of War.

This is no more than a ſimple tranſparent bladder, furniſhed with a great number of *tentaculæ*, or ſtringy appendixes. The former is very like the human ſtomach in ſhape, and adorned with a cellular creſt on the upper ſide; but from the oppoſite part, towards the larger extremity, it emits its long and numerous *tentaculæ*: theſe take their riſe by fourteen or fifteen tendinous roots, and divide afterwards

wards into an infinite number of ſlender branches of various forms, lengths, and ſizes, which deſcend commonly about three or four feet in the water. All the juices of this creature abound with acrid particles.

PHYLLIDOCE 1. *Labris cæruleis.* Tab. 46. f. 1.

The Sally-Man.

This inſect, though evidently of this claſs, is more firm and opake than either of the foregoing; and conſiſts of an oblong cartilaginous flat body ſlightly radiated from the center, and interſected with ſmall concentric lines: but this is furniſhed with two thin, fleſhy or ſemigelatinous lips, *b b*, that extend themſelves by ſhort vermiform appendixes over the under ſurface of the cartilaginous part. It is alſo ſupplied with a ſemi-elliptical, dry, tranſparent membrane *E*, which ſtands perpendicularly on the ſurface of the more firm part *A*, in the direction of the line *D D*, furniſhing it with a pair of conſtant ſtanding ſails which anſwer upon all occaſions; for when this body is to move in any particular direction, ſuppoſe towards *X*, the part *A, D D*—1, of the perpendicular membrane, which arches in the direction of the line *A D*—1, fills and puſhes the body forwards, while the other part floats in the wind. But when the wind changes, and the body is to move towards *Z*, the other part anſwers in the ſame manner, and all the motions are performed by the ſame mechaniſm. It is furniſhed with a great number of ſlender *tentaculæ*, each about half an inch in length, which riſe very thick from the margin of the cartilage underneath; and it ſeems to have an opening or mouth in the center of the baſe.

LERNEA 1. *Subfuſca major, valvis binis majoribus per longitudinem dorſi productis.*

The larger dark *Lernea* or Sea-Snail.

This inſect is pretty frequent in the *American* ſeas, but lives generally near the ſhore where it feeds very ravenouſly on all the ſmaller weeds. On touching this creature, it emits a conſiderable quantity of a viſcid purple liquor, which thickens and colours the water about it ſo much that it can ſcarcely be ſeen for ſome time after, by which means it is generally enabled to make its eſcape in times of danger. This liquor is diſcharged from a large gland ſituated deep between the *valves* of the back, by the means of which it performs all its floating motions; but, while it feeds, it creeps like a ſnail upon its belly.

I have gathered a ſmall quantity of the diſcharges of this creature, and ſtained a linen handkerchief with it: it gives a very beautiful dark purple colour, which is not apt to change either with acrids or alkalies; but it is eaſily waſhed out.

It is remarkable that the water grows always clear in a few minutes after each diſcharge, though confined in a ſmall veſſel; and yet the ſtained handkerchief retained the colour until waſhed, which was not done for many weeks after. When the creature is put into freſh water, it contracts, and dies ſoon after.

ACTINIA 1. *Subfuſca mollis, fundo muſculoſo.*

The Sea-Pudding.

This inſect is of the ſame conſiſtence with the ſnail, and of a dark dirty colour: it is ſoft and glutinous, of a cylindric form, ſhort, and furniſhed with a great number of ſmall flabby *tentaculæ* diſpoſed in a double row round the margin, at one end; but the oppoſite extremity is rugged, muſcular and yielding, like the belly of the ſea-ſnail or *Lernea*. I have ſeen only one of this ſort; it was about an inch and a half each way, but I am informed they grow very large ſometimes.

LIMAX 1. *Subfuſca media.*

The ſmall Snail.

Though *Jamaica* abounds with many ſorts of the teſtaceous ſnails, I could not obſerve above one or two ſorts that go without coverings; and theſe are chiefly found in the woods, where they may be frequently ſeen, either mornings or evenings, when the graſs is freſh and moiſt.

ORDER II.

Of ſuch as are furniſhed with convenient but pliable limbs, and form and dwell conſtantly in fix'd receptacles of various figures and great hardneſs.

AS I have adopted the late opinion in the diſpoſition of theſe inſects, and conſidered moſt of thoſe hard cavernous ſtructures in which we generally find them, as the produce of mere animal labours; it may be expected I ſhould give ſome account of the nature and mechaniſm of the inhabitants. But as this can be hardly undertaken by any, beſides thoſe that have made this part of natural Hiſtory particularly their ſtudy, and ſtrictly obſerved the motions and configurations of the individuals, while their little limbs were freſh and pliable and their motions perfect; I ſhall content myſelf with referring to thoſe authors, on whoſe obſervations the opinion was firſt founded, and by which, I muſt acknowledge, I was chiefly induced to diſpoſe many of them in this order and claſs. Nor will the hypotheſis appear unnatural, though we ſhould ever remain ſtrangers to their particular modes of action, when we conſider the general properties of the various receptacles in which they are commonly found; receptacles formed of a ſubſtance of the ſame nature and diſpoſition with that of which other cells and coverings, the acknowledged work of other ſubmarine inſects, are made; and every where divided into convenient and ſimilar lodges.

When indeed we conſider the diminutive ſize and languid motions of thoſe creatures, it ſeems amazing that they ſhould be the fabricators of ſuch conſiderable maſſes; but as we are wholly unacquainted with their peculiar mechaniſms, we can argue only from other conſiderations.

It is however allowed, that theſe little inſects are always found in the pores and cells of theſe maſſes; and it has been obſerved that their lodges are conſtantly ſimilar and diſtributed very regularly throughout the whole ſubſtance. The maſſes themſelves we find of a nature and texture inconſiſtent with the growth or circulation of vegetables, and not wholly conformable to the accretion or condenſation of foſſils, to which however they ſeem to approach the neareſt; but we always find them to anſwer the laws of appoſition, and to be, both in nature and diſpoſition, like other bodies which all acknowledge to be the work of the like inſects: why may we not then be allowed to conſider them as productions of the ſame ſort? Many, I do believe, will be ready enough to allow that they may be ſuch, but can't conceive how ſuch conſiderable maſſes can be put together by thoſe languid infirm inhabitants; the muſcle, the oyſter, and the congue, they obſerve, with reaſon, do bear a certain proportion to their coverings, as well as moſt of the other clammy marine inſects; and this, I muſt acknowledge, is the ſtrongeſt argument I hear againſt the ſuppoſition of thoſe other maſſes being alſo formed by the very inhabitants that are found in them. But we ought to conſider that theſe little inſects are endowed with organs and mechaniſms with which we are yet unacquainted; nor ſhall we, perhaps, think thoſe fabricks ſo diſproportionate as ſome imagine, when we conſider that the fluid in which they live abounds with matter of the ſame nature, which always ſupplies a ſufficient quantity of proper particles for ſuch purpoſes; particles

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that require no more than a certain tho' ſmall power to lay, a peculiar mechaniſm to diſpoſe, and a proper ſlime or gluten (with which we know all marine inſects to abound) to fix and bind them.

DIVISION I.

Of Zoophytes *that live in hard or elaſtic tubular receptacles of various forms.*

ARTICLE I.

Of ſuch as live in ſlender, flexile, articulated, and, for the moſt part, branched tubes; having all the appearance of ſmaller plants, whoſe flowers and foliage are repreſented by the expanded limbs of the inhabitants, which generally appear at the end of every compartment of the common fabrick.

SERTULARIA 1. *Major ramoſa.*

The larger branched *Sertularia.*

This tubular ſtructure has all the appearance of a ſubmarine plant, and is found in great abundance in the ſea about five-iſlands, weſtward of *Antigua.* It grows in beds, and riſes frequently to the height of eight or nine inches. All the branches are moderately thick, and continue nearly of the ſame diameter to the top. The whole ſubſtance is flexile and yielding while freſh, and has a ſharp biting taſte.

SERTULARIA 2. *Minor ramoſa, ramulis gradatim minoribus, ultimis fere capillaceis.*

The ſmall ſhrubby branched *Sertularia.*

Great quantities of theſe branched ſubſtances are thrown upon the ſhores of *Jamaica* after every ſtorm and ſtrong ſea-breeze; but they do not ſeem to differ much from that commonly found on the ſhell of the *European* oyſter, and ſeldom riſe above two or three inches in height *(a).*

DIVISION II.

Of Zoophytes *that live in ſtiff ſtoney receptacles, of a porous or cavernous texture and ſtructure.*

ARTICLE I.

Of ſuch as form their receptacles in ſmall thin flakes, compoſed of an infinite number of very ſmall cells, placed contiguous to each other in the form of a honey-comb.

MILLEPORA 1. *Cellulis obliquis, valvulis minoribus ſemiclauſis.*

The ſmall compreſſed *Millepore* with oblique cells.

I found this cellular ſubſtance on the ſurface of a large decayed brain-ſtone. It grew in ſmall ſpots, and formed a very beautiful net-work upon the rugged ſurface of the fabric.

(a) I have never found a ſpecies of the *Tubipora* in thoſe parts of the world.

ARTICLE II.

Of ſuch as are found in branched maſſes of a ſtony hardneſs, and of an uniform porous texture, without any remarkable cavities or perforations.

N. B. The following ſubſtances are known to be of this claſs by their texture, forms, and general properties.

CORALLIUM 1. *Brachiatum maximum, ramis ſubcompreſſis æqualibus.*
An, Corallium *aſperum candicens adulterinum* J. B. & Slo. Cat. 1.

The large branched white Coral.

This coralline ſubſtance is very frequent about *Antigua*; it grows in beds, ſhoots in a branched ſhrubby form, and riſes frequently to the height of two feet, or better; but the limbs ſeem to be of the ſame thickneſs from the bottom to the top, and are formed into a thouſand beautiful figures by the various diſpoſitions, connections and reflexions of the upper branches.

CORALLIUM 2. *Minimum ſubramoſum glabrum.*
An, Corallium *album pumilum noſtras* Rai. & Slo. Cat. 1.

The ſmall tooth-like Coral.

This little coralline ſubſtance is frequent on all the common pebbles in the harbour of *Kingſton*, but is ſeldom obſerved to riſe more than an eighth or a quarter of an inch above its inlarged baſe. It ſeems to be of a cloſer grain and more even texture than any of the reſt.

CORALLIUM 3. *Brachiatum & articulatum, articulis cylindraceis nervo tenuiori connexis.*
Corallina *nervo tenuiori fragiliorique internodia longiora nectente* Slo. Cat. & Pk. t. 26. f. 2.

The ſmaller divided and articulated Coral.

CORALLIUM 4. *Brachiatum & articulatum, articulis majoribus angulatis nervo majori connexis.*
Corallina *opuntioides* &c. Slo. Cat. & Pk. t. 26. f. 1.

The *opuntioid* Coral.

CORALLIUM 5. *Minimum capillaceum, ramulis ſubarticulatis æqualibus.*
Corallina *minima capillacea* Slo. Cat.

The ſmall divided Coral with equal branches.

CORALLIUM 6. *Æquale lamellatum Keratophytis reticulatis & aſteriis inductum.*

The ſmooth thin incruſtating Coral.

This ſubſtance is very frequent in all the *American* ſeas, and commonly found, in thin ſtrata, on the reticulated Keratophyta, and other ſubmarine ſubſtances.

ARTICLE III.

Of ſuch as live in branched ſtony receptacles of a regular porous texture; compoſed of a great number of radiated cylindric caverns of moderate diameters, runing obliquely, in an erecto-patent direction, from the center to the ſurface, where their openings appear regular and uniform.

MADREPORA 1. *Minima ſubverrucoſa rubra.*

The ſmall red *Madrepore.*

This little coralline ſubſtance is frequent on all the larger decaying maſſes of this claſs, and ſeldom or never obſerved to riſe above a tenth or an eighth of an inch in height: it is of a beautiful red colour and an uneven form; but adorned with a few regular ſtars on the ſurface.

MADREPORA 2. *Lamellata & muricata Keratophytis inducta.*

The thin rugged *Madrepore.*

This little ſubſtance is commonly found on all the ſea-fans, and moſt other ſubmarine plants of *America.* The protuberances on the ſurface appear like ſo many rugged warts; and when theſe ſmall tops fall off, the whole maſs appears with a multitude of ſmall cavities.

MADREPORA 3. *Minor, aperturis cavernarum concavo-radiatis, rarioribus.*

The ſmaller branched *Madrepore* with few ſtars.

This branched fabric is frequent in all the harbours of *Jamaica:* it is generally found in groups, but ſeldom grows to any conſiderable height, or exceeds the thickneſs of a ſwan's quill in any part.

MADREPORA 4. *Minor, ſtellis creberrimis.*

The ſmaller branched *Madrepore* with many ſtars.

This is very like the foregoing both in ſize and form, but may be eaſily known by the multiplicity of its ſtar-like apertures.

MADREPORA 5. *Ramoſa major, muricata & ſtellata, aperturis cavernarum minoribus depreſſis.*

Corallium *album poroſum maximum muricatum* Slo. Cat. p. 1.

The larger branched prickly *Madrepore.*

This ſpecies is frequent about the *Keys* near *Port-Royal,* and grows frequently to the height of two or three feet above the baſe: its branches are all round and tapering.

MADREPORA 6. *Maxima compreſſa, palmata & muricata.*

Corallium *poroſum album latiſſimum muricatum,* &c. Slo. Cat. & H. t. 18.

The large compreſſed prickly *Madrepore,* or white Coral.

This grows the largeſt of all the coralline ſubſtances found about *Jamaica;* it is met with in large ſingle maſſes of an irregular compreſſed form, which ſpread into broad flat lobes towards the top.

All the productions of this claſs are of a free porous texture, and regular ſtructure; they ferment readily with acids, like all the other ſubſtances formed by marine inſects, and make a good lime when well burned.

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ARTICLE IV.

Of ſuch as live in ſimple, roundiſh, ſtony maſſes of a porous texture, compoſed chiefly of a great number of ſlender cylindric and radiated cavities, ranged cloſe to each other, and running obliquely from the ſurface to the center or baſe of the ſtructure.

ASTREA 1. *Aperturis cavernarum minimis, maſſa inæquali.*

The Star-ſtone with ſmall cells.

ASTREA 2. *Aperturis cavernarum radiatis, centro ſpongioſo.*

The Star-ſtone with a looſe ſpongy center to the cells.

ASTREA 3. *Aperturis cavernarum radiatis, centro ſolido.*

The Star-ſtone with a ſolid center to the cells.

ASTREA 4. *Depreſſa inæqualis, aperturis cavernarum concavo-radiatis.*

The Star-ſtone, with a hollow center to the cells.

ASTREA 5. *Rugoſa, areolis majoribus ſubrotundis laxè & irregulariter radiatis.*

All theſe ſpecies of the Star-ſtone are frequently caſt up on the ſhores of *Jamaica*, and may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the diſpoſition and form of the *nucleus*, or center of the apertures of the cells; but the laſt ſort ſeems to hold a main between this and the next genus, for it is of a more looſe open texture, and not ſo regular in the diſpoſition of the radiating *laminæ* of its cells.

ARTICLE V.

Of ſuch as live in ſimple, roundiſh, ſtony maſſes of a looſe porous texture, compoſed of a ſeries of lamellated irregular caverns whoſe openings appear in angular or oblong winding ſpaces in the ſurface, and whoſe cavities arch obliquely towards the center or baſe.

MYCEDIUM 1. *Depreſſum majus, gyris longiſſimis contortis radiatis, lamellis tenuiſſimis denticulatis.*

The larger depreſſed brain-ſtone with long winding caverns.

MYCEDIUM 2. *Subrotundum, areolis oblongis radiatis irregularibus.*

The ſmaller roundiſh Brain-ſtone with irregular oblong caverns.

MYCEDIUM 3. *Compreſſum aſſurgens undulatum, areolis irregularibus radiatis.*

The compreſſed Brain-ſtone with irregular oblong caverns.

All theſe productions are natives of the ſeas about *Jamaica*, and frequently found upon the beech at *Bull-bay* and the *Paliſadoes*. The three foregoing ſpecies are very diſtinct from each other, for the firſt is commonly found in large ſpreading roundiſh maſſes, with long winding radiated areas; the ſecond is ſeldom ſo large, and generally appears in a ſpherical form with roundiſh radiated areas; and the laſt is commonly more lax and porous than either, and generally found in compreſſed flakes, with the areas at the margin. There are many other diſtinct appearances of this kind obſerved about *Jamaica*; as the *Mycedium depreſſum tenuius & elegantius, areolis longis undulatis: Mycedium, areolis undulato-ſtellatis: Mycedium areolis ſubquadratis*; &c.

&c. But theſe are always found in flat ſpreading maſſes, and ſeem to be of a peculiar nature.

ORDER III.

Of ſuch as are furniſhed with convenient but pliable limbs, and covered with hard cruſtaceous coats.

N. B. The individuals of this, as well as of the following claſs, are always found ſingle; and never form themſelves into ſocieties like thoſe of the foregoing order.

CORephium 1. *Ellipticum, ſcutâ elaſticâ, ſegmentis ſubæqualibus.*
An, Aſcellus *marinus.* Pet. Gaz. t. 1.

The Sea-Louſe.

This creature, which is different from the fiſh-louſe, is often found ſticking, like the *Limpite*, to the rocks, in many parts of the northern coaſt of *Jamaica*. The ſhell or cover is of an oval form and hollow, but flat and open underneath; and compoſed of ſome tranſverſe ſegments that move, more or leſs, over one another, being connected by ſtrong ligaments and proper joints at the extremities, on both ſides of the common fabrick. The inſect itſelf is ſtrong and muſcular, and ſticks very firmly to the rocks at times; but, like moſt other inſects of the claſs, detaches itſelf, and removes from one place to another, at pleaſure. The ſhell is generally about an inch and a quarter in length, and about $\frac{5}{10}$ths or better, in breadth, taking both the diameters of the baſe.

ASTERIAS 1. *Minima pentadactyla ſetacea, brachiis tenuiſſimis flexuoſis.*

The ſmall ſcolopendra-Star-fiſh.

This delicate little inſect is adorned with long weakly briſtles on all ſides. The arms are ſlender, and generally bent in various directions according to the place or ſituation of the fiſh; but they ſeldom exceed half or three quarters of an inch in length.

ASTERIAS 2. *Major pentadactyla craſſa & tuberculata.*

The large warted Star-fiſh.

ASTERIAS 3. *Minor pentadactyla, brachiis teretibus pectinatis.*

The ſmaller rugged Star-fiſh with ſlender arms.

ASTERIAS 4. *Major brachiis novem longis compreſſis & pectinatis.*

The larger Star-fiſh with eight or more ſlender arms.

Theſe are the only ſpecies of the *Aſterias* I could find about *Jamaica*; they are very curious, and frequent enough in all the harbours of that iſland, eſpecially thoſe of *Port-Royal* and *Kingſton*.

ECHINUS 1. *Major rotundus, teſtâ elegantiſſimè radiatâ, aculeis breviſſimis.*

The larger round Sea-Egg with ſhort prickles.

ECHINUS 2. *Major ſubrotundus vel obſcurè angulatus, aculeis breviſſimis.*

The larger roundiſh Sea-Egg with five blunt angles.

ECHINUS 3. *Minor rotundus, aculeis longiſſimis variegatis.*

The ſmall round Sea-Egg with long variegated prickles.

ECHINUS 4. *Minor oblongus tuberculatus & ſtellatus, radiis ſtellæ inæqualibus.*

The ſmall oblong Sea-Egg.

ECHINUS 5. *Major ſubrotundus, fronte depreſſâ ſulcatâ.*

The larger roundiſh Sea-Egg with a furrow in the fore-part.

ECHINUS 6. *Major ſubcompreſſus, teſtâ areolatâ & ſtellatâ.*

The larger moderately compreſſed Sea-Egg.

ECHINUS 7. *Maximus ſubrotundus compreſſus, teſtâ ſtellatâ & areolatâ, aculeis minimis.*

The Sea-Plate, or flat Sea-Egg.

All theſe ſpecies of the *Echinus* are frequent about *Jamaica*, and all well known, except the two laſt which are more rare than the reſt, being ſeldom thrown up by the ſea. The ſhells or cruſts of theſe two are furniſhed with a vaſt number of ſmall ſlender prickles, and marked into oblong angular areas; but the laſt is very large and flat, and its cavity divided into many lodges, by a number of irregular cavernous partitions; and, like the ſixth, fifth, and fourth, has both the mouth and the *anus* on the under ſide. It is alſo perforated, like the reſt of the claſs, with a numberleſs ſeries of little holes, through which it emits ſo many muſcular ligaments; theſe embrace the necks of the *aculei* or prickles, and move them very regularly on the correſpondent protuberances, to which they are adapted by the ſhallow ſockets at their baſes, and held by other convenient faſtenings. The ſtar of the ſhell is a little prominent, and the whole maſs covered over with very ſmall prickles or denticles on both ſides.

ORDER IV.

Of ſuch as are furniſhed with convenient pliable limbs, and form and live conſtantly in ſeparate ſingle cells of a ſtoney texture and conſiſtence.

THE productions of this claſs are commonly known by the name of ſhell-fiſh; and the waters, in which moſt of the ſorts are found, cover ſo great a part of the earth, and extend to ſo many regions without interruption, that we need only to conſider the compaſs of them, to form a juſt idea both of the number and variety of the inhabitants. They are indeed numerous beyond conception, and many of them ſo curious, that few can obſerve them without admiration; yet we are ſo little acquainted with the creatures themſelves, that we ſhould probably have never known there had been more than a few ſpecies in being, had not their more laſting receptacles furniſhed us with an idea of the inhabitants; and hence it is that we are neceſſitated to claſs the inſects themſelves by the appearance and ſimilitude of their manſions, which however muſt probably bear ſome reſemblance to the inhabitants by whom they are moulded.

Theſe receptacles, as to their uſes to us in life, are indeed a very inſignificant part of the creation; but if we conſider the number of them, and that each ſerves to preſerve an animated being; if we conſider the variety of their forms and configurations, or the luſtres and more various colours with which they are adorned,

adorned, they certainly cannot fail to command attention from a mind capable of contemplation. They are things of their own nature engaging; they are things, without which ſo many ſpecies of living creatures muſt become a prey to the next voracious hunters of the main; they are things whoſe peculiar diſpoſitions, forms, luſtres, and colours immediately engage our attention; and, beſides, they are now found to engage the thoughts, and employ the leiſure hours of many of my fair country-women, ſo much, that I thought it particularly my duty to give a circumſtantial account of ſuch as I have met with in thoſe parts; as it may contribute ſomething towards the innocent amuſement of perſons in whom, I may ſay, it is a natural call: for what can be more engaging to a mind as yet unburthened with care, unmoleſted with anxious thoughts and unaltered with toil, than the contemplation of things ſo full of natural ſymmetry, variety, and glowing luſtres? And may we not conclude that a beautiful combination of colours may be, often, as agreeable to the eye, as a regular ſucceſſion of ſounds can be to the ear?

To make the following part more clear, and the diſpoſition more eaſy and natural, it is divided into three claſſes: the firſt of theſe comprehends the ſeveral ſorts of *Univolves*; in the ſecond is a catalogue of all the *Bivolves*; and the third, of the *Plurivolves*; but each is again divided into articles, and theſe into genera and ſpecies.

But before I give any account of the receptacles themſelves I muſt beg leave to ſay ſomething of the *Nereis*; a genus of inſects, whoſe ſpecies ſeem to be the fabricators and inhabitants of all the different ſorts of *tubuli*, which we have placed in the beginning of the firſt order.

NEREIS 1. *Tentaculis capitis binis, tripartitis; corporis, plurimis peniciliformibus, duplici ſerie ad latera poſitis.* Tab. 39. f. 1. *(a)*
Scolopendra *marina authorum.* Pet. Gaz.

The Ship-Worm of *Jamaica.*

This inſect is extremely deſtructive to all the ſhips that anchor for any time in the harbours of *Jamaica*, or in any other part within the tropics: They cut with great facility through the planks, and burrow a conſiderable way in the ſubſtance of them, incruſtating the ſides of all their holes with a ſmooth teſtaceous ſubſtance *(b)*. They cut with equal eaſe thro' moſt ſorts of timber, nor do we yet know any, except ſome of the palm-tribe, that is free from their attacks; but, from late experiments, we have ſome reaſon to hope that aloes and *Indian* pepper mixed up with the other ingredients with which the bottoms of ſhips are commonly daubed, may retard their attacks, if not wholly prevent them.

It is amazing with what eaſe theſe inſects run thro' all ſorts of timber; but it is remarkable that they burrow moſt in the parts that are chiefly expoſed to a viciſſitude of elements. In the harbour of *Kingſton*, where all the wharfs are made of wood, and ſuſtained by large piles of the ſtrongeſt timbers, there are frequent occaſions to obſerve the operations of this inſect, which generally deſtroys the largeſt pieces of the hardeſt and moſt reſinous wood, in the ſpace of a few years.

There is a great variety of theſe inſects *(c)*, and many of the other ſpecies are equally deſtructive.

(a) This inſect was ſo long in ſpirits that the *tentaculæ* of the head were almoſt wholly decayed, and thoſe of the ſides much injured. I had it from my curious friend Mr. *Peter Collinſon*, F. R. S.
(b) It is very probable that all the *tubuli* we know of are formed by inſects of the ſame claſs.
(c) Mr. *Ellis* gives a figure of a very large and curious *Nereis* and its *ſiphon*.

DIVI-

DIVISION I.

Of UNIVALVES.

ARTICLE I.

Of ſimple Univalves, *or* Univalves *whoſe cavities are formed into no regular ſpires, but generally remain open to the immediate view.*

SIPHONIUM 1. *Subæquale angulatum & flexuoſum.*

The angular and variouſly writhed Worm-tube.

This is very frequent on the ſurface of moſt ſtones and other hard bodies taken out of the ſeas about *Jamaica.*

SIPHONIUM 2. *Conicum nitidum nidulans.*

The ſmooth, ſtraight, ſhining Worm-tube.

This is the ſkill of the *teredo navalis* or ſhip-worm, and is common in moſt pieces of wood that lie for any time in the ſea, in thoſe warm climates; it is generally from one eighth to a quarter of an inch, or better, in diameter.

SIPHONIUM 3. *Conicum in ſpiram tortum, ſpirâ liberâ.*

The conic ſpiral Worm-tube.

SIPHONIUM 4. *Rugoſum varie contortum.*

The rugged and variouſly writhed Worm-tube.

This is frequent on all the rocks about *Jamaica*, and generally met with of all ſhapes and ſizes; but is moſt commonly flatted a little on the ſide by which it is fixed.

SIPHONIUM 5. *Minus longitudinaliter ſtriatum & varie contortum.*

The ſtriated and variouſly writhed Worm-tube.

This tubular fabrick is frequent on moſt of the oyſter-ſhells and ſmall pebbles in the *Weſt-India* ſeas.

DENTALIUM 1. *Minus conicum album, tubo leniter arcuato.*

The ſmall, white, and ſlightly arched Tooth-ſhell.

This is the only one of this tribe I have obſerved in thoſe parts of the *Weſt-Indies.*

Before I proceed to an enumeration of the ſpecies of the following genus, I ſhall divide them into, 1. Thoſe that are quite plain, and without any aperture at the apex. 2. Such as are alſo plain, but have an aperture at the apex. 3. Such as have the apex arching a little backwards from the main perpendicular, commonly called *cap-limpets.* 4. Such as are furniſhed with a *valve* that covers ſome part of the cavity, generally called *decked limpets.* 5. Such as have ſomething of an irregular, tooth-like, hollow and obverſely ſemiconical ſpur riſing from the apex on the inſide, called *chamber limpets.* And, 6thly, ſuch as have a very ſmall degree of winding in the apex.

I. Of *Limpets* that have no aperture at the top.

PATELLA 1. *Oblonga & minus profunda, radiatim variegata.*

The ſmall mottled brown *Limpet* with radiated colours.

PATELLA 2. *Oblonga, limbo angulato, fundo nitido.*

The ſmaller oblong *Limpet* with an angular margin.

II. Of *Limpets* that have an aperture at the top.

PATELLA 3. *Rugoſa & radiata interne nitida, limbo crenato, apice aperto.* Patella. Pet. Gaz. t. 3. f. 12.

The rough radiated *Limpet* with a crenated margin and open top.

PATELLA 4. *Rugoſa & radiata interne nitida; limbo integro, apice aperto.*

The rugged radiated *Limpet* with a ſmooth margin.

III. Of pointed arching *Limpets* commonly called *Phrygian-Caps.*

PATELLA 5. *Subconica obliqua, circulis prominulis acutis circumducta.*

The rugged *Phrygian-Cap Limpet.*

IV. Of decked *Limpets.*

PATELLA 6. *Minor contignata glabra, limbo hinc leniter emarginato, inde appendiculato.*

The ſmaller ſmooth decked *Limpet.*

PATELLA 7. *Rugoſa contignata, apice leniter ſpirato. Vid.* Lyſt. L. IV. S. 8. 2.

The rugged decked *Limpet* with a depreſſed ſpiral apex.

V. Of chambered *Limpets.*

PATELLA 8. *Alba radiata, conclavata & ſubcontignata.*

The decked, chambered, and radiated white *Limpet.*

PATELLA 9. *Alba radiata & conclavata, limbo inæquali.*

The white chambered *Limpet* with an uneven margin.

N. B. We find none of the ſixth claſs among the ſhells of *Jamaica*, unleſs you would reckon the ſeventh ſpecies of that rank.

ARTICLE II.

Of Univalves *whoſe cavities are diſpoſed in a ſpiral form nearly within the ſame plane, the greateſt part of the ſmaller windings being frequently covered by the outward larger windings of the ſhell.* Note, *The cavity or hollow of theſe ſhells are often ſimple; but ſometimes we find them divided into diſtinct compartments by tranſverſe partitions.*

HAMMONIA 1. *Minor ſubtumida albida, ore obtuſè angulato.*

The roundiſh white *Cornu-Ammonis.* See *Lyſt.* II. 47.

In this genus of ſhells the hollow is quite entire, and continues uninterrupted from the apex to the mouth; but we have no more than one ſpecies of the ſort in *Jamaica*, which is found in the *lagoons* above the *Ferry*.

LITUUS 1. *Minor niveus internè nitidus.*
Cornu Ammonis Legitimum Klen. tab. 1. f. 6. Lyſt. L. IV. S. IV. & Gualt. t. 19. E.

The ſlender white *Lituus* or *Cornu-Ammonis* of *America*.

The hollow is frequently interrupted in this ſort, and generally divided into diſtinct lodges by ſlender tranſverſe partitions, as in the *Nautilus*; but I could never ſee any of that ſort in *America*. The tube of the *Lituus* is ſlender, and formed into a free ſpire, whoſe windings are all in the ſame plane.

ARTICLE III.

Of ſimple Univalves *whoſe cavities are diſpoſed in ſpires of a more or leſs eccentric or riſing form, with an open and pretty even aperture at the baſe.*

In the diſpoſition of the genera and ſpecies of this kind, we begin with thoſe that riſe leaſt above the plane of the baſe, and proceed gradually to the moſt pointed and eccentric of the kind.

STOMATIA 1. *Minor glabra.*
Catina Lactis Klen. t. 7. 114. D'argen. t. 7. C. Pet. Gaz. t. 12. f. 4. & Gualt. t. 67. T.

The ſmaller ſmooth brown Ear-ſhell.

We ſeparate this genus, in which the margin is entire, from the *haliotes*, in which it is always perforated; but we have none of the laſt kind in *America*.

The ſhells of the following genus are diſtinguiſhed by their obtuſe and moderately riſing apex's, few circumvolutions, and half rounded mouth. The aperture of the cavity is generally pretty wide in all the ſpecies, and ſituated obliquely at the baſe.

Theſe ſhells may be very reaſonably divided into ſuch as have a perforated *umbilicus* or navel, and ſuch as have no apparent aperture in that part.

I. Of ſuch as have a perforated *umbilicus*.

NERITA 1. *Alba major nitida.*

The larger white *Nerite*. See *Lyſt*. Liv. S. 5. 14.

NERITA 2. *Subfuſca undulatim per faſcias longitudinales variegata.*

The brown variegated *Nerite*. See *Liſt*. iv. S. 5. 3, 4. & *D'argen*. t. 20. A. C.

NERITA 3. *Sublutea.*

The yellowiſh *Nerite*.

NERITA 4. *Subfuſca æqualis.*

The light brown *Nerite*.

NERITA 5. *Subcarnea æqualis.*

The fleſh-coloured *Nerite.*

NERITA 6. *Subcarnea undulatim per faſcias longitudinales variegata.*

The aſh-coloured *Nerite* with variegated ſtripes.

II. Of ſuch as ſhew not an open *umbilicus.*

NERITA 7. *Sublutea undulatim variegata; labiis utrinque dentatis, altero croceo.*

The Bloody-Gum. See *d'Argen.* t. 10. 40.

NERITA 8. *Subnigra ſtriata, ore dentato albido.*

The coarſer black *Nerite* commonly called the White Gum.

NERITA 9. *Alba, lineis nigris variegata.*

The white *Nerite* with ſimple black lines. See *Liſt.* L. IV. S. 6. 31.

NERITA 10. *Albida, lineis nigris æqualiter interſectis variegata.*

The black and white *Nerite.*

NERITA 11. *Nigra, maculis majoribus & lineis tenuiſſimis albidis variegata.*

The larger ſmooth black and white *Nerite.*

NERITA 12. *Nigra, maculis minimis, & faſciâ longitudinali albidâ variegata.*

The belted black and white *Nerite.*

NERITA 13. *Nigricans, maculis minoribus & lineis minutiſſimis albidis variegata.*

The dark ſmooth *Nerite* with very ſmall ſpots.

NERITA 14. *Minor nigricans, maculis dentiformibus variegata.*

The dark *Nerite* with large tooth-like white ſpots.

NERITA 15. *Rubella variegata.*

The reddiſh variegated *Nerite.*

NERITA 16. *Longitudinaliter faſciata & rubello variegata, albida.*

The variegated and belted *Nerite* with a reddiſh mixture.

NERITA 17. *Minima viridis, quandoque variegata.*

The ſmall green *Nerite*, commonly called the green Pea-ſhell.

The ſnail-ſhells reſemble the *Nerites* pretty much, both in the general form, and the riſing of the apex; but the ſpecies are compoſed of a greater number of circumvolutions, and the mouth is generally more open and irregular.

COCHLEA 1. *Purpurea tenuis, ore ampliore.* Tab. 39. f. 2.

The purple Ocean-ſhell. See *Lyſt.* L. IV. S. 5. 23.

The

The creature that forms and inhabits this ſhell, is a native of the ocean, and lives frequently many hundred leagues from any land; but having met with many of the kind between *Bermudas* and the weſtern iſlands, in my voyage from *Jamaica*, it enables me to communicate the following account of them. The creature probably paſſes the greateſt part of life at the bottom of the ſea, but riſes ſometimes to the ſurface; and, to do ſo, it is obliged, *piſcium more*, to diſtend an air-bladder; which however is formed only for the preſent occaſion, and made of a tough viſcid ſlime ſwelled into a veſicular tranſparent maſs, that ſticks to the head of the animal at the opening of the ſhell. This raiſes and ſuſtains it while it pleaſes to continue on the ſurface; but, when it wants to return, it throws off its bladder and ſinks. I have taken up many of theſe inſects alive, with the bladder yet affixed to the aperture of the ſhell; and ſtill preſerve ſome with it on, in ſpirits. I have alſo obſerved many of the veſiculæ themſelves ſwimming upon the ſurface of the water about that place, which induced me to think they were thrown off as the creatures retired. It is obſervable that, upon touching the body of this inſect, it diffuſes a beautiful purple liquor, of which colour the ſhell generally appears while it is freſh.

Tab. 39. fig. 2. repreſents the ſhell of this creature in two attitudes, with its bladder, *a*, *b*, as it appears both in the natural and preſerved ſtate.

COCHLEA 2. *Subfuſca & ſubrotunda major, faſciâ longitudinali albidâ, ore ampliori libero, umbilico clauſo.*

The larger brown Snail with a white longitudinal ſtripe.

This is repreſented in *Lyſter*, L 1. N. 49.

COCHLEA 3. *Compreſſa, ore integro, umbilico clauſo.*

The middle-ſized Antique Lamp.

COCHLEA 4. *Subcompreſſa, ore unidentato, umbilico ſubperforato.*
Cochlea. *Lyſt.* 95. & *D'arg.* t. 11. D.

The Antique Lamp with one tooth.

COCHLEA 5. *Subcompreſſa ad marginem rotundior, umbilico clauſo, ore bidentato.*

The Antique with two teeth.

COCHLEA 6. *Subcompreſſa, margine acuto, umbilico perforato, ore bidentato.*

The thin-edged Antique with an open navel. See *Lyſt.* 85.

COCHLEA 7. *Subcompreſſa tenuior, margine acuto, umbilico perforato.*
T. 40. f. A. & Cochlea Lyſt. 80, 81.

The thin Antique with a very ſharp margin and an open navel.

I have not yet ſeen any of theſe with a lip.

COCHLEA 8. *Subtumida collo coarctata, fauce quadridentatâ, umbilico clauſo.*

The middle-ſized Antique with four teeth.

COCHLEA 9. *Subtumida collo coarctata, fauce quadridentata, ambitu lineâ acutâ cincta.*

The middle-ſized Antique with a line round the middle.

COCHLEA 10. *Parva ſubtumida, ore compreſſo oblongo, fauce coarctatâ tridentatâ.*
Cochlea. Liſteri 98.

The ſmall Antique with three teeth.

COCHLEA 11. *Subtumida minor fuſca, ore crenato.* Tab. 40. f. 1.

The ſmall Antique with a narrow nick in the under lip.

COCHLEA 12. *Subtumida turbinata minor, ore utrinque unidentato.* Tab. 40. f. 2.

The little Antique with one tooth or prominence in each lip.

COCHLEA 13. *Oblonga minima ſubdiaphana, ore in extremo crenato.* Tab. 40. f. 3.

The ſmalleſt oblong and flatted Snail-ſhell, with an open nick in the outward part of the lip.

COCHLEA 14. *Subcompreſſa minima tenuis, fauce utrinque lirâ longitudinali notatâ.* Tab. 40. f. 4.

The ſmall green *Cochlea*, with a thin longitudinal ridge on each ſide of the aperture.

COCHLEA 15. *Subrotunda tenuior, ore membranaceo ampliore.*

The ſmaller Snail-ſhell, with a thin lip and a wide roundiſh aperture.

COCHLEA 16. *Subrotunda tenuior, volutibus plurimis, ore minori.*
Cochlea. Lyſt. 60.

The thin Button-ſhell with many windings.

Theſe, except the firſt, are all land ſhells, and frequent in the woody inland parts of *Jamaica*; and all, except the firſt, ſeventh, and laſt, form regular lips at a certain period of life. The genus is diſtinguiſhed, 1. By the central column which ſtretches from the apex to the middle of the baſe, and in which one ſide of the lip is conſtantly fixed, while the other terminates about the middle of the foregoing winding. 2. By their flatted roundiſh form, the apex being but moderately raiſed above the plane of the fabrick. 3. By their having a pretty open and roundiſh aperture. *Note*, The mean column is ſometimes whole, ſometimes perforated.

LICINA 1. *Alba major, lineis tenuiſſimis notata; ore interne ſubangulato.*
Cochlei &c. Lyſt. 51.

The large white *Licina*.

LICINA 2. *Craſſa ſubfuſca variegata.*

The brown Flea-bitten *Licina*.

LICINA 3. *Fuſca tenuis depreſſa, ore ſimplici.*

The thin flat brown *Licina*.

LICINA 4. *Rugoſa utrinque ſtriata, ore marginato, margine horizontali crenato.* Tab. 40. f. 5.
Buccinum. Liſteri 24.

The white rugged *Licina*, with a ſpreading rim to the aperture.

LICINA 5. *Utrinque ſtriata, margine minori integro.* Tab. 40. f. 7.

The ſmooth ſtriated *Licina*.

LICINA 6. *Albida glabra, margine minori.* Tab. 40. f. 7.

The ſmooth white *Licina.* See *Kl.* t. 3. 71.

LICINA 7. *Variegata glabra, margine lineari.*

The variegated *Licina.*

LICINA 8. *Fuſca, major, tubo anguſto ſubæquali in ſpiram oblongam ſubæqualem voluta, ore ſubmarginato.* Tab. 40. f. 8.

The long brown *Licina.*

Tho' theſe ſhells are generally ranged with thoſe of the ſnails, I thought it more natural to diſpoſe them in a ſeparate article; for the riſing of the apex is a little more conſiderable than it commonly is in the others, the mouth is always round, the navel generally hollow, and the whole fabric formed by the windings of a perfect tube.

TROCUS 1. *Major turbinatus, longitudinaliter liratus atque ſulcatus.*

The brown Balcony Snail-ſhell furrowed along the tube.

TROCUS 2. *Minor longitudinaliter ſtriatus atque ſulcatus, umbilico ſubaperto.*

The ſmaller ſtriated Balcony Snail-ſhell.

TROCUS 3. *Major cinereus nigro maculatus, internè argenteus.*

The Magpye *Trocus.* See *D'argen.* t. xi. & *Gualt.* t. 59. C.

TROCUS 4. *Cinereus medius, viridi & rubello maculatus, internè argenteus.*

The ſmaller Magpye *Trocus.* See L. tab. 644.

TROCUS 5. *Minor ſtriatus, margine acutiori prominulo, umbilico ſubaperto.*

The ſmall rough *Trocus* with a ſpreading margin.

TROCUS 6. *Subfuſcus miſcellus minor glaber.*

The ſmooth dark *Trocus.*

TROCUS 7. *Subcinereus maculatus, appendiculis per marginem acutis, umbilico clauſo.*

The falſe Spur.

All the ſpecies of the *Trocus* are diſtinguiſhed by their ſpreading conic form, and roundiſh oblique apertures. The navel is frequently open; but in a few, it ſhews itſelf in a columnar form, as in many of the ſnail tribe. The hollow is ſeldom complete in theſe ſhells; for as they grow, both ſides of the lip faſten to the foregoing winding, one limb being fixed in the center while the other terminates towards the periphery of the preceding revolution.

The diſpoſition both of the tube and aperture of the *Terebellum* is almoſt exactly like that of the *Trocus*; but the body of the ſhell is raiſed into a narrow ſharp-pointed cone. The navel, however, is never perforated in them, though the hollow is formed in the ſame manner as that of the *Trocus.*

TEREBELLUM 1. *Subcinereum miſcellum & minute ſtriatum, ſtriis longitudinalibus.*

The mottled Screw. See *Gualt.* t. 58. f. E.

ARTI-

ARTICLE IV.

Of ſhells that have their apertures diſpoſed nearly in the ſame direction with the axis of the ſpire.

IN ranging the productions of this claſs we ſhall begin with ſuch as have the moſt ſimple and ſhorteſt apertures, and proceed gradually to thoſe, whoſe openings are longeſt and wideſt, in proportion to the body of the ſhell, without being expanded into a wing of any kind.

In the *Turbina*, which is the firſt genus of this claſs, the form is not quite ſo tapering, nor the body ſo ſtraight and narrow in proportion to the length, as in moſt of the others; but the aperture is more oblique, tho' it approaches nearly to the direction of the axis; that part of the orifice that is furtheſt from the apex being always pretty near the center of the ſpire. The hollow is nearly the ſame in theſe as in the foregoing genus; but the columnar axis, and the form and direction of the orifice or mouth, diſtinguiſh it both from that and the following claſs.

The productions of this kind have been hitherto ranged among the *Buccini*, from which I chuſe to ſeparate 'em, on account of the form of the aperture, which in that is always furniſhed with ſome ſort of a lip.

TURBINA 1. *Albida fuſco tranſverſè miſcella.*

The Soldier Snail-Shell, or variegated *Turbina.*

TURBINA 2. *Lactea nitida.*

The ſmooth white *Turbina.*

TURBINA 3. *Subfuſca minutè ſtriata & obliquè undulata.*

The ſmall dark variegated *Turbina.*

TURBINA 4. *Subcraſſa minor albida glabra.*

The ſmooth, whitiſh and ſlightly ſtriated *Turbina.*

TURBINA 5. *Tranſverſè faſciata, faſciis ad interſtitias volutuum contiguis.*

The falſe *Ventletrap.* See *Pett. Gaz.* t. 5. f. 5. *Gualt.* t. 58, &c. & *Kl.* t. 3. 66.

TURBINA 6. *Minima diaphana nitida.*

The ſmall, ſhining and tranſparent *Turbina.*

TURBINA 7. *Tranſverſè ſtriata faſciisque paucioribus donata.*

The ſmall lipt *Turbina*, with few belts.

TURBINA 8. *Minima nitida lineis nigris longitudinalibus integris notata.*

The Seed-ſhell *Buccinum.*

The *Strumbus* comes next in order, and reſembles the *Terebellum* and *Turbina* very much, as well in the outward form and general make of the ſhell as in the diſpoſition of the orifice; but it is diſtinguiſhed from both by the open notch or depreſſion at the extremity of the aperture, which in this genus, ſeldom exceeds a third or fourth part of the length of the whole ſhell.

STRUMBUS 1. *Subcinereus nitidus transverſè ſemi-ſubſtriatus.*

The ſhining ſmooth *Strumbus.*

STRUMBUS 2. *Striatus & tuberculatus, ex albo variegatus.*

The rugged warty *Strumbus.*

STRUMBUS 3. *Minimus nitidus variegatus.*

The ſmall, ſhining, variegated *Strumbus.*

The *Buccinum* is the next genus; in which the ſhells are producted to a ſharp point at both ends; and the aperture or mouth, which is naturally pretty wide and open, and extends about one half or two thirds of the whole length, lays very nearly in the direction of the axis of the fabrick. All the ſpecies are liped a little, and the aperture, which is generally toothed or rugged below, and more or leſs contracted towards the extremity, ends in an open groove. But the length of the orifice is ſometimes, though ſeldom, a little under the one half of the whole length of the ſhell, tho' this is the general proportion.

BUCCINUM 1. *Maximum undulatim variegatum, ſulcatum & faſciatum, ore dentato.*

The Sea-Trumpet. See *Liſt.* t. 959. *Rump.* t. 28. 13. & *Gualt.* 48. t.

BUCCINUM 2. *Fuſcum faſciatum & angulatum; labio exteriori infernè angulato, deflexo.*

Buccinum *triangulare vulgaris.*

The brown *Buccinum,* with a triangular labiated aperture. See *Liſt.* t. 941. 3. & *Gualt.* t. 53. C.

BUCCINUM 3. *Nebulatum glabrum, lineis nigris longitudinalibus notatum.*

The ſmooth *Buccinum* with black longitudinal lines. *Liſt.* t. 910.

BUCCINUM 4. *Subfuſcum glabrum.*

The ſmooth brown *Buccinum.*

BUCCINUM 5. *Faſciatum atque rugoſum apice obtuſo, dentibus labii exterioris ſeptem.*

The rugged *Buccinum* with a round apex.

BUCCINUM 6. *Minus ſtriatum & variegatum, ore anguſto utrinque pluridentato, mucrone breviſſimo.*

The ſmall ſtriated and variegated *Buccinum,* with a narrow indented aperture.

BUCCINUM 7. *Subventricoſum tuberculatum & rugoſum, mucrone leniter retroflexo.*

The rugged, warty, grey *Buccinum.*

BUCCINUM 8. *Tuberculatum & rugoſum, labio exteriore ſeptendentato.*

The oblong rugged *Buccinum.*

BUCCINUM 9. *Oblongum, faſciis crebris transverſis & ſtriis longitudinalibus notatum, ore anguſtiore leviſſimè dentato.*

The

The Shuttle *Buccinum*. See *Liſt*. t. 927. 27. & *Kl*. t. 4. 78.

BUCCINUM 10. *Rugoſum hirſutum, mucrone breviori.*

The rugged hairy *Buccinum*.

BUCCINUM 11. *Rugoſum, gibbum & nodoſum, hirſutum.*

The knotty, rugged, hairy *Buccinum*.

BUCCINUM 12. *Rugoſum & faſciatum, denticulis labii exterioris ſeptem geminatis.*

The brown belted *Buccinum*, with a ſingle ridge on the inſide of the aperture.

BUCCINUM 13. *Albidum, rugoſum & ventricoſum, labio exteriori angulato, prominulo.*

The rugged *Buccinum*, with a riſing lip.

BUCCINUM 14. *Subcompreſſum tuberculatum & ſtriatum, faſciiſque diſtichis oppoſitis refertum.*

The flatted *Buccinum*, with large belts at each margin.

BUCCINUM 15. *Subfuſcum rugoſum, faſciatum atque ſtriatum, mucrone breviori, ore dentato, virgis miſcellis & lineis binis albis notatum.*

The white-liped brown *Buccinum*.

BUCCINUM 16. *Minus fuſcum nitidum tranſverſè ſubſtriatum, ore anguſtiori internè ſtriato, mucrone veluti abſciſſo.*

The ſmall, ſmooth, brown *Buccinum*.

BUCCINUM 17. *Striatum & tuberculatum, ore rotundiori infernè unidentato, labio exteriori prominulo, mucrone brevi.*

The rugged warted grey *Buccinum*.

BUCCINUM 18. *Ventricoſum & obtuſè tuberculatum, nigrum.*

The black warted *Buccinum*.

BUCCINUM 19. *Striatum ventricoſum nigrum, ore ſuperne & infernè crenato.*

The black ſtriated *Buccinum*, with a ſingle nick in each ſide of the lip.

BUCCINUM 20. *Minus albidum virgâ maculatâ ſimplici longitudinaliter notatum.*

The whitiſh *Buccinum* with a ſingle mottled ſtreak.

BUCCINUM 21. *Minus nitidum glabrum pulchrè variegatum.*

The Wheat-ſhell.

BUCCINUM 22. *Minimum nitidum, lineis nigris longitudinalibus integris notatum.*

The ſmall Seed-ſhell *Buccinum* with black lines.

BUCCINUM 23. *Minimum rubello variegatum, ore ſubovato, mucrone breviſſimo.*

The reddiſh variegated Seed-ſhell *Buccinum*.

The *Purpura* comes next in order, and differs but little from the *Buccinum*; but the ſpecies are generally more ventricoſe and ſwelling, and furniſhed with a number of prongs at each belt or lip. The aperture in theſe ſhells is diſpoſed in the ſame manner as in the *Buccinum* tribe, and the channel or groove is generally arched a little backwards; but the prongs ſeem to make the moſt eſſential difference between the two genera.

PURPURA 1. *Submuricata rugoſa alba.*

The white *Purpura* with ſhort ſimple denticles. See *Bon.* Cl. 3. 273.

PURPURA 2. *Submuricata major, ore maculato.*

The rugged *Purpura* with ſpotted lips.

PURPURA 3. *Muricata major, mucronibus acutè dentatis.*

The large white *Purpura* with toothed prongs. See *Bon.* Cl. 3. 275.

PURPURA 4. *Muricata major, mucronibus ſimplicibus.*

The larger *Purpura* with ſimple prongs.

PURPURA 5. *Nitida nebulata nervoſa & faſciata, mucrone recto invariabile.*

The ſmoother ſhining *Purpura* with a ſtraight bill.

PURPURA 6. *Rugoſa & faſciata, mucrone recto, collo inde dentato.*

The *Sycotypus* or Fig-ſhell comes next in order, having its aperture in a line with the axis, and terminated in a narrow producted bill, like the foregoing; but it is neither liped nor toothed, and ſtretches commonly from a large ſpiral main. The opening of theſe ſhells runs generally about two thirds of the whole length, and the body, which is roundiſh and ſwelling, terminates in a moderately prominent apex.

SYCOTYPUS 1. *Tenuis ſubſtriatus & leniter tuberculatus.*

The ſmaller hairy Fig-ſhell.

Next to this comes the *Dolium*, or Tun, whoſe ſpecies are ſoon diſtinguiſhed by the openneſs and length of their apertures; the extremities of which are neither contracted or producted, but generally terminated in a wide truncated groove or nich, as if the top of the aperture had been broke off.

DOLIUM 1. *Tenue, pulchrè variegatum & longitudinaliter ſubſulcatum.*

The Patridge-ſhell. See *D'arg.* t. 20. 4. *Liſt.* 981. *Gualt.* t. 51. 3. & *Bon.* Cl. 3. 191.

DOLIUM 2. *Majus albidum cæruleo faſciatum, mucronibus paucioribus conicis muricatum.*

The larger *Jamaica*-Wilk. See *D'arg.* t. 18. *Liſt.* t. 908. & *Gualt.* t. 26.

DOLIUM 3. *Subcæruleum minus, mucronibus conicis muricatum.*

The ſmaller *Jamaica*-Wilk. See *Liſt.* t. 904.

DOLIUM 4. *Verrucoſum nigro variegatum, labio interiori ſupernè ſuberecto, infernè compreſſo.*

The Mulberry-ſhell. See *Liſt.* t. 989. *Gualt.* t. 51. E.

DOLIUM 5. *Subfuſcum & ſubmuricatum, mucrone anguſtiori, lineâ longitudinali albâ.*

The dark-pointed Tun with a white line.

This ſhell reſembles the *Buccinum* very much in its younger ſtates, but widens as it riſes.

DOLIUM 6. *Tuberculato-dentatum nigro variegatum, ore ſubmucronato.*

The nippled Mulberry-ſhell. See *Liſt.* t. 956, 7.

DOLIUM 7. *Variegatum nitidum, fauce axe longiore.*

The larger mottled *Dolium* or Egg-ſhell. See *D'arg.* t. 20. *G.* & *Liſt.* t. 714. 72.

DOLIUM 8. *Variegatum nitidum minus fauce axe longiore.*

The ſmaller mottled *Dolium* or Egg-ſhell.

ARTICLE V.

Of liped and winged Shells.

THE apertures of theſe ſhells, which are generally pretty obtuſe at the apex, extends above two-thirds of their length, and terminates always in a ſhort reflected channel; and the outward cheek ſpreads commonly into a ſtrong extended lip. The general form of all ſeems to range them very naturally between the cylinders and the Tuns.

CASSIS 1. *Maximus, vultu ovato, ore nigricante.*

The Queen-*Conque*, and *Conque* of *Davies*; and the Caſk or Helmet of *Liſt.* t. 1008.

CASSIS 2. *Major vultu triangulari, labio exteriore ſeptem maculis notato.*

The King-*Conque*, or Helmet; and the *Lambis* of *Davies*. See *Liſt.* t. 1004. & *Gualt.* t. 41.

CASSIS 3. *Nitidus miſcellus tranſverſè ſubſtriatus.*

The ſmooth mottled Helmet. See *Gualt.* 40. C.

CASSIS 4. *Nitidus ſubcinereus miſcellus tranſverſè ſtriatus, labio exteriori undecim dentibus armato.*

The mottled Helmet with eleven teeth, and many ſmall tranſverſe furrows.

CASSIS 5. *Variegatus & tranſverſè ſtriatus, labio exteriori pluridentato.*

The variegated Helmet with ſixteen or ſeventeen teeth and many tranſverſe furrows.

CASSIS 6. *Fuſcus utrinque ſtriatus & ſubſulcatus, labio exteriori dentato, & maculis plurimis notato.*

The rugged oval Helmet. See *Gualt.* t. 39. C.

CASSIS 7. *Longitudinaliter ſubſtriatus, labio exteriori octodecim liris notato, oppoſito ſuperne limæ inſtar exaſperato.*

The rugged-faced Helmet.

CAS-

CASSIS 8. *Glaber albidus, maculis ſubluteis majoribus faſciatim & longitudinaliter diſpoſitis notata, labio exteriori pluridentato.*

The yellow ſpotted Caſk or Helmet. See *Gualt.* t. 39. *K.*

I doubt whether this be a *Weſt-India* ſhell, though I find it among thoſe I brought from *Jamaica.*

CASSIS 9. *Subfuſcus minor tranſverſè ſubſtriatus, labio tenuiſſimo maculato.*

The ſmall thin-liped Helmet.

The *Conchilia* or real *Conques* come next after the Helmets, from which they are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the extention of the lip. In all the ſpecies of this kind the aperture is wider, and the wing more extended and open than in the others; but they never form more than one lip, and that is thrown out only when they are full grown: this, however, thickens gradually afterwards, and, at length, grows ſo near the oppoſite ſide of the ſhell, that the paſſage ſeems half cloſed up, which perfectly ſhews the progreſſion of life in the animal, from the embrio to the full grown ſtate, and thence to the laſt old age.

CONCHILIUM 1. *Maximum melinum, fauce rubello.*

The *Conque*, or *Conque* of *Thetis.*

CONCHILIUM 2. *Albo & nigro variegatum.*

The ſmall marbled *Conque.* See *Liſt.* t. 871. 25.

CONCHILIUM 3. *Croceum labris nitentibus.*

The ſmall yellow *Conque.* See *Liſt.* t. 906. 26. & *Bon.* Cl. 3. 299.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Rimatæ *or chinked Shells.*

THE ſhells of this claſs generally have a ſmooth gloſſy ſurface, and a long narrow aperture, which ſtretches almoſt from the one end of the fabric to the other.

The Cylinder ſeems to claim the firſt place in this order, and is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the tribe by its prominent apex, moderately ſwelling body, and narrow aperture which ends in an open ſinking nich at the top, as in the *Dolium.*

STREPHONA 1. *Subcinerea, lineis plurimis fuſcis variè angulatis & intertextis variegata.*

The *Panama.*

STREPHONA 2. *Fuſca variegata, faſciâ obſcuriori ad baſim voluti.*

The dark Olive.

STREPHONA 3. *Olivacea miſcella.*

The dark mottled Olive.

STREPHONA 4. *Subcinerea variegata.*

The grey Olive.

STREPHONA 5. *Subcinerea minima variegata ſubrotunda.*

The ſmall gloſſy Olive.

STREPHONA 6. *Lactea ſubvariegata.*

The white Olive.

STREPHONA 7. *Alba minor, apice projectiori.*

The ſmall white Olive.

STREPHONA 8. *Albida ſubvariegata.*

The Agate.

STREPHONA 9. *Sublutea.*

The yellow Olive.

The *Volutes* come next to the *Cylinders*, from which they are diſtinguiſhed by their enlarged baſes, ſtraight ſides, and conic form.

VOLUTA 1. *Fuſca maculis paucioribus variegata.*

The brown *Volute* with a few white ſpots.

VOLUTA 2. *Fuſca maculis paucioribus & virgâ mediâ maculatâ variegata.*

The dark *Volute* with ſmall white ſpots.

VOLUTA 3. *Fuſca ſubſtriata faſciatim & maculatim variegata.*

The dark Flea-bitten *Volute*.

VOLUTA 4. *Fulva nebulata.*
VOLUTA 5. *Fulva variegata.*
} The yellowiſh variegated *Volutes*.

VOLUTA 6. *Subolivacea ſtriis albis faſciâque longitudinali albâ, notata.*

The ſtriated *Volute*.

VOLUTA 7. *Subcæruleſcens maculata.*

The blueiſh clouded *Volute*.

VOLUTA 8. *Variè variegata & ſubmaculata, acumine ſtriato.*

The Pye-bald *Volute*.

VOLUTA 9. *Lutea æqualis.*

The yellow *Volute*.

VOLUTA 10. *Crocea, maculis oblongis per mediam longitudinem obducta.*

The yellow ſpotted *Volute*.

VOLUTA 11. *Subnebulata minor ſtriata albida.*

The whitiſh ſtriated *Volute*.

VOLUTA 12. *Subſtriata glabra alba.*

The ſmall white *Volute*.

The Couries comes next to theſe, and are eaſily known by their oblong gibbous form and narrow longitudinal apertures. In all the ſhells of this kind the inner windings of the ſpire are covered, or almoſt covered, by the laſt circumvolution; and the length of the ſhell is the breadth of the baſe of the ſpiral ſlip that forms the whole fabric.

All the ſpecies have a natural luſtre when freſh.

CYPREA 1. *Major lactea.*

The white Coury.

CYPREA 2. *Subfuſca atro longitudinaliter faſciata.*

The dark belted Coury, or Male Coury. See *Bon.* Cl. 3. 266.

CYPREA 3. *Subfuſca lateribus maculatis, dorſo nebulato.*

The large dark Coury with round white ſpots on the ſides. See *Liſt.* t. 699.

CYPREA 4. *Fuſca maculis rotundis albis variegata, inferioribus nebulatis.*

The falſe or baſtard *Argus.*

CYPREA 5. *Cinerea maculis minoribus nigricantibus variegata.*

The flea-bitten Coury.

CYPREA 6. *Fuſca maculis binis nigris ad utrumque extremum.*

The Mouſe Coury. See *D'arg.* t. 31. C. & *Bon.* Cl. 3. 251.

CYPREA 7. *Fuſca minor inferne albida.*

The white-bellied brown Coury.

CYPREA 8. *Subfuſca miſcella, infernè maculis minoribus diſtinctis variegata.*

The light brown flea-bitten Coury.

CYPREA 9. *Alba minor, labiis externè punctatis.*

The ſmall white Coury with minutely ſpotted lips.

CYPREA 10. *Subluteſcens faſciâ unicâ tranſverſali ſuperductâ.*

The hump-back'd Coury. See *Liſt.* t. 711. *D'arg.* t. 21. L. & *Bon.* Cl. 3. 259.

CYPREA 11. *Tranſverſè ſtriata, quandoque maculata, ſaturâ verticali notatâ.*

The flea-bitten Coury. See *Liſt.* t. 706. *D'arg.* 21. L.

DIVISION II.
Of BIVALVES.

IN the diſtribution of the ſhells of this claſs I have followed a method entirely new, and ranged them according to the form and diſpoſition of the joints, in which I find the moſt conſtant uniformity; having, on examination, obſerved them to be always the ſame, or very nearly ſo, in all the ſpecies that are truly of a kind. I ſhall divide the ſhells of this claſs, 1. Into ſuch as are joined together by ligaments. 2. Thoſe that are connected by ligaments and teeth: And, 3. Such as are joined by long denticulated edges, ſtrengthened with leſs conſiderable ligaments.

ARTICLE I.
Of ſuch as are connected by ſimple ligaments.

The Oyſters claim the firſt place in this tribe; they are a very numerous family, generally of an oblong uneven form, and joined by a ſtrong roundiſh tendon at the apex or narrow end.

OSTREA 1. *Oblonga glabra adnaſcens.*

The larger *Mangrove* Oyſter.

OSTREA 2. *Undulata & muricata, adnoſcens.*

The ſmaller pronged and undulated *Mangrove* Oyſter.

Theſe ſorts are frequent in moſt parts of *America*, and very little inferior to the *European* oyſters, either in flavour or delicacy; but they are ſeldom ſo large as the ſmalleſt of thoſe that are ſold in the markets of *London*.

GLYCYMERIS 1. *Subrotunda, teſtâ tenuiſſimâ ſubcitrinâ.*

The yellow Onion-peel Oyſter. See *D'arg.* t. 22. *Liſt.* 47. & *Bon.* Cl. 2. 56.

This genus is diſtinguiſhed by the hole in the centre of the under *valve:* the ſhells of all the ſpecies are very thin and delicate.

The Muſcle comes next in rank; it is of an oblong form, like the oyſter, but deeper on both ſides, and not ſo ſpreading at the wider end. The ſhells of this genus are generally ſmooth, and connected by a ligament that runs obliquely from the point towards one of the ſides.

MITULUS 1. *Mucronatus major cæruleſcens.*

The larger blue Muſcle. See *D'arg.* t. 25. C. *Liſt.* 198.

MITULUS 2. *Subrhombeus variegatus, limbo ultra apicem porrecto.*

The Tulip Muſcle. See *Liſt.* 199.

The *Pectens* come next to theſe, and are eaſily diſtinguiſhed, 1. by the furrows running directly from the point or apex to every part of the circumference; 2. by their cavities, which are generally formed by the hollow of one of the ſhells, the other being quite flat; and 3. by the ears, with which they are always adorned on one or both ſides of the point.

PECTEN 1. *Major ſubcinereus, valvulâ alterâ planâ & tranſverſè ſubſtriatâ.*

The large brown *Pecten.*

PECTEN 2. *Nebulatus minor, valvulâ alterâ planâ.*

The clouded *Pecten.*

PECTEN 3. *Subfuſcus maculatus, volutâ alterâ planâ.*

The ſpotted light-brown *Pecten.*

PECTEN 4. *Subcroceus oblongus uniauritus minor.*

The ſmall one-eared *Pecten.*

PECTEN 5. *Albus minor, uniauritus.*

The ſmall white one-eared *Pecten.*

PECTEN 6. *Albidus aut ſubvariegatus utrinque turgidus.* Tab. 40. f. 10.

The white *Pecten* with both valves hollow.

PECTEN 7. *Ruber, alâ alterâ longiori.*

The red *Pecten.*

PECTEN 8. *Rubellus variegatus utrinque turgidus, alis minoribus.*

The ſmall oblong *Pecten* with red ſtreaks.

The

The *Margaritiferæ*, or Pearl-ſhells, claim the next place in order, being generally flat, and roundiſh in the margin; but one ſide is quite ſtraight, where the two valves are connected by a ſlender ligament. One of the valves of theſe ſhells is always furniſhed with an open nitch or groove a little below the point, which yields a paſſage to a ſtrong ligament thrown out from the body of the fiſh, by which it ſticks to the rocks or banks, where they are generally found.

MARGARITIFERA 1. *Subquadrata, ſuturâ longiore & tenuiore, teſtâ ſubmuricatâ.*

The thin Mother of Pearl-ſhell. See *Liſt.* 57, 8. & *Bon.* Cl. 2. t. 1. A, B.

MARGARITIFERA 2. *Subrotunda, ſaturâ craſſiore & breviore.*

The Bank Oyſter. See *Liſt.* C. 2. & *Kl.* t. 8. 18.

Tho' this genus has been generally claſſed with the oyſters, its joint and tendinous beard obliged me to ſeparate it from that tribe; for the fiſh always throws out a ſtrong fibrous ligament by which it faſtens itſelf very firmly to the neighbouring bank or rock. They are very frequent in *America*; but a ſtrong rancid taſte prevents the uſe of them among the better ſort of people.

The *Pennariæ* come next in order: they are generally of an oblong, compreſſed, and pointed form with two ſtraight ſides; and joined by a ſlender ligament that runs the whole length of the longeſt margin of the ſhell.

PENNARIA 1. Pennaria } *Submuricata undulata. ſubmurica.* Liſt. } The *American* Feather-ſhell. See *D'arg.* t. 25. T.

The ſpecies of this kind found in the *Mediterranean* are very large, and throw out their ligaments like the *American* bank-oyſters; but theſe are compoſed of ſlender pliable fibres that ſpin very readily, and are often made into ſtockings, gloves, cane-ſtrings, and handkerchiefs, in all the adjacent countries.

The *Solena* comes laſt in this claſs, but is joined, like the foregoing, by a longitudinal margin. It is naturally of an oblong form, and almoſt of the ſame breadth the whole length.

SOLENA 1. *Subæqualis glabra. Solenus authorum.*

The Knife-handle ſhell.

ARTICLE II.

Of ſuch as are connected by ligaments, and a few prominent teeth or knobs mutually received into regular grooves or ſockets on the oppoſite ſides.

THE ſhells of the following genus have been always claſſed with the oyſters, to which they ſeem to bear a great reſemblance by their flattiſh form and rugged ſides; they are, however, diſtinguiſhed from them by the rugged oblong prominences, or teeth, with which the ligament at the top is always accompanied.

It is remarkable, that the apex of each of the *valves* of theſe ſhells riſes ſomewhat above the level or plane of the aperture, like that of the *heliotis*, and *Phrygian-cap Patella.*

STOLA 1. *Loricata lutea, apice ſpirato depreſſo.* Tab. 40. f. 9.

The *American* Orange Oyſter.

STOLA

STOLA 2. *Loricata rubella, apice ſpirato depreſſo.*

The *American* reddiſh Oyſter.

STOLA 3. *Rugoſa ſubcrocea, profundior.*

The mixed orange Oyſter.

STOLA 4. *Submuricata, valvulâ inferiore compreſſâ adnaſcente.*

STOLA 5. *Subloricata patelliformis albida, fauce planâ ovatâ.*

The ſmall white cap-Oyſter.

STOLA 6. *Subloricata lutea anguſtior, fauce obliquâ.*

The ſmall yellow cap-Oyſter.

STOLA 7. *Sulcata & muricata ſubrotunda, apice ori appropinquato vixque ſpiratâ.*

The echinated Cockle-Oyſter. See *Liſt.* N°. 159.

This ſhell reſembles a cockle pretty much, by its roundneſs, depth, and furrows; but the joint ſeems to diſpoſe it more properly among the other productions of this genus. It is remarkable for its lip or ſhort lateral ſpur.

The *Spondyli* come next in order, and are readily diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the *bivalves* by their free dove-tail joint, and the ſmall ſmooth plain marked under the apex of the largeſt valve, which reaches generally from the joint to the tip; appearing as if a piece had been cut off there with ſome ſharp tool. In all the ſhells of this tribe the joint is formed by two obtuſe prominences, received mutually in ſo many ſockets in the oppoſite valves, and a pretty ſtrong ligament fixt in the middle between them.

SPONDYLUS 1. *Croceus major loricatus.*

The Orange *Spondylus.*

SPONDYLUS 2. *Croceus ab apice ſtriatus & ſubmuricatus.*

The flat Orange *Spondylus.*

SPONDYLUS? 3. *Minor variegatus & ab apice ſulcato-undulatus, limbo fimbriato.*

The Pink-leaf ſhell.

The lip of the under valve of this ſhell projects a little obliquely from the apex of the ſuperior; but it is not ſmooth or level as in the reſt. The other parts of the hinge agree pretty well, though the protuberances are not ſo round, nor formed to hold ſo well.

The *Chama* is next in order, being generally pretty flat, with a ſmooth even margin; and connected by a few teeth about the apex, and a ligament that runs all of one ſide.

CHAMA 1. *Major rotunda alba, lineis circularibus notata.*

The larger, thick white *Chama.* See *Liſt.* 9. 19.

CHAMA 2. *Major rotunda alba, circulariter & radiatim ſtriata.*

The large white ſtriated *Chama.* See *Liſt.* 102. *Gualt.* t. 76, 7.

CHAMA 3. *Rotunda glabra alba, ſub tendine dentata.*

The thick, ſmooth, white *Chama.*

CHAMA 4. *Subovata tenuior alba glabra.*

The thin white *Chama. D'arg.* t. 24. L. & *Liſt.* 96.

CHAMA 5. *Subovata nitida glabra miſcella.*

The ſmooth mottled *Chama.*

CHAMA 6. *Subcordata, circulariter lamellata & ad alterum latus aculeata.*

The Virgin *Cyprea*, or ſhell of *Venus. D'arg.* 24. *J. Liſt.* t. 140. & *Gualt.* t. 70. D.

CHAMA 7. *Subcordata, circulariter lamellata & ad alterum latus ſubaculeata.*

The *Cyprea.* See *Liſt.* No. 130.

CHAMA 8. *Subcordata, circulariter faſciata.*

The Old Woman, or wrinkled *Cyprea. D'arg.* t. 24. B. *Liſt.* 116.

CHAMA 9. *Subcordata radiata & circulariter ſubfaſciata.*

The rugged wringled *Cyprea.* See *Liſt.* 50.

CHAMA 10. *Subcordata, rugoſa, utrinque ſtriata, interne purpurea.*

The rugged purple *Cyprea.*

CHAMA 11. *Subrotunda aſpera miſcella.*

The mottled *Chama.*

CHAMA 12. *Subrotunda albida, radiis paucioribus ſubcroceis.*

The white *Chama*, with a few faint orange-coloured ſtreaks.

CHAMA 13. *Subrotunda minor alba, ſubnervoſa glabra.*

The white Roſe-leaf *Chama.*

CHAMA 14. *Subrotunda minor & tenuior rubella nervoſa.*

The red Roſe-leaf *Chama.*

CHAMA 15. *Subrotunda minor alba, ſtriis tenuioribus angulatis notata.*

The ſmall deep ſtriated white *Chama*, with angled lines. See *Liſt.* 179.

CHAMA 16. *Subrotunda minima profundior alba.*

The very ſmall deep white *Chama.*

CHAMA 17. *Subrotunda minima glabra, tenuis & aurita.*

The ſmall one-eared *Chama.*

CHAMA 18. *Subrotunda minima rubella.*

The ſmall, flat, red *Chama.*

CHAMA 18. *Oblonga major nitidiſſima rubello radiata.*

The *Barbuda* Shell. See *D'arg.* t. 25. 4.

CHAMA 19. *Subradiata major oblonga, ſubpurpurea.*

The purple liped *Chama.*

CHAMA 20. *Oblonga radiata purpurea.*

The purple *Chama.*

CHAMA 21. *Oblonga glabra alba.*

The white, ſmooth, oblong *Chama.*

CHAMA 22. *Oblonga obliquè acuminata, variegata ſtriiſque ellipticis inſignita.*

The pointed variegated *Chama.*

CHAMA 23. *Ovata obliquè acuminata ſubfuſca ſtriata.*

The brown oval *Chama.* See *Liſt.* 179.

CHAMA 24. *Ovata obliquè acuminata glabra alba.*

The white oval *Chama.*

CHAMA 25. *Cuneiformis ſubradiata nitida, purpurea vel purpureo radiata.*

The Wedge. See *Pet.* t. 18. f. 4. *Liſt.* 219. 24.

CHAMA 26. *Cuneiformis minima ſubpurpureo radiata.*

The ſmall blue and white Wedge.

CHAMA 27. *Subcitrina minima purpureo radiata.*

The ſmall Orange Wedge.

The Cockle is pretty much like the foregoing; but it is generally furrowed from the apex to the margin, ſomewhat like the *Pecten*, deeper in the cavity, toothed round the edge; and connected by teeth and a tendon at the apex, and a ſingle tooth and cavity on each ſide.

BUCARDIUM 1. *Radiatum & ſulcatum, verſus marginem ſubmuricatum.*

The rough-rimed Cockle. See *Liſt.* N. 199.

BUCARDIUM 2. *Radiatum & ſulcatum albidum, fundo rufeſcente.*

The furrowed white Cockle.

BUCARDIUM 3. *Nitidum glabrum.*

The ſmooth Cockle.

BUCARDIUM 4. *Obliquè oblongum minus, ſubraditum & lateraliter ſerratum.*

The ſmall, oblong, white Cockle.

BUCARDIUM 5. *Radiatum & lateraliter compreſſum, gibbum.*

The hump-backed Cockle.

ARTICLE III.

Of the denticulated Bivalves, *or ſuch as are connected by long denticulated joints.*

I ſhall give the *Cibota* the firſt place in this rank. It is eaſily known by its ſtraight denticulated joint, radiated ſurface, and lateral growth.

CIBOTA 1. *Obliquè oblonga, variegata & radiata, futurâ longiori rectâ.*

Noah's Ark. See *D'arg.* t. 26. G. & *Liſt.* 208. *Gualt.* t. 87. H.

CIBOTA 2. *Obliquè oblonga radiata alba, futurâ ſubcrenatâ breviori.*

The oblong white Ark. See *Liſt.* 207. *Kl.* xi. 69.

The *Mactra* comes next to the *Cibota* in rank; and is diſtinguiſhed by the roundneſs of the hinge, furrowed ſurface, and indented margin.

MACTRA 1. *Subrotunda radiata, futurâ ſubcrenatâ & ad apicem ampliatâ.*

The larger, round, white *Mactra.* See *Liſt.* 64.

MACTRA 2. *Subrotunda glabra, futurâ arcuatâ æquali.*

The ſmooth white *Mactra* with equal teeth on both ſides of the apex.

MACTRA 3. *Subrotunda radiata & ſubſulcata alba.*

The round-winged *Mactra.* See *Kl.* t. x. 43.

MACTRA 4. *Subrotunda alba radiata, & lateraliter compreſſa, futurâ arcuatâ, apice aproximato.*

The white roundiſh *Mactra,* flatted on one ſide.

MACTRA 5. *Subovata & ſubſtriata, lateraliter compreſſa, futurâ rectâ, apice remoto.*

The ſmooth *Mactra,* flatted on one ſide.

DIVISION III.

Of PLURIVALVES.

ARTICLE I.

Of ſuch as have all the pieces firmly concreted together.

BALANUS 1. *Minor verrucæformis.*

The ſmall brown *Balanus.*

BALANUS 2. *Minor et erectior albus.*

The white *Balanus.*

ARTICLE II.

Of ſuch as have their ſhells joined together by ligaments.

PENTILASMUS 1. *Major, collo craſſiori muſculoſo quandoque ramoſo; ramis baſi accretis.*

The Barnacle Shell-fiſh. See *Liſt.* 28.

The great reſemblance between theſe and *Barnacles* and the unſettled nature and fiſhey taſte of theſe birds, have, for a long time, given riſe to the opinion of their being transformed from thoſe ſhell-fiſhes. I found this ſort growing in cluſters, on the back of a large Hawks-bill Turtle, in my paſſage from *Jamaica*. It is diſtinguiſhed by its long, membranous and muſcular, branched, neck, compreſſed body, bivalved ſides, and feathered tail.

ARTICLE III.

Of ſuch as have their Valves *connected both by hinges and ligaments.*

PHOLAS 1. *Oblongo-ovatus, ſtriatus, ſtriis arcuatis.* Tab. 40. f. 11.

The ſmall rugged *Pholas* with arched lines.

This muſt not be confounded with the *American* file-ſhell, a *bivalve*, whoſe body reſembles it both in form and the diſpoſition of its lines, which is frequently met with in the cabinets of the curious. This is a *multivalve*, made up of, 1. two large oblong ſide-pieces, pretty well rounded at one end; 2. two ſmall ſlender ſlips laid over the back and fore joints of thoſe; and, 3. a rounded hollow piece, placed obliquely on one ſide of the obtuſe end, and ſlightly connected at the top to both the ſide-pieces.

Every man, who has an opportunity of ſeeing large collections of ſhells, will eaſily obſerve many genus's, and an infinite number of ſpecies, that are not found in *Jamaica*, to whoſe productions alone we are confined here: but, it is hoped, Mr. *Pond*, in *Great Queen-ſtreet*, F. R. S. who has the moſt complete collection of this kind I have yet ſeen, will ſoon oblige the world with a catalogue of his ſhells ranged in a proper order.

CLASS II.

Of Inſects that are compoſed of ſolid as well as muſcular parts; and furniſhed with ſtiff articulated limbs, as well as proper organs of viſion.

SECT. I.

Of the Apteræ, *or ſuch as have no wings.*

PEDICULUS 1. *Humanus.* The Louſe.

PEDICULUS 2. *Inguinalis.* The Crab-Louſe.

Theſe inſects are very rare in thoſe warm climates, for the cleanlineſs of the people, and an abundant aqueous perſpiration, contribute alike to prevent the increaſe of them; they generally living upon the thicker juices of the ſebaceous glands, which are too much diluted, and too frequently wiped off in thoſe countries, to ſupply a ſufficient quantity of proper nouriſhment.

PEDICULUS 3. *Maximus ellipticus marinus.* } The Fiſh-Louſe, or Sea Cock-
An, Aſcellus *marinus*. Pet. Gaz. t. 1. } Roach.

This creature is very large, being ſeldom under three quarters of an inch in length, or leſs than $\frac{4}{10}^{ths}$ in breadth; and often found ſticking to the palates of fiſhes, which it commonly kills or emaciates. It is furniſhed with regular limbs, like the reſt of the ſpecies.

PULEX 1. *Saltatrix vulgaris.* The Flea.

This, like the louſe, is very rare either in *Jamaica*; or in any of thoſe other colonies ſituated within the torrid zone.

ACARUS 1. *Minimus nidulans, proboſcide acutiori hirſuto.* } The Cheeſe-mite.

ACARUS 2. *Fuſcus, ſub cutem nidulans, proboſcide acutiori.* } The *Chigoe*, or *Chiger*.

This inſect is very frequent and troubleſome in all our ſugar-colonies, but breeds chiefly in open fields, eſpecially in ginger and potatoe-pieces. They often infeſt the human ſpecies, and lodge their eggs in great numbers in membranous bags, under the ſkin, where they are moſt likely to receive nouriſhment from the adjoining veſſels. When theſe grow to a certain ſtate, they eat through, and crawl about the ſurface until they meet with convenient lodges, in which they multiply again; whereby all the adjoining parts are brought to a common ſore, unleſs they be carefully picked, or deſtroyed by proper applications; and the only one of this kind, that I have known uſed with any ſucceſs was made of ſoap, aloes, and train-oil boiled and digeſted together into a plaiſter.

ACARUS 3. *Maximus ſubrotundus.* The Tick.

This inſect is very troubleſome to all the labouring cattle in *Jamaica*, and would be ſtill more ſo, had it not been for the common and *Barbadoes* Blackbirds, who chiefly feed upon them, and pick 'em off with great art and dexterity.

ACARUS 4. *Scabiei.* The Itch-Louſe.

This inſect ingenders but ſlowly in thoſe warm climates, where the pores of the ſkin are ſo open; and is ſeldom obſerved in *Jamaica*, unleſs when imported freſh from *Europe*.

ARANEA 1. *Minima ſubdiaphana, ventre tumido, pedibus longiſſimis & tenuiſſimis.* } The ſmall Houſe-ſpider with long ſlender ſhanks.

ARANEA 2. *Minima nigra ſaltatrix, pectore ampliori, pedibus brevibus.* } The black Jumper.

This ſpider is frequent in the country parts of *Jamaica*, eſpecially in the pariſh of *St. Mary's*. It is a very remarkable jumper.

ARANEA 3. *Cinerea minor ſaltatrix, pedibus brevioribus.* } The grey Jumper.

This is an elegant, active, little ſpider; but ſeldom ſpins a web, depending chiefly on its agility in catching its prey. It is very frequent about the houſes in *Kingſton.*

ARANEA 4. *Domeſtica minor, ventre tumido ſubrotundo majori, pedibus teretibus longiſſimis.* } The long-legged Houſe-ſpider.

This ſpider is frequent about all the houſes in *Kingſton,* and ſpins ſo great a number of extenſive webs, that it is often troubleſome. By the form of the body and length of the ſhanks it reſembles the firſt ſort; but it weaves its web of a very different form, which induced me to conſider it as a different ſpecies.

ARANEA 5. *Minor nigra cancriformis, ſcutâ dorſi majore ambitu aculeatâ.* Tab. 44. 5. } The Crab-ſpider.

This ſpecies is very like a crab in the general form of the trunk, but the head and breaſt are ſmall and diſtinct. It is very common in *St. Mary's.*

ARANEA 6. *Fuſca oblongo-quadrata, caudâ rubrâ.* } The red-arſed Spider.

This inſect is frequent in the woods, and its nip or bite ſaid to be very venomous. The body is about an inch in length, and of an oblong form.

ARANEA 7. *Oblonga luteo variegata, pedibus longiſſimis, articulis inferioribus tumidis hirſutis.* Tab. 44. f. 4. } The large ſpotted Spider with long ſhanks.

This is a very beautiful ſpecies, and ſpins a ſtrong ſpreading web. It lives in trees and out-houſes, and is frequent in *St. Mary's* and *Portland.*

ARANEA 8. *Domeſtica major ſaccifera, ſubcinerea & ſubhirſuta.* } The large grey Houſe-Spider.

This, tho' a large ſort, is a very innocent, and always obſerved to carry its eggs in a round bag, cloſe to its belly, between the legs. It throws off its ſkin once a year, and to go through the operation more eaſily, hangs itſelf by a few threads in ſome lonely quiet place, where, after a few minutes, you may obſerve the belly part of the old coat burſt, and the creature draw out all its limbs very gradually from the other parts of its former cover, which he leaves hanging to the cord that ſuſtained him during the operation; after which he betakes himſelf to the occupations of the new year in the uſual manner. It is remarkable that, in this operation, the old nails, as well the outward cover of the eyes, are left ſticking to the old ſkin.

TARANTULA 1. *Fuſca major, pedibus anterioribus craſſioribus aculeatis & unguiculatis, fere chiliformibus, proximis longiſſimis & tenuiſſimis.* Tab. 41. f. 1. } The Scorpion-ſpider.

This

This is a very curious ſpecies of the ſpider-kind, and a native of ſome of our ſugar-colonies, which induced me to give it a place here, tho' I have never ſeen it in *Jamaica*. Mr. *Baker*, in whoſe curious collection I have ſeen it, had it from *Antigua*, and was ſo obliging to let me have a drawing made from it.

I have ſeparated theſe inſects from the *Araneæ*, on account of their feet and forceps; the former being always divided into ſeven or eight joints, and the prongs of the latter perforated on the outſide. See tab. 45. *(2 a)*. probably to yield a paſſage to ſome poiſonous juice, which likely they diſcharge when they nip.

TARANTULA 2. *Fuſca major ſubhirſuta, ſub teram nidulans.* Tab. 44. f. 3. & 3—6. } The black *Tarantula*.

This ſort is repreſented of the natural ſize, as well as its neſt *(3 a)*, and both its *valves*; which are ſo well contrived, and ſo ſtrongly connected, that whenever they are forced open, the native elaſticity of the ligaments that fix them, reſtore 'em immediately to their uſual poſition.

It is moſt frequent in the looſe rocky ſoils, and neſtles under ground. Its nip is very painful for many hours, and ſometimes raiſes a fever and deliriums; but theſe are commonly eaſed by throwing the patient into a moderate ſweat, which is commonly done with a little warm rum-punch among the negroes, who are moſt ſubject to theſe accidents: this puts them ſoon aſleep, and in a few hours they are quite recovered.

TARANTULA 3. *Rufeſcens major ventre minori, articulis penultimis ungulatis.* Tab. 44. f. 2. } The large brown *Tarantula*.

This inſect ſeems to hold a mean proportion between the third and fourth ſpecies, and is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its light brown colour, and middling ſize. In this and the following ſpecies, ſome of the intermediate joints of the foremoſt feet are furniſhed with nails, and the nippers are very long: See *a* — 2. Tab. 44. It is a native of *Antigua*, and may be ſeen in Mr. *Baker's Muſeum*, as well as the following ſpecies.

TARANTULA 4. *Maxima ſubcinerea hirſuta.* Tab. 49. f. 1. } The large hairy *Tarantula*.

This inſect, which is repreſented of the natural ſize, Tab. 49. f. 1. is ſometimes found among the rocks in the inland parts of *Jamaica*. It is furniſhed with large crooked nails on ſome of the intermediate joints, as well as the foregoing; and its nip is generally thought to be very dangerous.

SCORPIO 1. *Pectinum denticulis tredecim.* L. Syſ. N. The Scorpion.

This creature is very common in all the ſugar-colonies, and of a dareing watchful nature. If any thing be put in its way, it ſeldom ſhews the leaſt ſigns of fear, but erects its tail and points its ſting forward, ready for wounding, as if conſcious of the natural force of its poiſon. The wounds inflicted by the ſting of this inſect are extremely painful, and the parts about them turn frequently livid, and muſt be carefully dreſſed to prevent a mortification. They are moſt common about old houſes, and dry or decayed walls.

CANCER 1. *Minimus glaber, ſcutâ ſubquadratâ, ventrale latiſſimo.* } The Oyſter-Crab.

The

This little ſpecies is generally found with the *Mangrove* oyſters, in their ſhells, where they always live in plenty, and ſpawn at the regular ſeaſons; and ſuch as eat the oyſters, do not think them a bit the worſe for being accompanied with ſome of theſe crabs, which they ſwallow with the fiſh. They are very ſmall and tender, and nearly of the ſame length and breadth, ſeldom exceeding a quarter of an inch either way.

CANCER 2. *Minor ſcutâ ſubquadratâ nitidâ variegatâ, margine ad angulos anteriores denticulo gemino utrinque armatâ.* Tab. 42. f. 1. } The Turtle-Crab.

I found this inſect on the back of a turtle, near the weſtern iſlands. The whole length of the trunk is not much above an inch, and the breadth of the body is nearly as much.

CANCER 3. *Maximus chelis vaginatis.* The comb-clawed Crab.

This ſpecies is both rare and curious; it is very large, and the claws are grooved on one ſide and indented on the other, ſo as to reſemble a comb and comb-caſe in ſome meaſure.

CANCER 4. *Minor pedibus & chelis longiſſimis tenuiſſimiſque, ſcutâ antice ſerratodentatâ, in aculeum maximum utrinque deſinens.* Tab. 47. f. 1. } The larger long-ſhanked Crab with delicate prickly arms, and ſlender toothed claws.

This rare and beautiful ſpecies was taken up at *St. Mary's*; the ſhell is not above an inch and a quarter in length, tho' the extremities of the large lateral thorns be near two inches aſunder.

CANCER 5. *Minimus corpore ſubrotundo, cruribus omnibus longiſſimis & tenuiſſimis.* } The Spider-Crab.

I have ſeen this beautiful little ſpecies in Dr. *Fothergel's* Muſeum. The body is ſmall and roundiſh, and ſeldom above half an inch either way. All the limbs are ſlender and delicate, in proportion to the ſize of the body, and commonly between two and three inches in length.

CANCER 6. *Scutâ antice ſerratâ, aculeo majori utrinque inſtructâ.* } The common Sea-Crab, or *Sherigo*.

This ſpecies is very common in all the harbours of *Jamaica*, and furniſheth a good part of the food of the negro fiſhermen.

CANCER 7. *Scutâ tenui ſubrotundâ lineis rubris vagatâ denticulo uno vel altero poſt oculos utrinque armatâ.* } The large long-ſhanked Crab with a variegated ſhell.

This ſort is not frequent in any of the harbours of *Jamaica*, but the ſhell is often found on the outward ſandy beeches, at the *Paliſadoes*. It is of a moderate ſize, and the ſhell moſt beautifully variegated.

CANCER 8. *Maximus ſubverrucoſus, chelis majoribus compreſſis dentatis.*
Cancer, &c. Cateſb. ii. t. 36. } The Trunk-Crab.

The body of this curious ſhell-fiſh is large and roundiſh; and when it contracts its flatted claws, which lie cloſe under the fore and lateral parts of the *ſcuta*, it ſeems but one continued ſhell, and has a very different appearance from any other ſorts of the claſs.

CANCER 9. *Minor gibbus hirſutus, ſcutâ in lacinias quatuor teretes acutas productâ.* Tab. 46. f. 2. } The Graſs-Crab.

This curious little ſhell-fiſh is but rarely met with in *Jamaica*, though a native of that iſland. The ſhell is raiſed pretty much on the back, and projects a good deal forwards, where it is divided into four or more ſtraight ſlender prongs, whereof thoſe in the middle are longeſt. The ſhell is furniſhed with a deep groove in the fore-part, between the eyes, where the inſect lodges its ſoft feelers upon occaſions.

CANCER 10. *Minor, ſcutâ utrinque ſerratâ, cruribus aculeatis, plano exteriori utriuſque chelæ æquali nitido-ſplendente.* } The Creole-Crab.

This crab is very like the *Sherigo*, from which it is diſtinguiſhed only by the peculiar marks of the ſhell, and the ſharpneſs of its marginal teeth; eſpecially thoſe between the eyes. The claws are angular, roundiſh, and indented, in both; but the outward plane of the laſt joint is of a fine pearly colour in this ſpecies.

CANCER 11. *Minor, ſcutâ oblongâ variegatâ nitidâ, margine anteriori aculeato, articulis ultimis ſagittatis. Ventrale longiori & anguſtiori.* Tab. 42. f. 2. } The Mamma-Shrimp.

This is a very beautiful ſhell-fiſh, and not much known even in *Jamaica*, where it is a native. It was found by ſome of the fiſhermen in the harbour of *Kingſton*; and is repreſented here of the natural ſize.

CANCER 12. *Medius, ſcutâ ſubrotundâ variegatâ, aculeo unico utrinque armatâ.* } The larger Sea-Crab with a roundiſh variegated ſhell.

I have never ſeen any of this ſort alive, but have frequently found the ſhell on the ſea-ſhore. The form of the trunk diſtinguiſhes it ſufficiently from all the other ſpecies.

CANCER 13. *Villoſus, ſcutâ ſerrato-dentatâ & variè areolatâ, chelis ſpinoſis.* } The larger hairy Creole-Crab with prickly claws.

CANCER 14. *Minor macricrurus punctatus, ſcutâ ſubrotundâ ſpinis tribus majoribus terminatâ.* Tab. 42. f. 3.
Cancer. Rumph. t. x. f. c. } The three-thorned Crab.

This is a native of both the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*, but not common in the harbours of *Jamaica*. I have ſeen only one of the ſort, which is repreſented here of the natural ſize.

CANCER 15. *Major albidus, ſcutâ ſubrotundâ, articulis pedum ultimis aculeatis, penultimis hirſutis, pilis faſciculatis penicilliformibus.* } The *Mangrove* Crab.

This ſpecies is very common in all the low and marſhy lands bordering upon the ſea. It is often uſed by the negroes, but ſaid to be ſometimes poiſonous; which is attributed to their feeding upon the bark of the *Mangeneel* tree, growing chiefly in ſuch places.

CANCER 16. *Ruricolus, ſcutâ ſubrotundâ violaceâ vel flavâ, articulis ultimis atque penultimis aculeatis.* } The Black or Mountain-Crab.

Theſe creatures are very numerous in ſome parts of *Jamaica*, as well as in the neighbouring iſlands, and on the coaſt of the main continent; they are generally of a dark purple colour; but this often varies, and you frequently find them ſpotted, or entirely of another hue. They live chiefly on dry land, and at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea; which, however, they viſit once a year, to waſh off their ſpawn, and afterwards return to the woods and higher lands, where they continue for the remaining part of the ſeaſon; nor do the young ones ever fail to follow them, as ſoon as they are able to crawl. The old crabs generally regain their habitations in the mountains, which are ſeldom within leſs than a mile, and not often above three from the ſhore, by the latter end of *June*, and then provide themſelves with convenient burrows, in which they paſs the greateſt part of the day, going out only at night to feed. In *December* and *January* they begin to be in ſpawn, and are then very fat and delicate, but continue to grow richer until the month of *May*, which is the ſeaſon for them to waſh off their eggs. They begin to move down in *February*, and are very much abroad in *March* and *April*, which ſeems to be the time for the impregnation of their eggs, being then frequently found fixed together; but the males about this time begin to loſe both the flavour and richneſs of their juices. The eggs are diſcharged from the body through two ſmall round holes ſituated at the ſides, and about the middle of the under ſhell; theſe are only large enough to admit one at a time, and, as they paſs, they are entangled in the branched capillaments, with which the under ſide of the apron is copiouſly ſupplied, to which they ſtick by the means of their proper gluten, until the creatures reach the ſurf, where they waſh 'em all off; and then they begin to return back again to the mountains. It is remarkable, that the bag or ſtomach of this creature changes its juices with the ſtate of the body; and, while poor, is full of a black, bitter, diſagreeable fluid, which diminiſhes as it fattens, and, at length, acquires a delicate rich flavour. About the month of *July* or *Auguſt* the crabs fatten again, and prepare for mouldering, filling up their burrows with dry graſs, leaves, and abundance of other materials: when the proper period comes, each retires to his hole, ſhuts up the paſſage, and remains quite unactive, until he gets rid of his old ſhell, and is fully provided with a new one. How long they continue in this ſtate is uncertain, but the ſhell is firſt obſerved to burſt both at the back and ſides, to give a paſſage to the body, and it extracts its limbs from all the other parts gradually afterward. At this time the fiſh is in the richeſt ſtate, and covered only by a tender membranous ſkin variegated with multitude of reddiſh veins; but this hardens gradually after, and becomes ſoon a perfect ſhell like the former: it is, however, remarkable, that during this change there are ſome ſtony *(a)* concretions always formed in the bag, which waſte and diſſolve gradually as the creature forms and perfects its new cruſt. A wonderful mechaniſm!

This crab runs very faſt, and always endeavours to get into ſome hole or creviſe on the approach of danger; nor does it wholly depend on its art and ſwiftneſs, for while it retreats it keeps both its claws expanded, ready to catch the offender, if he ſhould come within its reach; and, if it ſucceeds on theſe occaſions, it commonly throws off the claw, which continues to ſqueeze with incredible force for near a minute after; while he, regardleſs of the loſs, endeavours to make his eſcape, and to gain a more ſecure or a more lonely covert; contented to renew his limb with his coat at the enſuing change; nor would it grudge to loſe many of the others to preſerve the trunk entire, tho' each comes off with more labour and reluctance, as their numbers leſſen.

(a) Theſe are ſeldom under two, or more than four.

When

When the black crab is fat and in a perfect ſtate, it ſurpaſſes every thing of the ſort, in flavour and delicacy; and frequently joins a little of the bitter with its native richneſs, which renders it not only the more agreeable in general, but makes it ſit extremely eaſy upon the ſtomach. They are frequently boiled and ſerved up whole; but are commonly ſtewed when ſerved up at the more ſumptuous tables.

ASTACUS 1. *Cornutus major, ſcutâ undique aculeatâ.* } The Horned Lobſter, or Great Cray-fiſh.

This ſpecies is very frequent in the harbours of *Jamaica*, and grows ſometimes to a very conſiderable ſize. It has no claws, but in the room of theſe is ſupplied with a pair of large aculeated tapering horns, or defenders, which riſe from under the fore-part of the *ſcuta*; they have each two or three joints at the baſe, and are furniſhed with a great number of delicate little prickles, diſpoſed in a verticillated order from the top to the bottom. It eats like the other ſorts of cray-fiſh, and is much uſed by all ſorts of people.

ASTACUS 2. *Minor, chelis denticulatis, ſcutâ in lamellam tenuem ſerratam productâ.* } The River Cray-fiſh.

This ſpecies grows ſometimes to a pretty conſiderable ſize, and is greatly eſteemed in all our ſugar-colonies, where it is much uſed in ſoops and ſtews. The claws of this ſort grow very large, and are thickly beſet with ſhort pointed prickles; but the other parts of the ſhell are pretty ſmooth.

ASTACUS 3. *Minimus glaber ſcutâ in lamellam tenuem ſerratam producta.* } The Shrimp.

This ſpecies is very common every where about *Jamaica*, and grows generally very large, being ſeldom under three or four inches in length, and of a proportionate thickneſs. They are chiefly uſed in ſauces, though many of the people eat them alone, eſpecially when boiled with ſalt.

ASTACUS 4. *Maximus, caudâ ſubnudâ molli, chelis ſubverrucoſis tuberculatis, dextrâ majori.* } The Soldier.
The Hermit *of* Cateſb. ii. t. 34.

This ſhell-fiſh grows to be one of the largeſt of the tribe in *America*; but at firſt it is extremely tender, and creeps into the firſt empty ſhell it meets, to guard its naked tail from the impreſſions of any rugged bodies, or the attacks of its enemies; and ſhifts and changes to the next more convenient ſhell, as it increaſes in bulk.

ASTACUS 5. *Minor glaber, caudâ ſubnudâ molli, chelâ dextrâ majori.* } The common Soldier.

This is very like the foregoing in ſhape and appearance, and lives and ſhifts its abode in the ſame manner; but its claws are ſmooth. It is very common in all the harbours of *Jamaica*, and never grows to any conſiderable ſize.

ASTACUS 6. *Depreſſus major, tuberculatus & variegatus, defenſoribus compreſſis articulatis ſubrotundis.* Tab. 44. f. 2.
Aſtacus. Rump. t. 2. f. c. } The Mother Lobſter.

This ſpecies is very rare, and ſeldom ſeen in *Jamaica*, though a native of thoſe ſeas. It has no claws; but, inſtead of theſe, it is ſupplied with two broad, articulated and compreſſed defenders, that ſtretch forward from the fore-part of the head,

one

one under each eye; the feelers are ſmall, and of a fine blue colour; the eyes ſmall, ſtriped and variegated; the body broad and flatted; the ſhell finely tuberculated, and of a brown colour, intermixed with ſmall yellow ſpots; and the leaves of the tail broad, villous, and roundiſh.

ASTACUS 7. *Minimus, oculis viridibus, antennis breviſſimis.* } The ſmall Ocean *Aſtacus.*

This ſpecies is very ſmall, ſeldom exceeding half an inch in length: I found one ſticking in the prongs of a blubber taken up a few leagues to the north of the *Weſtern Iſlands.*

ASTACUS 8. *Minimus cornutus, ſcutâ induratâ rugoſâ.* } The ſmall Horned *Aſtacus.*

This little inſect is about the ſize of the common wood-louſe, and generally found, with the timber-worm, in moſt pieces of timber that lye for any time in the ſea. It is a borer as well as the other, but not ſo deſtructive.

Obſ. The inſects deſcribed here under the denomination of *Aſtacus*, may be very naturally divided into two diſtinct genuſes; the one to contain thoſe that have claws and feet like the crabs; the other, ſuch as have no claws, but are furniſhed with defenders of different forms.

EMERITA 1. *Parva agilis, e nigro plumbea.* The dark *Emerita.*

This genus is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the *Aſtacus*, which it very nearly reſembles in every other reſpect, by the *ſcuta* of the back, which, in theſe, is made up of ſeveral pieces, as well as the cover of the tail part. The body is made, much like that of the *Oniſcus*, tapering both ways; and the ſcales are pretty even every where: the *antennæ* are ſimple, and the legs and tail much the ſame as in the lobſter kind. This ſpecies is not above five-eighths of an inch in length.

EMERITA 2. *Major viridis.* The large green *Emerita.*

This inſect is about an inch and half quarter in length, and proportionately thick.

EMERITA 3. *Minima ſubfuſca, maculis albis rotundis variegata.* } The ſmall ſpotted *Emerita.*

This little inſect ſeldom exceeds four-tenths of an inch in length. All the ſpecies are found in the ocean, and pretty frequent about the *Weſtern Iſlands.*

SETOURA 1. *Subargentea cauda ſetoſa, ſetis hirſutis.* } The Moth, or Book-worm.

Corpus oblongum, verticaliter ſubcompreſſum, caudam verſus attenuatum. Oculi minimi. Antennæ articulatæ, ultra pectus diſtenſiles. Caput oblongum. Pectus ampliatum compreſſum, annulis tribus rigidis tectum. Pedes ſex æquales. Abdomen productum, cylindraceum attenuatum, tribus ſetis corpore longioribus, hirſutis, varie moventibus terminatum; media longiori: lateralibus vero accedunt duæ minores terram reſpicientes, vix perſpicuæ.

This inſect is very common in *Jamaica*, and extremely deſtructive to books and all manner of woollen cloaths. It grows generally from four to ſeven lines in length, and is not much above one in breadth: the head is pretty round, and the lips large and fleſhy. The *antennæ* are ſlender and ſimple, and generally about half the length of the body. The cover of the breaſt ſeems to be made up of two or

three annular ſegments, which are pretty broad; but the body grows gradually narrower beyond that part. It has ſix legs, and is furniſhed with five hairy inert briſtles at the tail, which it moves at pleaſure: two of theſe are ſmaller than the reſt and hang downwards; but the other three ſtand directly back, and ſpread and cloſe as the creatures pleaſe to direct their motions.

ONISCUS 1. *Ellipticus vulg. & off.* The Wood-louſe of the ſhops.

This inſect is frequent enough in *Jamaica*, eſpecially in the inland woody parts.

ONISCUS 2. *Oblongus tortilis, faſciis plurimis induratis.* } The ſilver Wood-louſe with many hard ſegments.

ONISCUS 3. *Oblongus tortilis, faſciis paucioribus induratis.* } The ſilver Wood-louſe with a few hard ſegments.

Both theſe ſpecies are frequent in the inland parts of *Jamaica*; and on the leaſt diſturbance roll themſelves up into perfect ſpheres, in the center of which they hide both their legs and head, relying upon the hardneſs of their ſcales for their defence. They are very curious; I found ſome of them under the ſtones in the mountains of *St. Ann.*

JULUS 1. *Caudâ rotundatâ glabrâ, pedibus plurimis.* The Gally-worm.

This inſect is generally about three inches and a half, or better, in length, and furniſhed with a great number of ſmall ſlender feet. It is frequent in the woods of *Jamaica*, and lives chiefly in decayed timbers; but is commonly looked upon as a ſpecies of the *Centapie* in thoſe parts of the world.

SCOLOPENDRA 1. *Pedibus quadraginta.* The *Centapie.*

This inſect is reckoned very venomous: the prongs of the forceps are very ſtrong, bending, and pointed, which enables them to bite very hard; and they probably emit ſome venomous juice alſo. Some who have been bit by them, informed me that the parts are very painful for the ſpace of two or three hours, and turn frequently of a livid colour. I have ſeen them often kill a cock-roach with a ſingle nip.

SCOLOPENDRA 2. *Maxima, pedibus trigintaſex.* Tab. 42. f. 4. } The large *Centapie.*

This inſect is ſometimes found on the wharfs of *Kingſton*, and commonly thought to be brought there among the timbers and dye-woods imported from the main: it is generally very large, and ſometimes runs above ten inches in length.

SECT. II.

Of the Diptera, *or ſuch as have two wings.*

MUSCA 1. *Minima fuſca, ad ſcapulas appendiculata.* } The Sore-Fly.

This inſect is not half ſo large as the houſe-fly, but keeps very buſy about all manner of ſores, either in men or cattle; and is thought to communicate the *yaws* frequently, by running from one perſon to another.

MUSCA

MUSCA 2. *Oblonga minor, cæruleo nitidè virens, ventre albido maculis virgatis notato.* } The green Wood-Fly.

This is a very beautiful inſect; but it is very rare, and only met with in the moſt lonely woods. I have ſeen it once or twice in *St. Mary's*.

MUSCA 3. *Minor domeſtica.* The Houſe Fly.

This inſect is no where more common or troubleſome than in *Jamaica*; but it ſeldom ſtirs at night, though they ſwarm about a candle by day, and frequently burn themſelves in the flames.

MUSCA 4. *Major nigra bumbilans, oculis & ano rufeſcentibus.* } The large black buzzing Fly.

MUSCA 5. *Major ſubvariegata oculis & ano rufeſcentibus, virgis binis aureis in fronte.* } The large ſtriped buzzing Fly.

Both theſe ſpecies are very frequent in *Jamaica*, and generally very buſy about all ſorts of meat, which they frequently infect. They are both *Vivipares*, and diſcharge a great number of maggots at a time; but theſe are always ſmooth and ſkinny, which ſhews them to be different from the large buzzing flies of *Europe*, whoſe maggots are generally hairy.

CULEX 1. *Minima variegata, cruribus fere æqualibus.* The Sand-Fly.

Theſe little inſects are very common in *Jamaica*. They bite very ſharp, and are exceeding troubleſome when the ſeaſons are cloſe; but they ſeldom go into the houſes, keeping generally about the ſhores and open ſandy bays, where they are very buſy every calm evening.

CULEX 2. *Gracilis aureo variegata.* The golden Gnat.

This beautiful ſpecies is very rare in *Jamaica*: it is about the ſize with the common ſort, and ſtriped in the ſame manner, but the ſtreaks are all yellow. I have never obſerved above three or four of them during my reſidence in that iſland.

CULEX 3. *Gracilis albo variegata, antennis pinnatis.* The *Muſkeeto*.

Theſe inſects are very common in all parts of the *Weſt-Indies*, within the tropics: they bite very ſharp, and are the more troubleſome as they generally ſeek for food by night, and frequently diſturb people's reſt as much by their buzzing noiſe as they do by their bites; which obliges the inhabitants of our colonies, in thoſe parts, to hang nets over all their beds. The ſkin commonly ſwells or bliſters wherever theſe creatures bite; eſpecially in new comers, to whom they are moſt troubleſome, and in whom the bites frequently occaſion very obſtinate ſores: but, in ſuch habits, we generally obſerve a natural eruption mixed with the real bites, which is commonly, tho' erroneouſly, taken for them, and the principal ſource of thoſe ulcers. The inhabitants of the low and woody parts of *Jamaica* are often obliged to raiſe a ſmoke about their doors in the evening, to quiet theſe troubleſome inſects, which, it ſeems, it does very effectually: in this they follow the example of the *Laplanders*. See *Lin. Flo. Lap.* p. 368.

CULEX 4. *Major torpida fuſca.* The Loggerhead *Muſkeeto*.

This inſect is much larger than either of the others, and very common among the *Mangroves*, in moſt marſhy places by the ſea-ſide. They bite very ſharp, but are ſo unactive that they are generally taken or killed before they quit. All theſe ſpecies of the Gnat lay their their eggs in water, in which the young ones are obſerved

ſerved to live while they continue in the vermicular ſtate: then they are of an oblong form, pretty thick about the head, and tapering gradually backwards. They ſwim and move with great facility, and may be ſeen in every pool and receptacle in the *Weſt-Indies*.

SECT. III.

Of the Tetraptera, *or ſuch as have four wings.*

ARTICLE I.

Of the Coleoptera, *or ſuch as have two* Elytræ, *or ſtrong, opake, hollow, outward mobile caſes, to cover ſo many membranous wings.*

SCARABEUS 1. *Minor fuſcus glaber.* The little brown Sawyer.

This is the leaſt of the Beetle tribe I have met with in *America:* it is naturally ſmooth, adorned with a few hairs about the body, of a dark brown colour, and ſeldom exceeds a quarter of an inch in length. The different ſpecies of this kind agree not only in the make of their *antennæ*, but in the general frame and diſpoſition of the whole body; particularly in the ſhape and figure of the lower joints of their anterior limbs, which are broad, compreſſed, and ſerrated in all. The *elitræ*, or outward wings, cover near two-thirds of the body, in all the ſpecies of this ſort.

SCARABEUS 2. *Major niger naſicornis, cornu retroflexo.* Tab. 43. f. 5.
Monoceros, *&c.* Pet. Gaz. t. 8. f. 7. } The Tumble-Turd.

This inſect is of a thick round make, and furniſhed with ſtrong ſhort limbs, as if nature had intended to fit all its parts for labour. The *ſcuta*, or cover of the head, is pretty large, even, round and margined before; but unequal and rugged behind. Out of the middle and hinder part of this riſes the horn, which is ſlender, firm, moderately arched, and bends backwards over the joint of the neck, and fore-part of the *ſcuta* of the back. The ſhoulders are rugged and uneven, and, with the head, make up about one half of the whole body. The *elitræ* are very ſtrong, ſtriated, and cover all the hinder part of the body as well as the wings.

The creature is a very expert mechanic, and daily ſhews us the uſe of the prop, the lever, and the raſp or ſaw; for, with its riſing horn, it is obſerved to turn and roll over ſtones and lumps of dirt four or five times its own ſize. To perform this piece of mechaniſm, it leans the horn back, and inſinuates the head under the load, until this comes againſt the ſhoulders; then it begins to move the lever forwards, and when the moving muſcles are fully contracted, and the lever carried as much forward as it will bear, it advances the body gradually towards it, until it brings its ſtrong, rugged, and prominent ſhoulders againſt the bulk; and then it proceeds to work in the ſame manner again. Its ſtrong ſtriated limbs ſerve both to dig and clear its habitation.

SCARABEUS 3. *Major ſubcinereus naſicornis, cornu retroflexo.* Naſicornis *thauroceros marianus.* Pet. Gaz. t. 24. f. 10. } The Newſmonger.

This inſect is very like the foregoing both in ſize and appearance; but it is more rare, and ſeldom ſeen except it be in the inland parts of the iſland. It is of a light brown colour.

SCARABEUS 4. *Maximus pullus nitens, cornu triplici, anteriori bifurcato.* Tab. 43. f. 6. } The great brown Sawyer.

This ſpecies is larger than any of the others, being commonly about an inch and half quarter in length, and three quarters over. It has three horns, all riſing from the cover of the back: the two uppermoſt of theſe ſtretch ſtraight forward, but the lower, which is the ſtrongeſt, is arched a little upwards, and ſlightly divided at the top.

SCARABEUS 5. *Minor glaber, ſubcinereus, miſcellus.* } The ſmall mottled Sawyer.

DERMESTES 1. *Major depreſſus atro nitens; ſcutâ dorſi ſtriâ longitudinali notatâ, elitris ſtriatis atque punctatis.* Tab. 44. f. 7. } The large black Borer.

This curious inſect is about one inch and half quarter in length, of an oblong form, and flatted. The forceps is broad, ſerrated and ſtrong; the head rugged; the eyes pretty large, and the *antennæ* ſhort. The *ſcuta* of the thorax is ſquare and ſmooth; but the body is very ſmall between that and the fore part of the belly, which lies about the region of the ſecond and third pair of legs, and is very gloſſy and ſmooth. This inſect cuts its way with great eaſe into any tree or timber; but its hole runs always upwards in the beginning, and then turns off horizontally, by which diſpoſition, it always ſecures its reſidence from the approach of moiſture.

LUCANUS 1. *Fuſcus maximus, forcipibus ſemiuncialibus bifurcatis atque ſerratis.* Tab. 44. fig. 8.
Buceros *luzan naſicorni accedens.* Pet. Gaz. t. 29. f. 2. } The *Macacca* Beetle.

This is the largeſt inſect of the fly kind I have obſerved in *Jamaica*; it is about two inches and a half in length, from the tip of the *forceps* to the end of the *elitræ*, and about one inch over. The prongs of the *forceps* riſe from the fore-part of the head; they are arched a little inwards, and divided ſlightly towards the top, to hold the prey the faſter; but in the females, they are ſawed below the diviſion, tho' generally ſhorter than thoſe of the males: See fig. 8—*a*. The eyes are large; the *ſcuta* of the thorax oblong, but moſtly extended croſs-ways, margined and toothed at the ſides. The *antennæ* are long, ſlender, and jointed; and the feet proportioned to the body.

This inſect breeds in the decayed trunks of trees, particularly thoſe of the plumb and ſilk-cotton trees; where their large caterpillars, commonly called *Macaccas*, ſee fig. 8—*b*. are ſtudiouſly ſought for by ſome people, who think them a very great delicacy. They are near three inches and a half in length, and about the thickneſs of a man's little finger. The body is of a white colour, and ſuſtains a ſmall brown head, which is generally cut off when they are uſed. They are always gutted, opened, and waſhed before they are dreſſed; and when well fried, are thought, by many people, to be one of the greateſt delicacies in *America*.

CURCULIO 1. *Major punctatus, elitris carinatis, faſciis longitudinalibus varie ſplendentibus virgatis.* Tab. 43. f. 9. } The ſtreaked ſhining *Curculio*.

This beautiful inſect is generally about an inch in length. The ſnout and fore-part of the body is narrow; but the reſt is thick and oblong, and covered with ſtrong, and beautifully ſhaded *elitræ*, which deſcend very low upon the ſides of the belly.

CURCULIO 2. *Medius, elitris nigro viridibus aureo ſtriatim varie ſplendentibus, ſcutâ thoracicâ ſubnigrâ.* Tab. 43. f. 10. } The green Fly.

This creature is extremely beautiful in its colours, and very common among the canes in the months of *May* and *June*. It was generally looked upon as a ſpecies of the bliſtering fly for a long time.

CURCULIO? 3. *Fuſca minor, roſtro longiori.* The Wevil.

This inſect is very deſtructive to flour, as well as to moſt ſorts of grain, and no where more pernicious than in *Jamaica:* but there are two or three other ſorts, of different kinds, that breed alſo among the corn in *America*, which are equally deſtructive.

CURCULIO 4. *Ater oblongus, capite craſſiori.* } The *Jamaica* Clock or Black Dor.

This ſpecies is very common about the houſes in *Jamaica*, and keeps generally in ground-rooms and pantry's.

CERAMBEX 1. *Minimus, ſubfuſcus & ſubhirſutus.* } The ſmall brown *Capricorn.*

CERAMBEX 2. *Subcinereus, maculis fuſcis nitentibus variegatus, utrâque elitrâ in aculeum deſinente.* } The ſpotted *Capricorn.*

CERAMBEX 3. *Miſcellus brevior, ſcutâ toracicâ utrinque mucronatâ.* } The mottled *Capricorn.*

CERAMBEX 4. *Major oblongus, viridi-aureo ſplendens, ſcutâ toracicâ aculeo utrinque armatâ, antennis longiſſimis.* Tab. 43. f. 8. } The Lady *Capricorn.*

This inſect is extremely beautiful; it is of a dark ſhining green colour, with a mixture of gold, and generally about an inch and a half in length; but the body is moderately ſlender in proportion. The *antennæ* are ſeldom under three inches in length, and arch back a good way beyond the wings as it flies. Every part of the inſect abounds with viſcid clammy particles, of a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, with which the ſpirits wherein they are preſerved are readily impregnated. The ſmell holds for a conſiderable time, even upon the fingers.

CERAMBEX 5. *Major niger, albo virgatus, antennis brevioribus compreſſis.* Tab. 43. f. 7. } The large ſtriped *Capricorn.*

This is the largeſt of the *Capricorn* kind I have ever ſeen in *Jamaica*, being generally about an inch and a half in length, and near half an inch in breadth, about the inſertion of the *elitræ*. Theſe are very ſtiff, and marked each with a broad longitudinal ſtreak in the middle, and a narrower one at each margin; and terminate in a few ſmall prickly points at the extremities. The *ſcuta* of the thorax is pretty broad, ſtriped like the wings, margined, and ſerrated at both ſides; but the *antennæ* are not above one inch in length.

CERAMBEX 6. *Rufeſcens, maculis paucioribus angulatis albidis variegatus.* } The brown *Capricorn* with white ſpots.

CERAMBEX 7. *Minor rufeſcens, faſciis tribus tranſverſalibus virgatus, antennis ſubaculeatis.* } The ſmall ſtriped *Capricorn* with prickly feelers.

BUPESTRIS 1. *Fuſca minima rugoſa.* The Monk.

This

This inſect is ſmaller than the Wevil; but the *ſcuta*, or cover of the thorax, is very large in proportion to the reſt of the body, and ſerves as a cover for the head of the inſect, which is lodged in the fore-part thereof, and protruded or retracted at pleaſure. The body is fixed to the other end of this, and covered by its ſtrong hollow *elitræ*. The *antennæ*, or feelers, are pretty ſhort, and divided into three equal ſegments towards the top. It has three pair of legs, and a ſtrong pair of nippers. The *elitræ* are rough and warted; and, with the cover of the thorax, ſeem to compoſe the whole body of the inſect.

BUPESTRIS 2. *Oblonga major, rugoſa, nigra, ſcutâ thoracicâ ſpinulis recurvis utrinque munitâ.* } The black Borer.

The feelers of this curious inſect are ſhort, and divided into few joints or ſegments, whereof the laſt is largeſt and moſt diſtinct. The head is of an oblong form, and furniſhed with a pair of ſtrong ſimple nippers; but is, like that of the foregoing, half buried in the *ſcuta* of the *thorax*, where it moves with great facility. The cheſt or thorax is covered with a ſtrong rugged *ſcuta*, which, like that of the other, is roundiſh and hollow, truncated at both ends, and furniſhed with a ſingle row of ſhort recurved prickles at each ſide. The *elitræ* are ſtrong and rugged, and alſo furniſhed with ſhort prickles at the ſides. The inſect is of an oblong form, and burrows always in trees; it bores with great eaſe, and makes the ſides of its hole very ſmooth; but this opens commonly in the under part of ſome limb or branch, and runs generally upwards, ſo as to prevent any inconvenience from either rains or damps. They are very deſtructive to the *Spaniſh* plumb and pomegranate-trees.

CASSIDA? 2. *Albida, elitris membranaceis, corpore anguſtiori compreſſo.* } The ſmaller *Caſſida*.

CASSIDA? 2. *Albida, corpore compreſſo ſubrotundo, elitris membranaceis.* Tab. 43. f. 13. } The larger *Caſſida*.

Theſe two inſects are extremely like each other, and probably the male and female of the ſame ſort. The head is very ſmall, and, with the breaſt, lies covered under the ſmall *ſcuta* of the thorax. The *elitræ* are flat and tranſparent, pretty broad, and much longer than the body of the inſect. The feelers are very ſlender, and made up of a ſeries of ſmall joints.

PYRALIS 1. *Minor ſubcinerea oblonga, alis & oculis nigricantibus.* Tab. 44. f. 9—*a* & *b*. } The Fire-Fly.

This curious inſect is frequent enough in *Jamaica*, as well as the larger Fire-fly. The *antennæ* are pretty ſlender, and compoſed of many ſhort joints: they riſe immediately from between the eyes, juſt above the ſnout. The head is ſmall, and fixed in the under ſide of the *ſcuta* of the *thorax*, which is but of a moderate ſize, rounded, convex on the back, of a ſemi-oval or ſemi-elliptic form, with the baſe placed towards the *elitræ*; and receives the head in a peculiar lodge placed beyond the center of the *ſcuta*, where it is joined to the trunk, having a free margin almoſt round it. The body of this inſect is of an oblong form, and of a dirty white colour, as well as the *elitræ*; but the eyes and wings are blackiſh.

This creature, as well as phoſphorical *Elater*, is luminous at night; but the light is more ſtrong and conſtant in the other; for, in this, the luminous rays proceed entirely from the abdomen, where every part ſeems to ſhine with equal force; and the light is commonly vacillating, ſhewing itſelf ſometimes weaker, ſometimes ſtronger, and, at times, dying wholly away; but is conſtantly renewed again after a few ſeconds of time. It is however obſerved, that the obſcure inter-

intervals are not of ſo long a duration as the luminous moments, which the creature ſeems always to command at pleaſure.

DYTISCUS 1. *Minimus nigro-ſplendens.* The black Water Beetle.

This inſect is frequent in moſt of the low-land ponds of *Jamaica*, and moves with great dexterity on the ſurface of the water.

ELATER 1. *Major fuſcus, phoſphoricus.* Tab. 44. f. 10. } The larger Fire-Fly.

This inſect is of an oblong form, about an inch or better in length, and moderately broad in proportion. It is very ſtrong and elaſtic; and being put on its back, will ſometimes ſpring to the height of four or five inches above the level on which it is placed, the only means whereby it is enabled to recover its natural poſition when thus ſituated. But nature, to enable it to go through this piece of mechaniſm, has ſupplied it with peculiar organs; for that part of the *ſcuta* of the thorax, which may be properly called the *ſternum*, is producted a good way below the main body of the ſhell, and received in a groove placed in the fore-part of the *ſcuta* that covers the belly. When the inſect contracts the muſcles of thoſe parts, the back part of the *ſcuta* of the thorax is brought cloſe to the *elitræ* of the back, and leans againſt the ſhoulders, into which they are inſerted. By theſe means the head and tail, the inſect being placed on its back, are the only parts that are contiguous to the plane; the prominent part of the *ſternum* is forced a good way out, and preſſed againſt the verge of the groove, and a large interval is left behind between the middle part of the body of the inſect and the plane: the body being put into this attitude, the muſcles of the belly begin to act in their turn; and the *ſternum* being forced over the verge of its groove, ſlips very ſuddenly into its common lodge, which brings the middle part of the body, with ſo great a force, and ſo ſudden a jerk, againſt the plane, that it naturally rebounds, and that in a degree proportioned to the firmneſs of the plane on which is the inſect is placed.

This inſect, beſides the particularity of its ſpring, is one of the greateſt curioſities the iſland affords; for it really is a perfect *phoſphorus* for a conſiderable part of life; moſt of its internal parts being at times luminous, and the head furniſhed with two glandular ſpots — *a*, placed juſt behind the eyes in the common *ſcuta* of the head and ſhoulders, from whence it emits ſtreams of light for a conſiderable part of the night. But tho' the luminous rays flow naturally from the inſect while awake, it ſeems to have the power of interrupting them at pleaſure, and then theſe ſpots are quite opake. I have already mentioned that moſt of the internal parts of this inſect emit a light, but the thickneſs of the cover prevents it from appearing thro' any other place but thoſe conſtituted for that purpoſe: yet on forcing the rings, that cover the different parts of the body, a little aſunder, you may obſerve the ſame light to iſſue from all the entrails indiſcriminately.

A perſon may, with great eaſe, read the ſmalleſt print by the light of one of theſe inſects, if held between the fingers and moved gradually along the lines, with the luminous ſpots immediately over the letters; but eight or ten of them being put into a clear vial, will give light enough to read or write very clearly by.

They are ſeldom ſeen in the day time, but wake with the evening, and continue both to move and glow for a conſiderable part of the night. They fly very diſorderly in general, and their frequent obſcure intervals renders their flight ſtill more confuſed; but they move naturally towards each other, for nature ſeems to have given them theſe marks, to diſtinguiſh one another, as the only means whereby they are enabled to propagate their kind; and from hence the negroes have learnt the art

holding one *(a)* between their fingers, and waving it up and down, ſo that it may be ſeen by others, who, taking it for ſome of their own kind, fly directly towards it, and pitch upon the hand, if they do not diſcover the deceit before they come too near. Theſe inſects are very common in *Jamaica*, but they keep moſtly in the mountains and inland parts: they are ſo drowſy and torpid by day, that it is a difficult matter to make them ſhew any ſigns of life; and, if they do, it is only to fall into the ſame ſtate immediately after; yet, while they hold awake, they are luminous, tho' they recover the uſual vigour only with the night.

TORFICULA 1. *Minor fuſca capite depreſſo.* } The ſmaller brown Ear-wick.

This inſect is not uncommon in pantries and ground-cellers in *Jamaica:* it ſeldom exceeds ſeven-tenths of an inch in length.

BLATTA 1. *Minor fœtida, appendicibus caudæ longioribus erectis arcuatis.* } The long-tailed Cock-roach.

Tho' this inſect be pretty common on board moſt of the ſhips that trade to *Jamaica*, I have not obſerved many of them aſhore: they are rather more diſagreeable and loathſome than the larger ſorts.

BLATTA 2. *Rufeſcens major, elitris ſubmembranaceis nitentibus, cruribus hirſutis.*
Blatta. Cat. App. t. 10. } The Cock-Roach.

Theſe are the moſt loathſome inſects in *America:* they are very flat, and creep into every cheſt and drawer, where they find the leaſt crevice; but it is remarked they do not touch ſilks of any kind, though they gnaw all manner of woollen cloaths, eſpecially thoſe that have been duſted with powder. This creature throws off its outward coat very frequently, and appears quite freſh and young after every change. It lays its eggs ſeparately; they are of an oblong form, rounded, and moderately edged on one ſide: they are very large in proportion to the inſect, and commonly found ſticking to cloaths, timbers, *&c.*

BLATTA 3. *Minor fuſca tranſverſè ſtriata, alis minoribus.*
Blatta. Cat. App. t. 10. } The Wood-Digger.

This inſect is neither ſo troubleſome nor ſo diſagreeable as the foregoing: it digs frequently into ſoft pieces of timber, where it keeps a throbbing noiſe, not unlike our death-watches in *Europe*.

MANTIS 1. *Corpore antennis & pedibus longiſſimis tenuiſſimiſque.* Tab. 42. f. 5. } The *Spaniſh*-Horſe.

This creature is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from all other inſects by its ſlender make, and the length of all its limbs. The body is ſeldom leſs than ſix inches long, pretty even, and not above one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The feelers and legs are very ſlender, and ſeldom leſs than four inches in length.

MANTIS 2. *Alata viridis, corpore breviori.* } The Leaf-Fly of *Edwards*. t. 109.

This is much ſhorter than the foregoing, and winged; but it is much of the ſame make otherways.

(a) In caſe they do not catch one of the ſpecies readily, they take a fired ſtick, or a candle, and wave it up and down inſtead of a fly.

GRILLUS 1. *Maximus viridis, aculeo latiori falcato.* } The large green Locuſt.

This is the largeſt of all the winged inſects of *Jamaica:* it is of a beautiful green colour, and ſupported by long thorny legs, adorned with ſharp griping nails.

GRILLUS 2. *Medius fuſcus, capite craſſiori.* The Cricket.

GRILLUS 3. *Minor aculeo recto, capite tenuiori, antennis longiſſimis.* } The ſmall Wood-Cricket.

All theſe ſpecies are frequent in the woods and inland parts of *Jamaica*, where they keep a loud diſagreeable noiſe for the greateſt part of the night; but they hide themſelves by day, and paſs the hours of light in perfect tranquillity.

ARTICLE II.

Of the Hemipteræ, *or ſuch as have their* elitræ *or outward wings, partly thin and membranous and partly ſtiff and opake.*

Tho' this claſs takes its denomination from the form of the wings, which is peculiar to many of them, they are chiefly diſtinguiſhed by the make and diſpoſition of the *proboſcis* or oral duct, which is long, ſlender, and ſtraight, in moſt of the ſpecies, and generally bent back under the breaſt.

CICADA 1. *Major nigra, cruribus hirſutis, elitris membranaceis nervoſis.* } The large Black *Cicada.*

This inſect is as large as any of our wild bees in *Europe*, but of a longer make. The head is very large in proportion to the body, and the wings nervous and tranſparent.

CIMEX 1. *Fœtidus lectuarius, alis deſtitutus.* The Chink or Bug.

Theſe inſects are very common in *Jamaica*; and the people to avoid them, as much as poſſible, are not only obliged to make uſe of the hardeſt and ſmootheſt timbers in their bedſteads, as the leaſt capable of harbouring them; but waſh them frequently with boiling water, to deſtroy ſuch as may chance to ſculk in any of the ſmaller crevices of the frame.

CIMEX 2. *Silveſtris alata, ex albo viridis, ſcutâ dorſi utrinque mucronatâ.* Tab. 43. f. 14. } The ſmall green Wood-Chink.

This little inſect is frequent in the woods of *Jamaica*; it is pretty broad in proportion to its length, eſpecially about the ſhoulders; but of a thin compreſſed make. It is of a pale green colour mixed with very minute black ſpecks in every part, and ſeldom exceeds three-eighths of an inch in length.

ACANTHARIS 1. *Fuſcus, ventre obovato ſupernè cochleato, inferne carinato acuto.* Tab. 44. f. 11. } The brown *Acantharis.*

Antennæ tenues articulatæ, longitudine pedum. Caput oblongum tenue, proboſcide tereti inſtructum. Pectus anguſtum oblongum, ſupernè binis denticulis inſtructum. Corpus majusculum, obovato-oblongum, ſupernè depreſſum leniterque cochleatum, margine denticulis aliquot acutis inſtructum; inſernè tumidum carinatum. Roſtrum tenue ſubulatum reflexum. Alæ membranaceæ deciduæ.

I have met with this little insect pretty often in *Jamaica*, but do not know any thing like it yet described. It is observed to throw off its wings at some season of the year.

NOTONECTA 1. *Fusca tenuis, cruribus, longissimis ventre albido.* } The Boat-Fly.

This insect is very common about all the stagnating waters in *Jamaica*, and walks with the greatest ease and speed upon the surface of them. All the parts of the insect are extremely slender and delicate.

BRUCHUS 1. *Kermesinus maculis nigris notatus, elitrarum extremis fuscis.* Tab. 43. f. 16. } The Cotton-Fly.

This little insect is chiefly of a scarlet colour, and has but a small head in proportion to its body. The feelers are short and delicate, the *proboscis* long and slender, the body oblong and compressed, and the *elitræ* narrow and oblong, thick and opake near the body, but more membranous and transparent at the extremity. The caterpillars of these flies are frequently pernicious to the cotton-bushes, and often destroy whole fields of the most promising plants, in a very short time.

ELLIPTA 1. *Minima subfusca miscella.* Tab. 43. f. 11. } The small brown *Ellipta.*

This little insect is extremely curious; but I do not recollect where, or by what chance I have met with it. The body of an oval form, and very thin; the *antennæ* small and delicate; the eyes moderately large, but compressed, and form a segment of the orb or circumference of the common mass, on each side of the snout; which renders them conspicuous both under and over the body: nor does the head, from which the *proboscis* stretches perpendicularly downwards, seem to project from the orb, but forms a part of an uniform eliptic, with the rest of the body. The feet are six in number, whereof the two foremost are large and robust, and furnished with so many arching subulated nails; but the others are made and placed for walking. The wings are scarcely discernible.

APHIS 1. *Compressa oblonga, alis nigro undulatis.* The Blast.

This insect is very common in *America*, and generally pernicious to all the plants on which it breeds: it has been some years known to destroy whole fields, nay, whole crops of canes; nor do the very trees on which they breed, ever flourish. When they are very numerous, people are obliged to burn every thing about them, even the most promising plants; nor are we soon likely to discover a better method, unless the acid steam of burning sulphur can prove of any service. These insects are of that tribe, whose individuals grow quite unactive after they grow to a perfect state: they always raise the bark of the plants on which they breed, and lay their eggs under it.

COCCINELLA 1. *Alis destituta, corpore rugoso.*
Scarabeus *hemisphericus cochinilifer.* Pet. Gaz. t. 1.
Nochernopalli. Hern. 78. } The Cocheneal Fly.

Caput parvum, a corpore vix distinctum, proboscide attenuato brevi instructum.
Antennæ brevissimæ dorsum versus sitæ. Oculi? (nullos observare licuit.)
Corpus ellipticum succulentum, infernè subcompressum, supernè convexum & transversè striatum.
Pedes utrinque tres, brevissimi, flexiles attenuati.

This

This inſect is of the torpid ſort, and performs all the neceſſary offices of life while it is ſmall; but it ſoon grows large, and then lives almoſt motionleſs for the remaining part of life. It is now pretty common in *Jamaica*, where it is ſaid to have been introduced from the main continent, not many years ago: it breeds chiefly upon the prickly-pear in that iſland, that particular ſpecies called the *Tuna*, on which they commonly breed, being very rare there. They are commonly found wrapt up in ſmall tufts of delicate white down, which yields like a cobweb; and ſticks pretty cloſe to the ſides of the inſect, immediately above the legs, as if it had grown out of that part of the body. They live chiefly upon ſucculent plants, but are moſt commonly found upon thoſe of the *Cactus* tribe, which generally ſupply them both with faſtenings and a defence: for which reaſon, the *Indians*, who are the only people that raiſe them, propagate large quantities of the moſt harmleſs ſpecies of that claſs, to breed them upon; as it affords a better opportunity both for managing and collecting them. But their frequent harveſts, and the heavy rains that fall in thoſe countries, would render all their induſtry, in this reſpect, uſeleſs; did they not always take care to preſerve and protect a ſufficient ſtock of breeders; which is generally done in the following manner, *viz.*

Every *Indian* who manufactures Cocheneal, is ſupplied with regular walks or plots of *Tuna (a)*, to feed his inſects; and when he apprehends the ſeaſons are ſetting in, he cuts off ſome of the beſt furniſhed branches, and plants them in his nurſery-houſe *(b)*, leaving the inſects on the remaining part of the tree to be collected by the proper workmen, who bruſh 'em off very carefully; and gather them in ſmall baſkets, or cloaths, to be dried and prepared for the market; while the others ſwell and breed very copiouſly on the protected plants. But when the ſeaſons are quite over, and the weather again ſettled, theſe are alſo bruſhed off and fixed a-new on the plants in the walks, where they ſpread and increaſe until the following crop: for in thoſe countries the rains fall chiefly at two ſtated ſeaſons, and would waſh away the inſects if they had not been gathered or protected.

The dye obtained from theſe inſects formerly uſed to be prepared, by pounding them, and ſteeping the pulp in the decoction of the *Texuatla (c)*, or that of ſome other plants, which they obſerved to heighten the colour: this was left to ſettle at leiſure, and afterwards made into cakes and dried for the market. But of late they have found both a better and a more expeditious method of preſerving the dye, which is by drying the inſects whole, either in an oven, or upon the baking-ſtones.

ARTICLE III.

Of the Neuropteræ, *or ſuch as have all their wings thin and membranous, and variouſly interwoven with ſtrong tendinous ribs.*

PANORPA 1. *Major ſcutâ pectorale utrinque alatâ, aculeo ſimplici.* Tab. 43. f. 15. } The larger *Panorpa*.

This inſect is generally about three quarters of an inch, or better, in length, and above a quarter in breadth. The head is nearly as wide as the body of the fly, and adorned with a pair of large round eyes, ſituated laterally; leaving a large intermediate ſpace which is marked with three prominent glands. The feelers are ſmall, and the *proboſcis* long, ſlender, and delicate. The *ſcuta* of the thorax is pretty large, and throws out a ſtrong margin on both ſides; but joins to a more contracted one behind, which covers the fore-part of the belly, from whence it emits its large membranous wings. The body from this part back, contracts gradually, and, at length, terminates

(a) See *Cactus*. *(b)* Theſe are ſpacious ſheds, well filled with rich mould, and covered with thatch, in which the breeders are preſerved and ſupplied with proper nouriſhment, during the inclemency of the ſeaſons. *(c)* It is, probably, a ſpecies of the *Melaſtoma*, or ſome milky plant.

in

in a pointed ſheath or vagina, that covers a ſingle, channeled and ſlightly bearded weapon; but it is open underneath from the top to the bottom.

The loweſt of the two figures marked 15. tab. 43, is a repreſentation of the *exuviæ* of this inſect in another ſtate; for after the creature has lived ſome time under ground, it works its way up, and appears in this form; in which ſtate it continues for ſome time, though very ſlothful and unactive: but at length it climbs into ſome neighbouring buſh, ſticks its hooked claws in the bark of ſome tender branch, and throws off its coat, to make its appearance in the winged ſtate.

Note, The mark in the back ſhews where the inſect burſts its old coat to come out.

RAPHIDIA 1. *Minor, alis denſiſſime reticulatis, corpore ſubrotundo.* } The ſmaller *Raphidia*.

This inſect is very like the foregoing in the general form and diſpoſition of its parts; but the weapon ſeems to be quite inert, and divided into three parts. The wings are very cloſely ribbed.

LIBELLULA 1. *Tota viridis.* The green Lady-Fly.

LIBELLULA 2. *Fuſca tenuis, ad oculos & anum cæruleo nitens.* } The brown Lady-Fly.

LIBELLULA 3. *Maxima rufula, pectore craſſiori.* } The claret-coloured Lady-Fly.

LIBELLULA 4. *Tenuior tota cærulea.* The ſmall blue Lady-Fly.

Theſe inſects are very common in *Jamaica*; they are very active, and moſt frequently obſerved in low ſwampy places.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Lepidopteræ, *or ſuch as have thin membranous wings variouſly interwoven with ſtrong tendinous ribs, and covered with ſmall opake ſcales or feathers.*

Note, The individuals of this claſs are generally very beautiful, and frequently appear with a moſt amazing variety of colours.

PAPILIO 1. *Major crocea, maculis paucis & nervis nigris varia.* } The large orange-coloured Butterfly with black ſpots and ribs.

This is a very handſome fly, and frequently met with in the cabinets of the curious. The caterpillar is very large, and of different colours; but the *aurelia* is of a beautiful green with golden ſpots. It feeds and hangs its *aurelia* on the wild *Ipecacuanha*.

PAPILIO 2. *Major tota lutea.* The large yellow Butterfly.

PAPILIO 3. *Major nigra luteo virgata.* } The large black and yellow Butterfly.

PAPILIO 4. *Minor rubella, maculis nigris & albis varia.* } The ſmall fleſh-coloured Butterfly with black and white ſpots.

PAPILIO 5. *Media rufula, limbis alarum maculis nigris & albis variis.* } The middling brown Butterfly with black and white ſpots in the margin of the wings.

PAPILIO 6. *Minor tota argentea.* The ſmall ſilver-white Butterfly.

PAPILIO 7. *Nigra, limbis alarum albidis, variegatis.* The black Butterfly with white ſpots in the margin of the wings.

PAPILIO 8. *Major nigra, centro alarum croceo.* The larger black Butterfly with orange ſpots in the middle of the wings.

PAPILIO 9. *Minor rufula.* The ſmall brown Butterfly.

PAPILIO 10. *Minor, ventre rufeſcenti, alis cæruleis.* The ſmall pink and blue Butterfly.

PAPILIO 11. *Minor e cinereo rufeſcens, albo maculata.* The ſmall fleſh-coloured Butterfly with white ſpots.

PHALÆNA 1. *Maxima cinereo-miſcella, oculis majoribus.* Tab. 43. f. 17. The *Muſkeeto* Hawk.

This is the largeſt inſect of the tribe I have ever ſeen in *Jamaica:* it is never abroad but in the earlier hours of night, when the *Muſkeeto's* are moſt troubleſome, which gave riſe to its common appellation; moſt people imagining that it feeds on theſe inſects. It is repreſented of the natural ſize.

PHALÆNA 2. *Albo-rubella, miſcella & tranſverſè virgata.* The ſmall fleſh-coloured Butterfly.

There is a great variety as well of this as of the foregoing tribe, in *Jamaica*, which I have taken no pains to collect: but as the two genus's are very diſtinct, I have inſerted a few of the moſt remarkable of each ſort, for the ſatisfaction of the curious.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Hymenopteræ, *or ſuch as have four thin membranous wings.*

Note, The inſects of this claſs appear commonly as if their bodies had been made up of two diſtinct parts: they are generally of an oblong form very active, and always furniſhed with weapons.

APIS 1. *Major oblonga nigra & ſubhirſuta.* Tab. 43. f. 18. The large black hairy Bee.

This ſpecies is not common in *Jamaica*; I have never obſerved more than two or three of the kind, which I found in the woods of *Portland*. The ſecond joints of the hind legs are always armed each with a ſtrong *ſeta* or briſtle, probably to ſerve as a faſtening for its load. It is repreſented of the natural ſize.

APIS 2. *Rufeſcens innocua, ſub terram nidulans.* The Grave-Digger.

I have never known any of this ſpecies to ſting, tho' no inſect is more common about all the houſes in the iſland. They burrow moſtly in the piazzas and other covered places.

APIS 3. *Nigro & ſubviridi tranſverſè virgata.* The ſtreaked olive Bee.

This insect is pretty common both in *St. Elizabeth's* and *Westmoreland*; but I have never observed it in any other part of the island. It has very large eyes, and is not easily provoked to sting.

APIS 4. *Major, fusco & aurantiaco virgata.* The Wasp.

These insects are very violent, and, upon the least provocation, fly at those who disturb them. Their nests are formed in compressed cakes of a triangular form, and stick by so many simple narrow ligaments, which rise out of the upper angles, to the limbs of trees or corners of rocks. The cells are all membranous, and open on the under side of the cakes; but the upper superficies and ligaments are always washed over with a sort of varnish, which prevents any damage from the rains. The holes are hexangular or round.

APIS 5. *Subfusca innocua alveariis lutosis.* The Free-Mason.

These insects live in small societies, and make their cells of mud. They build generally under cover, to protect their nests from the weather.

APIS 6. *Mellifera oblonga vulgaris.* The common Bee.

These useful insects have been frequently introduced to *Jamaica*; but they do not often thrive there, and the want of success is generally attributed to the pernicious ants. I have seen them, however, raised extremely well at Mr. *Ripley's*, in *Liguanea*; and do not know of any method, besides common care, that was taken to preserve them. He had above sixty hives under the eves of one thatched house, when I was there.

APENDIGASTER 1. *Cruribus posterioribus longissimis.* Tab. 44. f. 6. } The purse-bellied Fly.

This curious little insect is about the size of an ordinary fly, and much of the same appearance at a distance. The head is of an oval form, furnished with a pair of small nippers, and adorned with a pair of moderate simple feelers, fixed between the eyes. A small nick joins this to the thorax, out of which the wings rise, two on each side, resembling those of the common fly very much: but from the bottom of the breast it throws out two pair of small legs; and the remaining hinder part divides immediately into two lobes, out of which the hinder legs, which are vastly longer and larger than the others, rise. From the middle of the back, between the wings, and from the part opposite to the space that lies between the second and third pair of legs, it throws out a slender round tube, which runs into a triangular and slightly compressed bag behind the lobes formed by the hinder part of the main body, and terminates in a small vagina, out of which the point of a simple *aculeum* appears.

FORMICA 1. *Maxima rufescens, rostro cuneiformi.* Tab. 43. f. 12. } The Lion-Ant.

These insects are frequent in *Jamaica*, but not very troublesome, as they keep chiefly in the fields. The male is of a beautiful greenish blue about the head and breast, but of a brown colour, like the others, behind. There are three remarkable little glands placed irregularly between the eyes of them.

FORMICA 2. *Major, supra terram nidulans.* The Wood-Louse.

These insects, on the appearance of rain, quit the ground, and climb into the branches of trees, or along the walls of houses, to build their nests in the branches of

of the former, or among the timbers of the other; making regular vaulted channels along the roads, to protect them from the weather in their marches; which, as well as the nests, are built of particles eroded from different timbers, mixed up with mud, and some other ingredient that prevents their being dissolved by the rains. The nests are very large, and under an even surface, are divided into a thousand small regular cells, with convenient intercourses through the whole. These insects are very troublesome in the rainy seasons, and frequently destroy most of the timbers among which they build, as well as books, trunks, papers, *&c.* that come then in their way. They shew us a most beautiful example of a commonwealth, where all work and feed alike, each assisting cheerfully in the common cause.

FORMICA 3. *Domestica omnivora.* The Ant.

These insects are very common in *Jamaica*, and frequent about most of the houses: they are very voracious, and endeavour to have a part of every thing that is stirring.

FORMICA 4. *Minima saccarivora.* The Sugar-Ant.

These insects are extremely small, and will creep thro' any crevice to get at sugar; of which they are great lovers, as well the foregoing. The only effectual way of keeping them off, is to put whatever you intend to preserve on a stand placed in a bason of water; and even here, you may sometimes observe those that are drowned in the attempt, made use of as a float for the others to get over. If you hang a sugar-box out of the way, you may for a time preserve it from these insects; but when one gets to it, either by chance or otherways, you may be sure to see all the ants in the neighbourhood there soon after; so that they seem to hold it as a maxim not to miss the present opportunity, but to make it general, by giving immediate notice to the whole community.

CHAP. II.

Of FISHES.

THE productions of this tribe were always found not only useful to mankind in general; but so very curious in their forms, parts, and mechanisms, that they have, at all times, engaged the attention of the writers of Natural History: and yet the difficulty that attends the bringing of them under a just examination; and the impossibility of knowing their ordinary actions, or examining many of their mechanical powers, have rendered this part of the science extremely imperfect, until that happy *genius*, the accurate *Artedius*, had applied himself to the study of it; and with inconceivable pains and difficulties brought it to a state of perfection, equal, if not superior, to that of most other parts of natural knowledge. And if we find him to have some errors or inaccuracies, they are sure to depend on the credit he was sometimes obliged to give to the writings of others, where it was impossible for him to be an eye-witness himself.

The beautiful order in which that ingenious author has ranged the productions of this class in general, engaged me to dispose the fishes of *Jamaica* in the same manner, which I shall, with him, divide into the five following classes, *viz.*

1. Such

I. Such as have open gills, and the *radii* of their fins of a boney texture, but not pungent.

II. Such as have open gills, and ſome of the *radii* of their fins ſtiff and pungent.

III. Such as have the *radii* of their fins boney, but have not open gills.

N. B. Theſe have a narrow aperture on both ſides of the head, thro' which they receive and diſcharge the water occaſionally; and are commonly furniſhed with a pair of thin membranous lungs, as well as with *branchioſtegeous* membranes.

IV. Thoſe that have the *radii* of their fins, and moſt of the ſmaller bones, of a cartilaginous nature, and hardly diſtinguiſhable from their coverings.

V. Such as have their tails diſpoſed in an horizontal poſition.

Note, All the ſpecies of this tribe are viviparous, and furniſhed with lungs, and regular parts both for procreation and the nutrition of their young.

The two firſt of thoſe being very numerous, we ſhall range them in the following ſucceſſion, as our author has done, *viz.*

I.

1. Thoſe that have only one fin in the back, and that about the middle.
2. Such as have only one fin in the back, with a little fleſhy protuberance near the tail.
3. Such as have only one fin in the back, and that ſituated neareſt to the tail.
4. Such as have one or more fins extended the whole length of the back.
5. Such as have only one fin in the back, and that running ſo far back as not to be diſtinguiſhed from the tail.
6. Such as have no fins, or but a very ſmall one in the back.

II.

1. Such as have ſmooth heads.
2. Such as have prickly heads.

SECT. I.

SYNGNATHUS 1. *Parte anteriori hexagonâ, poſteriori quadrangulâ, caudâ impinnâ.* Hippocampus *non aculeatus.* Will. t. 25. f. 5. } The Sea-Horſe.

This little fiſh is very frequent in all the harbours both of *Jamaica* and the other ſugar-colonies; but it ſeldom exceeds four inches in length, and is remarkable only in its uncommon form.

SOLENOSTOMUS 1. *Corpore tereti ſubrotundo, caudâ bifurcâ.*
An, Solenoſtomus *caudâ bifurcâ*, &c. Gron. Muſ. Ich. } The Trumpeter, or Trumpet-Fiſh.

This fiſh is frequent in the harbours of *Jamaica* about the months of *June* and *July*, and is generally about eighteen inches, or better in length. The head is long and narrow; the jaws cloſed up at the ſides; the mouth very ſmall; and the body long and ſlender.

MENIDIA 1. *Corpore ſubpellucido, lineâ laterali latiori argenteâ.* Tab. 45. f. 3. } The Anchovie, or ſmall Silver Fiſh.

This little fiſh ſeldom exceeds three inches in length, and is ſometimes very common in the harbours of *Jamaica*. The head is pretty large in proportion to the body; but

but the mandibles are of a moderate ſize, and minutely indented at the margin; and the *brangioſtegeous* membranes, which hang pretty looſely from both ſides of the lower jaw, are ſuſtained each by about twelve ſlender officles nearly of a ſize. The fins are, 1. One in the back, ſituated about the middle of the body, and ſuſtained by about fifteen radii. 2. Three in the body, whereof two ſtand very near the gills *(a)*, and are accompanied each with a pointed ſcaley appendix: but the third is nearer the anus, and ſituated about the middle of the body; it is like the back fin, but longer, and placed ſomewhat nearer the 4. Tail, which is bifurcated. The lateral line is very broad in proportion to the ſize of the fiſh, and of a gloſſy ſilver white; but the reſt of the body is more obſcure, and moderately tranſparent.

This little fiſh is extremely delicate, and in great eſteem with moſt lovers of fiſh. They are generally ſerved up fried; and when well pickled are no ways inferior to thoſe of the name in *Europe:* however, they have not hitherto ſucceeded in the colour, nor can it be expected in any fiſh that is tranſparent.

CYPRINUS 1. *Craſſiuſculus ſubargenteus, radio priori pennæ analis longiori.* } The ſmalleſt grey *Cyprinus.*

This little fiſh ſeldom exceeds two inches and a half in length, but it is pretty thick in proportion. The head is flatted, and tapering towards the mouth; the jaws ſomewhat ductile; the eyes near and black; and the *branchioſtegeous* membrane ſuſtained by five delicate arched officles. The body is of an oblong make, thickiſh, covered with pretty large ſcales, and furniſhed with 1. One fin in the back, of about eight radii; 2. Two oblong pectorals; 3. Two ſmall ventrals, placed towards the anus; 4. One ſmall anal fin; and, 5. A ſquare tail.

I found this little fiſh in a freſh water ſpring near the ſea, to the eaſtward of *Kingſton.* It is pretty ſtraight in the back, but ſomewhat arched below: its eggs are large in proportion to the ſize of the body.

AMIA 1. *Subargentea, labris æqualibus, officulis branchioſtegis vigintiduobus.* } The *Tropon.*

AMIA 2. *Labio ſuperiori longiori, officulis branchioſtegis quatuordecim.* } The Ten-Pounder.

Theſe fiſhes differ but very little in appearance, being both nearly of a ſize, oblong, roundiſh, and covered with very large ſcales. They have but one fin in the back, which is placed rather beyond the middle, and throws out its laſt radii furtheſt: the pectoral fins are placed near the head, and ſituated pretty low: the ventrals are ſmaller than theſe, but like them, and placed near the center of the body: but the anal fin is uneven and ſituated near the tail, which is forked. The lateral fin is ſtraight and even. They grow frequently to the length of two feet, or two feet and a half; but are ſo full of bones that they are ſeldom uſed but in broths.

EXOCETUS 1. *Pennis pectoralibus longiſſimis acuminatis.*
Hirundo *ſalivani.* Will. t. p. 4.
Parabili *ſecunda.* Piſ. 61. *Exocetus.* Art. Syn. Piſ. 18.
The Flying-Fiſh *of* Edwards. p. 4. t. 210. } The Flying-Fiſh.

Theſe fiſhes are very frequent in all the *American* ſeas, and generally obſerved to keep in ſhoals. They are ſo common about *Barbadoes* in ſome ſeaſons of the year, that many people buy them for their negroes: they eat very delicate and tender, and ſeem to be much hunted for by the dolphin and other voracious fiſhes.

(a) Theſe may be called pectoral fins, but they are ſituated very low.

CLUPEA

CLUPEA 1. *Minor, radio ultimo pennæ dorſalis longiſſimo.* The Sprat.

Theſe are the moſt common fiſhes in *Jamaica*, but not regarded there, tho' much eſteemed in the *Windward Iſlands*, where they are often poiſonous.

CLUPEA 2. *Major argentea, dorſo cæruleſcenti.* The Herring.

This fiſh is much larger than the foregoing, and no ways inferior to the *European* either in ſize or delicacy. They are common about *Jamaica* in the months of *March*, *April*, and *May*; but ſeldom uſed by the better ſort of people, who are always ſupplied with a great variety of the larger and richer kinds.

ESOX 1. *Maxillâ inferiore productâ.* Tab. 45. fig. 2. The Piper.

This fiſh ſeldom exceeds twelve or fifteen inches in length. The body is of an oblong form, and obtuſely quadrangular; the mouth ſmall; the bill thin and compreſſed; and the *branchioſtegeous* membrane ſuſtained by about fourteen ſlender oſſicles. The breaſt fins are ſmall and narrow; the ventrals ſhort, and ſituated beyond the center of the body; the anal ſmall and triangular; the dorſal much like the anal, and oppoſite; the tail forked; and the lateral line near and parallel to the belly.

ESOX 2. *Utrâque maxillâ productâ tereti dentatâ.*
Eſox *maxilla ſuperiore longiore, cauda quadrata.*
Ich. Art. & Gron. Muſ.
Acus *Opiani.* Will. t. p. 8. f. 2.
} The Gar-Fiſh.

Both the jaws of this fiſh are long and ſlender, and furniſhed with ſharp conic teeth. The fins of the back and anus are pretty long, and extend towards the tail; but the firſt radii of each ſtretch out further than the reſt, which are but of a moderate length. The tail in both ſpecies is forked, but the upper prong is always ſhorter than the other, and the lateral line is near and almoſt parallel to the belly. The body is long, roundiſh, and ſlender in proportion; and generally about three feet, or better, in length; but never above two inches in diameter. It is a fiſh of prey, and runs with great agility on the ſurface of the water, leaping frequently from place to place, for many yards together. It is a firm, dry, wholeſome fiſh; but the bones are always green, which prejudices many people againſt it. The eggs are very large.

ECHENEIS 1. *Fuſcus, pinnis poſterioribus albo marginatis.*
Remora. Cat. ii. t. 26.
Iperu-guiba *Braſilienſis.* Will. t. G. 8.
} The Sucking-Fiſh.

This fiſh is remarkable on account of its *ſcuta*, which is placed on the back and upper part of the head, by whoſe *ſetulæ* or ſhort briſtles it faſtens itſelf to the ſides of ſhips, planks, fiſhes, or other bodies, at pleaſure; for they are diſpoſed in ridges, which generally run, from twenty one to twenty three, acroſs the *ſcuta*. The eyes are placed rather on the under ſide of the head, by which means it is the better enabled to obſerve every thing that paſſes, while it continues fixed by the back of the head. The fiſh is of an oblong rounded form, tapering towards the tail; with the belly-fins joined together by a membrane.

CORYPHÆNA 1. *Cæruleo varie ſplendens, cauda bifurca.*
Coryphena *cauda bifurca.* Art. Syn. 21. & Guarapema. Piſ. 48.
} The Dolphin.

This is one of the moſt beautiful fiſhes of thoſe ſeas, for it always appears with a variety of very ſhining colours while it continues in the water. It is a fiſh of

of prey, and commonly met with in the ocean, where it is often obſerved to ſwim with great ſwiftneſs after both the flying and other ſmall fiſhes. The head is pretty large, but ſomewhat flatted on the ſides, and rounded before. The body is of the ſame ſize and make about the breaſt; but it tapers gradually from thence to the tail. It is too dry a fiſh to be eſteemed; and is ſeldom uſed unleſs when young and tender.

GYMNOGASTER 1. *Argenteus compreſſus, caudâ attenuatâ impinnâ.* Tab. 45. f. 4.
Gymnogaſter *Gron. Muſ. Ich.* *An* Stromateus L. S. N.?
Serpens marinus compreſſus, &c. Barr.
Mucu *Jonſt.* 37. 1. *ſed male ad caudam depicta eſt.*
Mucu *Braſilienſis* Will. t. 97. & *Angulla Indica.* App. t. 3.
} The Sword-Fiſh.

This is one of the moſt common fiſhes in the harbour of *Kingſton:* It is generally about three feet in length, very flat, and not above two or three inches broad. The body is ſmooth, being covered only with a thin membranous ſkin: the head is pretty long: the mouth wide: the jaws furniſhed with long pointed teeth; but the foremoſt have each a ſingle barb on the inſide, and thoſe that lay farther back are flatted and of a lanceolated form. The lower jaw is ſomewhat longer than the other, and the palate is furniſhed with a thin membranous expanſion on both ſides. The tongue is ſmooth; the pharynx denticulated; the iris of ſilver-white; and the naſal apertures large, and placed near the eyes. The *branchioſtegous* membrane is furniſhed with ſeven arched officles; and the *operculum* extended backward, with a ſmall membranous expanſion. The pectoral fins are of a trapezoidal form, and ſuſtained by eleven radii each. The dorſal is pretty low, and continued from the head to the tail. The fiſh has neither ventral nor anal fins, except a few very ſhort, ſharp, prickles that riſe at ſtated diſtances between the anus and the tail, which is alſo naked, but of a lengthened ſlender form. The body is flat, and bends eaſily to either ſide, but not up and down, as is commonly repreſented. They are very ſwift in their motions, and ſeem to be fiſhes of prey; for they are frequently found marked with ſcars, which is a ſure demonſtration of their pugnatious nature. The lateral line ſtretches almoſt in an uninterrupted direction from the upper part of the bronchial apertures to the very extremity of the tail.

In deference to my learned friend, I have continued the appellation by which he was pleaſed to deſcribe this fiſh; though I muſt acknowledge I am apt to think it a ſpecies of the *Anarchicas.*

MURÆNA 1. *Unicolor maxillâ inferiore longiore.* Art. Syn. 39.
Anguilla *Saliv. Will.* t. *G.* 5.
} The Eel.

This fiſh is frequent in all the lagoons and rivers of *Jamaica,* and not at all different from that of *Europe.*

MURÆNA 2. *Subfuſca, lituris albidis varia, roſtro anguſtiori, iride aureâ.* Tab. 45. f. 1.
Muræna *Saliv.* Will. t. 9. f. 1.
} The *Murane.*

MURÆNA 3. *Major ſubolivacea, gulâ & iride argenteis, roſtro anguſtiori.*
Muræna *viridis.* Cateſb. ii. t. 20.
} The Congre.

Theſe two laſt ſpecies are extremely like each other. The ſnout is of a moderate length, and rounded in both; and the jaws beſet with long, ſlender, upright teeth: but, beſides theſe, they are alſo furniſhed with three or four fangs, ſet one behind

in the middle of the palate. Theſe are of the ſame form with the teeth, but larger and mobile; yielding backwards with the leaſt preſſure, and riſing upright again when that is over: but the joints, whereby they are fixed, will not allow them to incline forwards, nor to move in any other direction.

Both theſe ſpecies want the breaſt-fins; and the ſkin about the upper part of the belly, where the ſtomach is ſituated, is baggy, lax, and yielding; but the reſt of the body is like the common eel. They are put to no uſe in *Jamaica*, where they commonly go under the denomination of water-ſnakes, to which their fangs ſeem to give them a fair title.

PLAGUSIA 1. *Subcinerea, caudâ attenuatâ impinnâ, oculis a ſiniſtro.* } The little brown Sole with a pointed tail.

This little fiſh is very different from the reſt of the flat tribe: the cover of the gills is leſs ductile; the *branchioſtegeous* membrane ſuſtained by ſeven delicate oſſicles; and the body, which is flat and tapering, is deſtitute both of pectoral and tail-fins, and ends in a ſharp point behind, where both margins are lightly covered by a continuation of the back and anal fins. The ſides have no remarkable lateral lines, but the ſkin is every where covered with minute ſcales.

PLEURONECTES 1. *Fuſcus ſubrotundus glaber, oculis a dextro, lineis ſeptem nigris tranſverſalibus inter pennam pectoralem & caudam.* } The Flounder.

The lateral line is very ſmall and ſtraight in this fiſh, and croſſed by ſeveral tranſverſe black lines, formed by ſome of thoſe ſmall ſcales that cover the ſurface of the ſkin. It is a very delicate fiſh.

PLEURONECTES 2. *Subcinereus oblongus glaber, oculis a ſiniſtro.* } The Sole.

Though this ſpecies be much ſmaller than the foregoing, it is held in equal eſteem, and generally thought to be rather more delicate and agreeable.

PLEURONECTES 3. *Subfuſcus miſcellus, glaber & ſubrotundus, oculis a dextro, capitis margine ciliato.* } The Bracket Flounder.

This fiſh is not ſo common as either of the other ſorts, tho' it is ſometimes met with in the markets of *Jamaica*. It is rather ſmaller than the foregoing, and eats like the reſt of the tribe.

SECT. II.

XIPHIAS 1. *Roſtro longiori attenuato oſſeo.* Xiphias. Art. Syn. 47. & Will. t. I. 27. } The Ocean King-Fiſh.

This fiſh is ſeldom ſeen near the ſhore; but is ſometimes, though rarely, taken in thoſe ſeas, and much eſteemed both for its flavour and delicacy.

HELOPS 1. *Rufeſcens, iride partim rubrâ, partim albidâ, maculâ nigrâ poſt pinnam dorſalem.* } The Hog-Fiſh.

HELOPS 2. *Fuſco-rufeſcens, varie nebulatus.* The Hog-Fiſh of *Cat.* ii. t. 15.

Theſe two ſpecies are generally confounded under the ſame appellation in the markets of *Jamaica*, though both the colour and ſize ſeem to ſhew an eſſential difference between them.

They are both of an oblong form; broad beyond the common proportion; flatted on the ſides, and ſcaled. The mouth is pretty ſmall; the lips ductile; the jaws beſet, each, with a ſingle range of ſlender conic teeth, of which the foremoſt is longeſt; and the *iris* of a reddiſh colour. The pectoral fins are of a trapezoidal form; and the ventrals are like them, but ſmaller, and ſuſtained by ſix radii each. There is only one fin on the back, whereof the three foremoſt radii are weakly and hardly connected together; they are very long, compreſſed, tapering, and arch backwards over the reſt of the fin, whereof the middle radii are ſhorteſt, but aculeate, and furniſhed with ſo many ſmall membranous appendages: but the hindermoſt part is compoſed of flexile branched radii of a moderate length, and reſembles the oppoſite anal fin, whereof the three foremoſt radii are aculeate. The tail is ſquare, and the *branchioſtegeous* membrane ſuſtained by ſix ſlender arched officles.

This fiſh grows to a moderate ſize, and is eſteemed one of the beſt that ſwim in thoſe ſeas: it is both rich and delicate.

SPARUS 1. *Striis longitudinalibus varius, dentibus anterioribus latioribus compreſſis æqualibus acutis.* } The Bream.
Perca *rhomboides.* Cat. ii. t. 4.

The body of this fiſh is nearly of an oval form, being pretty broad, and arched both at the back and belly. The mouth is ſmall; the back part of the jaws beſet with two or three ranges of depreſſed, obtuſe, and rounded teeth; and the *branchioſtegeous* membrane ſuſtained by ſix officles. The pectoral fins are ſlender and very long; and the ventrals trapezoidal; but theſe are ſuſtained below by two ſharp ſcaley appendicles, and have the firſt radii ſtiff and pointed. The anal fin is of an oblong form; but the three firſt radii of this are alſo ſtiff and pointed, whereof the third is very large. There is only one dorſal or back fin, which is almoſt even; but the firſt thirteen rays are ſtiff and pungent; and the lateral line is parallel to the back. It is eſteemed a good fiſh.

SPARUS 2. *Iride argenteâ, dentibus anterioribus conicis.* } The *Porgee.*
Zanthurus *Indicus.* Will. ap. t. 3.

This fiſh is very like the Bream both in form and appearance; but, in this, the teeth are of a conic form, and the pectoral fins much ſhorter. It is of an even grey colour, and the pointed radii of the dorſal fin are ſeldom more than eleven in number. The ventral fins are larger than thoſe of the Bream, and the appendages ſituated more externally. It is eſteemed a good wholeſome fiſh.

MORMYRA 1. *Major cæruleo & aureo varia.* } The larger painted Parrot-fiſh.

This fiſh has the moſt beautiful luſtres of any I have ever yet ſeen, and ſurpaſſes the Dolphin both in variety of ſhades, and the brightneſs of its native colours, which hold for a conſiderable time after it is taken out of the water. It is of an oblong form, pretty tumid, and covered over with very large ſcales. The mouth is but ſmall; the lips free and ductile; and the jaws thick and ſtrong, reſembling the beak of a parrot in ſome meaſure, for they riſe into a ſharp edge around, which abundantly ſupplies its want of teeth. The pectoral fins are of an oblong form, and the ventrals of a trapezoid. There is only one fin in the back, which is nearly of the ſame height every where, and continued almoſt from the neck to the tail; but the fore part thereof is ſuſtained by nine ſtiff and pointed radii. The tail is ſquare; but the anal fin is like the poſterior part of the dorſal, and oppoſite to it. The lateral line is parallel to the back, and remarkable for the number of little branches it throws out in every ſcale thro' which it paſſes: it is entirely interrupted about the region of the extremity of the back fin, but it riſes lower

or

or nearer to the belly, and continues in the ſame direction from thence to the tail. The *branchioſtegeous* membrane is ſuſtained by four arched officles.

MORMYRA 2. *Minor rufulo-miſcella, pennâ dorſi æquale.* } The little brown Parrot-fiſh.

MORMYRA 3. *Media cæruleo nitens.* The blue Parrot-fiſh of *Cat.* t. 18.

MORMYRA 4. *Media, vireſcente nitens.* } The green Parrot-fiſh of *Cateſb.* ii. t. 29.

All theſe fiſhes are frequent in the ſeas about *Jamaica*, and pretty conſtant in their colours, which induced me to look upon them as different ſpecies, though they reſemble one another much both in form and habit. The ſecond ſort is ſeldom uſed, being generally thought to be ſomewhat poiſonous; but the others are frequently ſerved up at table in many parts of *America*, tho' not ſo much eſteemed in *Jamaica*.

HOLOCENTRUS 1. *Rubellus, laminis branchioſtegeis ſerratis, angulis alternis in aculeos abeuntibus, pinna ani radiorum tredecim.* } The *Welſhman.*

Perca *rubra.* Cateſb. ii. t. 29.

This fiſh is of an oblong form and proportionably broad, but not very thick. The body is covered with ſtriated ſcales, which, like the *laminæ* that cover the gills, are all ſerrated at the baſe. The mouth is ſmall; the lips ductile; the jaws beſet with very ſmall teeth; and the *branchioſtegeous* membranes ſuſtained by eight officles. There is but one fin in the back, which is of a moderate length, depreſſed a little in the middle, and ſuſtained by eleven ſtiff and pointed radii in the fore-part. The pectoral fins are of an oblong figure, and placed near the gills; but the ventrals are more remote and longer. The anal fin is very like and oppoſite to the poſterior part of the dorſal; and ſuſtained by three ſtiff and pointed radii in the fore-part, whereof that in the middle is largeſt. The tail is forked, and ſupplied with a few ſharp pointed ſcales at the baſe. It is thought to be a good fiſh, but is not common about *Jamaica*: it ſeldom exceeds ſeven or eight inches in length in the moſt perfect ſtate.

SCIÆNA 1. *Tota griſea, glandulis binis ad aperturas naſales.* } The Sun-fiſh.

This fiſh is very like thoſe of the following claſs, from which it is diſtinguiſhed by the ſerrated *laminæ* that cover the gils, and the naſal glands. The ſcales are large; and the *branchioſtegeous* membranes ſuſtained by ſix officles each: it is reckoned a very delicate fiſh, and much eſteemed in moſt parts of *America*.

SCIÆNA 2. *Subargentea fuſco nebulata.* The Silver Grunt.

This fiſh is generally about ſixteen or eighteen inches in length, and ſix or ſeven over; but it is thinner in proportion than moſt other fiſhes of this ſize. The body is covered with large ſcales of a ſilver white colour, clouded with black towards the back; the mouth is pretty large, and the jaws beſet with ſmall teeth; but the tongue and palate are pretty ſmooth. The eyes are proportionable to the ſize of the fiſh, with the iris of the colour of the body, greyiſh and clouded. The cover of the gills is made of two *laminæ*, or thereabouts, whereof the lower is largeſt and of a triangular form; and the *branchioſtegeous* membrane is ſuſtained by ſix mobile arched officles, whereof three are remarkably ſmaller and more ſlender than the reſt. The fins of the breaſt are of an oblong make and pointed, and ſtand in an oblique direction between the tail and back of the fiſh: but the belly fins are ſhort and moderately

moderately broad. The back-fin is ſingle, but divided into two parts, whereof the firſt or foremoſt, which lies in a deep groove, is ſuſtained by eleven ſtiff-pointed radii, and erected and lowered at pleaſure; but the back part is limber, and rounded a little near the tail. The anal fin is rounded and oblong, with the three firſt radii robuſt and pungent; but the tail is ſlightly bifurcated.

CORACINUS 1. *Minor, maculis rotundis rubris varia.* *An* Cugup, *&c.* Cateſb. ii. t. 14.? } The Hyne.

All the ſpecies of this kind are diſtinguiſhed from thoſe both of the foregoing and following genus's, by, 1. The large ſkinny flap that reaches over the pointed extremities of the lower lamina that covers the gills, and floats over the bronchial apertures. 2. By their conic teeth, whereof two, or four, ſituated pretty forward in the ſides of each jaw, are remarkably larger than the reſt. 3. By the number of the oſſicles that ſuſtain the *branchioſtegeous* membrane, which in theſe is generally about ſeven. And, 4. By their general make, being remarkably thick and chubbed about the breaſt, with large fleſhy heads, ample bronchial apertures, and a very wide mouth and paſſage. The whole body is roundiſh and fleſhy, but moderately compreſſed on the ſides.

Obſ. Moſt of the ſpecies are marked with ſpots of ſome kind.

CORACINUS 2. *Subfuſcus nebulatus, punctulis plurimis nigris ad oculos, caudâ rotundatâ, maculâ majori nigrâ in extremo dorſo.* } The Grooper. See tab. 46. f. 1.

CORACINUS 3. *Fuſco-miſcellus, caudâ quadratâ, maculâ majori nigrâ in extremo dorſo.* } The Rock-fiſh

CORACINUS 4. *Fuſcus nebulatus, maculis minoribus rotundis nigris aſperſus, caudâ rotundatâ.* } The Jew-fiſh.

Theſe three laſt ſpecies are very much eſteemed, and generally reckoned the beſt fiſhes in *America*; but the ſecond and laſt ſorts, which are more chubbed, and covered with ſmaller ſcales than any of the reſt, are thought to excel. Some of the laſt ſpecies have been known to weigh two or three hundred pounds.

CORACINUS 5. *Fuſco-rubellus, iride kermeſinâ, radiis pennæ dorſalis decem.* } The ſmaller black Snaper.

Anthea Cat. ii. t. 25.

This fiſh ſeldom exceeds eight inches in length, and is generally about four in breadth.

CORACINUS 6. *Fuſcus major, iride argenteo.* } The black Snaper, or Deep-water Snaper.

This fiſh grows to a pretty conſiderable ſize, and is deemed one of the beſt fiſhes in *America*.

CORACINUS 7. *Aureo-ſplendens, iride luteâ, oculis & dentibus caninis majoribus.* } The yellow Snaper.

CORACINUS 8. *Rubellus, iride flammeâ, dorſo maculâ nigrâ utrinque inſignito.* } The red Snaper.

CO-

CORACINUS 9. *Rubellus major, pennis pectoralibus baſi nigris.* } The deep water red Snaper.

CORACINUS 10. *Subluteſcens, iride argenteâ.* The Yellow Tail.

Theſe ſix laſt ſpecies of the *Coracinus* are of a more delicate make, and covered with larger ſcales than the reſt; nor are the marks of the *laminæ*, that cover the gills, ſo remarkable: but they agree with the reſt in all other particulars.

In this genus the dorſal fin is always ſingle, and conſtantly lower about the middle, where the pointed radii, by which the fore-part is ſuſtained, do terminate. The pectoral fins are roundiſh, and near the gills; the ventrals near and oblong; and the anal roundiſh, and ſuſtained by three ſtrong pointed rays in the fore-part: but the tail ſquare, or ſlightly bifurcated; and the lateral line parallel to the back. They are all greatly eſteemed, eſpecially the Grooper, the black Snaper, the Rock- and the Jew-fiſh, which are reckoned ſuperior to moſt of our *European* fiſhes, both in delicacy and richneſs.

CROMIS 1. *Subargenteo-miſcellus, pinnâ dorſali & anali foſſulâ immerſis, caudâ birfurcâ.* } The Silver Shad.

This fiſh grows to the length of twelve or fourteen inches, and is pretty large in proportion. The body is moderately compreſſed, and well covered with ſcales; the mouth more or leſs ductile; the jaws denticulated, as well as the pharynx; and the fleſh raiſed about the fore-part of the dorſal or anal fins, ſo as to form two deep grooves or chanels in which the pointed radii of each riſe and fall occaſionally.

CROMIS 2. *Aureo & fuſco varius, palato rubro.*
Perca. Cat. ii. Tab. 8? } The Red Mouth, or dark Grunt.

This fiſh is ſmaller than the foregoing, but ſomewhat of a thicker and more firm make. The jaws, as well as the gullet, are furniſhed with ſmall ſharp teeth; the *branchioſtegeous* membranes ſuſtained by ſeven oſſicles each; and the ventral fins placed at ſome diſtance from the gills. The twelve foremoſt radii of the back-fin are pungent, and the other ſixteen weak and branchy. The lateral line is oblique, and ſtretches from the eye to the tail in a direction almoſt parallel to the back. Both are good fiſhes, tho' not ſo much eſteemed in general.

CROMIS 3. *Ab argenteo ſtriatim nigrans, radiis prioribus pinnæ dorſalis foſſulâ immerſis.*
Perca. Cat, ii. t. 2. } The Stone Baſs.

The uppermoſt of the *laminæ* that cover the gills is ſerrated in this fiſh; all the ſcales are indented at the baſe; and the lips and pharynx denticulated.

Quære, If not more properly a ſpecies of the *Sciæna*.

CROMIS? 4. *Subargenteus oblongus, radiis anterioribus pinnæ dorſalis ægrè pungentibus.* } The Drummer.

Caput craſſiuſculum; labia ductilia & leniter denticulata; iris argentea; corpus oblongum ſquamoſum. Pinna dorſi unica, ſed bipartita, & quaſi gemina: hujus pars anterior triangularis eſt, & radiis novem inermibus ſuffulta; poſterior vero ad caudam fere porrigitur. Pinnæ pectorales bronchiis approximatæ ſunt; & ventrales e regione pectoralium ſitæ. Pinna analis oblonga eſt; ſed cauda fere quadrata.
Membrana branchioſtigea oſſiculorum?

Linea lateralis?
Lamina ſuperior branchioſtega ad baſim dentata.

MACROCEPHALUS 1. *Argenteus major, lineâ laterali latiori rectâ nigra, labio inferiori longiori.* } The Snook.
An, Parabucu *Braſilienſis.* Will. t. N. 13. f. 4.

This fiſh grows to a conſiderable ſize, being frequently no leſs than three feet and a half in length, and proportionately thick and tumid, eſpecially about the breaſt and belly. The head is of an oblong form, depreſſed and boney; but ſmaller than uſual in proportion to the ſize of the fiſh. The mouth is wide; the eyes moderately large; and the *iris* of a ſilver colour. The lips, palate, and pharynx, are beſet with very ſmall teeth; and the whole body covered with large ſcales. The lateral line is pretty broad, of a black colour, and ſtretches from the upper part of the bronchial aperture to the tail, almoſt in a ſtraight line. The *branchioſtegebus* membrane is ſuſtained by ſeven arched officles; and the cover of the gills is made up of four or five *laminæ*. The back is furniſhed with two fins, of which the firſt is aculeate, as well as the firſt ray of the ſecond. The pectoral fins are of an oblong form; but the ventrals are broader, and have the outward rays ſtiff and pointed. The anal fin is alſo of an oblong form, and furniſhed with one ſharp ray in the fore part; but the tail is almoſt ſquare.

This fiſh is generally looked upon as one of the beſt in *America*, and eats very much like a full grown cod-fiſh. It is greatly admired by moſt people.

PELMATIA 1. *Minor ſquamis majuſculis.* The Bull-head.

PELMATIA 2. *Major ſquamis vix perſpicuis.* } The Mud-fiſh.
Muſtela *piſcis.* Will. app. t. 4.

The ſpecies of this tribe are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the fleſhy appendicule at the anus: they are, in general, of a drowſy nature, and keep commonly about the bottom, between the weeds. They are largeſt about the head and breaſt, but grow tapering and roundiſh towards the tail. The head is depreſſed, flattiſh, and pretty broad; the eyes ſmall; the *branchioſtegeous* membrane ſuſtained by ſix officles; and the jaws, lips and pharynx beſet with ſmall delicate teeth. The back is furniſhed with two fins, whereof the foremoſt is ſuſtained by ſix (in the firſt) ſimple and ſlightly pointed radii. The pectoral fins are of an oblong make, rounded, and placed near the gills; and the ventrals are nearly in the ſame line; but the anal is roundiſh, and ſuſtained by nine or ten rays; and the tail is nearly of the ſame make. All the ſpecies have a ſmall fleſhy apendicle at the anus: they are common in all the rivers and creeks of *Jamaica*, and generally reckoned very tender fiſhes, and eaſy of digeſtion. The ſecond ſort is moſt eſteemed, and grows frequently to the length of ſeventeen or twenty inches: It is the moſt delicate fiſh I have yet known, when in full perfection.

MUGIL *Argenteus minor, pinna anteriori dorſi radium quatuor.* } The Mullet.
An, Thymus Will. t. N. 8?

This fiſh is of an oblong and pretty tumid form: the head is ſomewhat depreſſed, rounded, and thin; the mouth ſmall; the ſuperior lip ductile and ſmooth; but the pharynx is ſlightly beſet with teeth; and the eyes covered by a clear tranſparent coat, which ſpreads over the neighbouring parts of the head. The body is of an oblong make, moderately compreſſed, and covered with large ſcales; and the *branchioſtegeous* membrane ſuſtained by four officles. The pectoral fins are of an oblong form, and placed near the apertures of the gills; but the ventrals are more roundiſh, and ſomething more remote. The firſt dorſal fin is ſtill more remote than theſe,

theſe, of a triangular form, and ſuſtained only by four ſlender and moderately ſtiff radii; but the poſterior dorſal and the anal fins reſemble one another much, and are placed oppoſite to each other. The tail is ſlightly hollowed, and the ſcales diſpoſed in parallel ſeries the whole length of the body, with a very ſmall lateral line thro' the middle of each. The *peritoneum* is always blackiſh in this fiſh.

MUGIL 2. *Major argenteus, pinnâ anteriori dorſi radiorum quinque.* } The *Calapaver*, or *Coromai*.

This fiſh is ſo like the foregoing, both in habit and appearance, that it is generally thought to be the ſame ſpecies in a more perfect ſtate: it is commonly about two feet or better in length, and is looked upon as a very delicate fiſh. The eggs of the calapaver's rowe are very large in proportion to the body.

MUGIL 3. *Argenteus minor, roſtro productiori & rotundiori.* } The Mountain or Hog-ſnout Mullet.

All theſe ſpecies are rich and well-taſted, and abound with a thin yellow fat that gives them a very delicate flavour. The laſt ſort is thought to excel; it is a freſh-water fiſh, and generally found in the mountain rivers, but the two other ſorts live indifferently either in freſh or ſalt water.

PERCA ? 1. *Minor ſubargentea.* The Sinnet.

PERCA 2. *Major ſubargentea maculata, pinnis nigrantibus.* } The *Paracuta*, and *Paracute* of *Cat.* ii. t. 1.

Theſe two fiſhes are ſo like each other, that it is neceſſary to be well acquainted with the different appearances of both, to be able to diſtinguiſh the one from the other with any certainty. The firſt ſeldom exceeds ſeventeen inches in length, but the other grows frequently to be three feet and a half or better. The head is of an oblong conic form, bony and pretty ſharp at the point; but the lower jaw is ſomewhat longer than the upper: the mouth or rictus is very large; the jaws in proportion to the head, and well furniſhed with teeth of an oblong lanceolated form, whereof the two foremoſt pierce through ſo many ſockets formed in the tip of the upper jaw, while the others lodge on either ſide of the oppoſite teeth. The tongue is of an oblong figure, rough and denticulated; and the *branchioſtegeous* membrane ſuſtained by ſeven officles. The aperture of the gills is very wide; the eyes large; the *iris* of a ſilver white; the body long and tapering, pretty tumid, and ſlightly covered with ſmall ſcales. The pectoral fins are of an oblong make and placed near the bronchial apertures; but the ventrals are more remote. The dorſal fins are two in number, the foremoſt of which is ſuſtained by five pointed radii, and ſituated in the fore part of the back; but the other is placed oppoſite to the anal, which it reſembles very much, both being nearly of the ſame ſize and of a triangular figure. The tail is forked; and the lateral line ſtretched almoſt in a direct line from the upper part of the bronchial aperture, or opening of the gills, to the middle of the tail. They are fiſhes of prey, and ſeldom ſpare any thing that comes in their way; but the laſt ſpecies is very ravenous, and being much larger than the other, is more remarkable for its daring attempts: they are both firm and palatable fiſhes, and much eſteemed by many people.

THYNNUS 1. *Corpore craſſiori & breviori, pinnulis ſuperioribus novem, inferioribus octo.* } The Boneeto.

Thynnus Bontii.

This fiſh has two back fins, and is ſupplied with a great many ſmall *pinnulæ* beſides; but the firſt of thoſe of the back is almoſt joined to the laſt ray of the hindermoſt

dermoſt fin of the back. The *branchioſtegeous* membranes of this fiſh are ſuſtained each by four arched officles that grow gradually ſmaller; the head is large, rounded and compreſſed; and the body pretty thick, tapering gradually to the tail. It is a dry coarſe fiſh and not much eſteemed, though a hearty wholeſome food.

SAURUS 1. *Argenteus cute longitudinaliter ſtriatâ, ſtriis prominulis brevibus & interruptis.* Tab. 46. f. 2. } The Leather-coat.

Corpus compreſſum oblongum; maxilla utraque denticulata; iris argentea. Pinnæ dorſales geminæ; anterior radiorum quinque acutorum; poſterior ad caudam fere porrecta minuta. Pinna analis poſteriori dorſali ſimilis eſt, cum aculeo duplici remoto ad anum. Linea lateralis incurva, ad caudam glabra; cauda lunata.
Membrana branchioſtega oſſiculorum ſex, vel ſeptem.

This ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the tribe by its ſtriated ſkin, and the ſmall anterior aculeate fin at the anus, which ſeldom exceeds two radii. It is of an oblong flatted make, and it agrees with the reſt in moſt particulars.

SAURUS 1. *Argenteus laminis branchioſtegis utrinque maculâ nigrâ notatis, pinnis luteſcentibus.* } The red tailed Jack.

Corpus latiuſculum compreſſum utrinque arcuatum; ventre & dorſo acutis.
Caput proportionatum; maxillâ ſuperiore breviore.
Oculi proportionali iridibus argenteis.
Os ſatis amplum; maxillæ utrinque denticulatæ; lingua & palatum aſperæ.
Membrana branchioſtega oſſiculorum utrinque ſeptem arcuatorum.
Pinnæ dorſi duæ; prior radiorum ſeptem vel octo acuminatorum; poſterior membranacea, ad caudam fere porrecta, radiis prioribus craſſioribus & longioribus.
Pinnæ pectorales tenues acuminatæ longiores, ultra curvitatem lineæ lateralis porrectæ.
Pinnæ ventrales breviores validæ trapezioides.
Pinna ani gemina; prior radiorum duorum breviorum & aculeatorum; poſterior poſteriori dorſali ſimillima, ſed paulo minor.
Pinna caudæ bifurca.
Linea lateralis, e regione radiorum longiorum pinnæ poſterioris dorſalis & ani arcuata & dorſo fere parallela; ſed inde ad caudam recta atque dentata, dentibus poſterioribus majoribus.

SAURUS 3. *Minor argenteus glaber, maculâ nigrâ ad caudam, lineâ laterali vix dentatâ.* } The White fiſh.

SCOMBER 1. *Cæruleo-argenteus nudus.*
Guarabuca *Braſilienſis.* Will. App. i. 3. } The Spaniſh Macarell.

This fiſh is of an oblong form but ſlightly flatted, and tapering very gradually towards both ends. The ſkin is ſmooth, and the lateral line remarkably crooked. The genus is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the little *pinnulæ* that run between the back and anal fins, and the tail, *&c.* See *Artedius.*

SCOMBER 2. *Maximus, pinnulis utrinque novem, tuberculo rigido acuminato utrinque ad caudam.* } The King-fiſh.

This fiſh is very like the foregoing both in make and appearance; they are

are both hard, dry eating, but anſwer extremely well *coveeched* (*a*); and when well dreſſed in that manner, are very agreeable to moſt over-heated palates.

SCOMBER 2. *Maculâ nigrâ ad baſim utriuſque laminæ branchioſtegæ, & in utrâque pinnâ pectorali.* } The Cavallee.

Corpus craſſiuſculum cathetoplateum: caput & dorſum arcuatis; maxillâ utraque denticulata; oculi appropinquati; iris argentea. Pinna dorſalis gemina; anterior radiorum ſeptem aculeatorum; poſterior membranacea, radiis prioribus longiſſimis, poſterioribus minimis & ad caudam fere porrectis: pinnæ pectorales longæ acuminatæ; ventrales ſubrotundæ breviores; analis dorſali poſteriori ſimilis, ſed brevior. Cauda bifurca. Linea lateralis incurva; ſed verſus caudam recta & dentibus majoribus munita. Membrana branchioſtega oſſiculorum ſeptem; lingua glabra; palatum ſubaſperum.

This is a coarſe dry fiſh, and not much eſteemed.

TRIGLA 1. *Capite quatuor ſpondilis acutis armata.*
Trigla *capite parum aculeato, pinna ſingulari ad pinnas pectorales* Art. & Gro. Muſ. Icht.
Hirunda aquatica. Bontii. 78.
Pirabebe. Piſ. 61. } The larger flying Trigla.

Obſ. *Corpus ſquamis acuminatis prominulis, verſus caudam ſenſim auctis, tectum.*

This fiſh is of a very ſingular form: it is pretty well delineated in *Johnſton*, and deſcribed perfectly well by *Gronovius*, p. 44—5. The head is pretty round, but flatted in the fore part, and pretty prominent about the eyes: it is covered with a ſtrong bony *ſcuta*, terminating in two ſtrong thorns that ſtretch back cloſe over the ſhoulders, as thoſe of the lower jaw do on both ſides under the pectoral fins. The jaws are beſet with ſmall teeth, and the *branchioſtegous* membranes ſuſtained by four arched oſſicles. The body is of an oblong form, pretty ſquare, and tapering towards the tail; it is well covered with ſcales every where, but thoſe of the ſides are frequently prominent and ſometimes ſharp-pointed. The back is furniſhed with two fins, but the radii of the foremoſt, which is fixed immediately over the breaſt, are weakly, and only ſix in number, with a ſmall rugged one behind; but the ſecond is membranous and ſuſtained by eight rays: it is placed oppoſite to the anal, which it alſo reſembles, though this is ſuſtained only by ſix radii. The pectoral fins are very large, and furniſhed each with an appendicle, conſiſting of two or three ſimple radii. The tail is almoſt ſquare, and ſupplied with ſome ſhort prickles at both ſides of the baſe. The fiſh is commonly from ten to twelve or thirteen inches in length, and the pectoral fins are ſeldom under ſix and a half, each, or under five in breadth when expanded; ſo that the diſtance between the tips of the expanded fins is commonly about fifteen inches.

TRIGLA 2. *Capite aculeato & ſquamato, ſquamis craſſis oſſeis radiatis; cirris tribus cartilagineis cum aculeo unico utrinque ad pinnas pectorales.* Tab. 47. f. 3.
An Trigla *capite aculeato, appendicibus utrinque tribus ad pinnas pectorales.* Art. Syn. 73? } The ſmaller flying *Trigla.*

This fiſh is readily known by its flatted breaſt, which is ſuſtained by a large triangular *ſternum*, placed between the breaſt-fins, immediately under the ſkin; and by the areolated and radiated ſtructure of the *ſcuta* that covers the head, which is much depreſſed in the fore part. The breaſt-fins are very large in this ſpecie, though not

(*a*) To *coveech* a fiſh, it muſt be cut into juncks, fryed with onions and oil; and afterwards potted with vinegar, a little pepper or cloves, fryed onions, and ſome oil.

ſo wide nor ſo long as thoſe of the other ſort; and both the dorſals are almoſt joined, but the lateral line is quite ſtrait and parallel to the back.

TRIGLA 3. *Subfuſca nebulata, capite aculeato, cirris binis ad oculos, alis brevioribus.* } The poiſoned Grooper.
An Scorpius *Saliv.* Will. t. x. 12.

The head of this fiſh is moderately large and full of prickly protuberances: the breaſt-fins are broad and roundiſh, of a dark purple colour with round white ſpots underneath, and arch a little out from the body, which is pretty chubbed near the head. The upper fins meet in the middle of the back, ſo as to appear almoſt but one continued fin.

CHÆTODON 1. *Fuſcus, faſciis quinque tranſverſis & fronte luteis.* } The Sea Butterfly.

This little fiſh is extremely beautiful, and makes a moſt charming appearance in the water: the gills are free and open; the mouth ſmall, like the reſt of the claſs; and the teeth ſlender and ſetaceous. The back and anal fins terminate each in a pointed manner behind, which gives the fiſh a ſquare appearance; and the upper branchial lamina terminates in a thorn on each ſide, as in all the following ſpecies.

CHÆTODON 2. *Subgriſeus, lineis nigris obliquis varius, ad caudam maculâ majori notatâ.* } The ſtriped Angel-fiſh.

This beautiful fiſh is marked with a black belt that runs acroſs the eyes, and a large ſpot near the tail, ſurrounded by a white or yellow circle. The lines run obliquely from the middle of the ſides towards the tail-part, on each ſide; but the upper ones croſs the lateral line, which is parallel to the back: all the fins are of a roundiſh figure in this fiſh.

CHÆTODON 3. *Minutè variegatus imis ſquamarum luteis ſemilunatis.* } The variegated Angel-fiſh.

CHÆTODON 4. *Luteo variegatus & faſciatus.* } The belted and variegated Angel-fiſh.

The lips are ductile in all theſe ſpecies and move over the teeth very eaſily; but theſe are all ſetaceous and very thick ſet in the jaws. The mouth is ſmall; the head under proportion; the body roundiſh and flat, and covered every where with ſmall ſerrated ſcales. Each of the upper bronchial laminæ terminate in a thorn at the lower angle; and the *branchioſtegous* membrane is ſuſtained by four, five or ſix officles, whereof ſome are extremely ſlender and ſmall. The pectoral fins are placed near the bronchial aperture; and the ventrals, which are of an oblong make, are placed below them: but there is no more than one fin in the back, which ſtretches from the neck to near the tail; in this however the radii are pretty thick, but the ſix foremoſt are ſhorteſt and pointed, and the middlemoſt largeſt. The anal fin is like and oppoſite to the poſterior part of the dorſal fin, and guarded alſo by three pointed radii which ſuſtain the fore part of it. The tail is pretty broad and roundiſh; and the lateral lines ſtrait, and diſpoſed in the very middle of the ſides.

TEUTHIS 1. *Fuſca cæruleo nitens, aculeo ſimplici utrinque ad caudam.* } The Doctor.
Turdus *Rhomboides.* Cat. ii. t. 10.

Corpus compreſſum ovatum ſquamis minimis munitum; & utrinque ad caudam lanceolâ mobili armatum.

Os parvum cute labili tectum; maxilla utraque crassiuscula, dentibus compressis acutis donata.
Pinnæ pectorales trapezioides, branchiis approximatæ; ventrales minores, radiorum sex, quorum extimus acuminatus & acutus est.
Pinna dorsi unica, æqualis & a nucâ ad caudam fere producta, radiis prioribus octo acutis.
Pinna analis, dorsali simillima e medio abdomine ad caudam fere ducta.
Cauda quadrata.
Membrana branchiostega tenuis & parva, officulis quinque suffulta, & laminâ obliquè radiata semitecta; officulis extimis vix notabilibus.
Linea lateralis obliqua dorso inter pinnas parallela, ad caudam recta.
Aculei caudam versus erigibiles.

RHOMBOIDA 1. *Alepidota argentea, pinnis omnibus brevibus.* } The Silver-Fish.
Guaperva *Brasilienſis.* Will. t. O. 1. f. 4.

Corpus cum capite compressum subrhombeum, ad caudam angustiorem cute levi argenteo tectum.
Iris argentea; maxilla utraque lingua & palatum denticulatæ.
Membrana branchiostega officulis utrinque septem arcuatis & mobilibus.
Pinnæ dorsi duæ. Anterior minima, quatuor radiis minimis aculeatis flexilibus suffulta. Posterior radiis inermibus sustentata, & e medio dorso ad caudam fere porrecta.
Pinnæ pectorales oblongæ & acuminatæ, branchiis appropinquatæ.
Pinnæ ventrales, quæ anum tegunt, minimæ, ex radiis binis vel trinis flexilibus & brevibus constructæ sunt, & e regione pinnarum pectoralium fere sitæ.
Pinna quæ dicitur ani a medio corpore ad caudam fere extenditur, & membranacea est, radiisque inermibus (priore brevissimo excepto) suffulta.
Pinna caudæ bifurca.
Linea lateralis, supra cavitatem abdominis arcuata est, & dorso fere parallela; inde ad caudam recta.
Longitudo totalis octodecim polliceum; latitudo ab ano ad medium dorsum, sex fere pollices.

RHOMBOIDA 2. *Major alepidota, radiis anterioribus pinnæ dorsalis & analis longissimis, pinnis ventralibus & cauda majoribus.* } The larger Silver-fish with long fins.
Zeus *caudâ bifurcâ.* Art. Syn. 78. & Gro. Mus. Icht.
Abacatuaia. Pis. 55.

RHOMBOIDA 3. *Squamosa ex argenteo æqualiter nigrans, radiis pinnæ prioris dorsalis plurimis, ultimis brevissimis.* } The *Portugise.*
Acarauna *major.* Will. t. O. 3. f. 1.

This fish differs from the two foregoing species in many particulars; for the tail is square, the bronchial aperture very narrow, and the body of a more oblong form.

SECT.

SECT. III.

BALISTES 1. *Major faſciata, dorſo triacantho, caudâ bifurca radiis exterioribus longiſſimis.* — The Old Wife; and Old Wife of *Cat.* ii. t. 22.
Baliſtes *caudâ bifurcâ*, &c. Art. Syn. 82. Gronov. Muſ. Ich.
Guaperva. Piſ. 57. & Will. t. I. 23.

Corpus compreſſum oblongo-quadratum ſquamoſum rigidum; ſquamis limæ inſtar aſperis. Os edentulum parvum; dentes conici utrinque, anteriores longiores: lingua nulla; pharynx utrinque denticulatum: Oculi remoti & proportionati. Membrana branchioſtega oſſiculis ſex ſuffulta, & ſub cutem perforatam recondita. Pinnæ pectorales ſubrotundæ. Dorſales binæ; anterior aculeis tribus validiſſimis ſuffulta; poſterior inermis radiata & caudam verſus arcuata, radicis prioribus longiſſimis. Pinna ventralis unica, rugoſa, radio priori maximo, unguiformi aſpero. Pinna ani dorſali ſimillima, ſed minor minuſque producta. Pinna caudæ lunata, radiis extimis longiſſimis.

This fiſh is very much liked in *America*, but muſt be ſkinned before it is dreſſed. Its name has given riſe to a ſaying frequent in thoſe parts, *viz.* That an Old Wife is the beſt of fiſh, and worſt of fleſh. It is ſerved up either boiled or ſtewed, and makes a very agreeable diſh either way. The body is generally about twenty inches or better in length, and nine over.

BALISTES 2. *Subcinerea minor dorſo diacantho, aculeo anteriori majori barbato, caudâ ſubrotundâ.* — The little Old-Wife.
Baliſtes *aculeis dorſi duobus*, &c. Art. & Gr. Muſ. Ich.
Pira-aca *Braſ.* Will. t. I. 4.

BALISTES 3. *Subcinerea maculata minor, cauda longiori, dorſo diacantho, anteriori majori ſimplici.* — The *Mingo.*
Acara-mucu *Braſ.* Will. t. E. f. 2.

OSTRACION 1. *Oblongus glaber, ſubcinereo-miſcellus, oculis viridibus.* — The ſpotted Toad-fiſh.
Orbis *oblongus, major lævis*, &c. Bar.
Obſ. *Dentes inciſorii valde acuti ſunt in hâc ſpecie.*

OSTRACION 2. *Minor orbiculatus, ſpinis triangularibus, pinnulis omnibus breviſſimis.* — The prickly Bottle-fiſh.
Orbs echinatus ſive muricatus Rondoletii. Will. t. I. 4.

OSTRACION 3. *Conico-oblongus, fuſco-miſcellus, prominulis inermibus medio corpore denſioribus.* — The Bottle-fiſh.

OSTRACION 4. *Oblongo-tumidus, aculeis longis undique munitus.* — The Porcupine fiſh.
Hiſtrix *piſcis* Cluſii. Will. t. I. 5.
The Sea-Porcupine *of* Pet. Gaz. 60. 1.

This is but rarely found in the ſeas about *Jamaica*, but is pretty common about the coaſts of North *America.*

OSTRA-

OSTRACION 5. *Triquetrus gibbus, tegmine oſſeo areolato, dorſo acuto.* } The Trunck-fiſh.

OSTRACION 6. *Triquetrus gibbus, tegmine oſſeo areolato, capite cornuto.*
Oſtracion *triangularis duobus aculeis in fronte.* Art. & Gron. Muſ. Ich. } The Cuckold-fiſh.

The two laſt ſpecies are ſo like each other that they can be diſtinguiſhed only by the horns that ſhoot from above the eyes of the latter; they are alſo furniſhed each with two other horns that riſe from the poſterior angles of the trunk, on both ſides of the belly; but theſe are equally common to both. They are very rich food, and, when well ſtuffed and baked, excel all other ſorts of fiſh in *America:* but none of the other ſpecies are uſed in *Jamaica.*

LOPHIUS 1. *Minor, cute tenuibri rugoſo, pinnâ dorſali majori, cirro naſali bifurco.* } The ſmall warted *Lophius* or Sea-Devil.

This fiſh ſeldom grows above four or five inches in length, and is pretty thick and chubbed in proportion: the *rictus* is large; the jaws denticulated; the *branchial* apertures placed backwards under the fins of the breaſt, which are much of the ſhape of claws; and it is furniſhed with a branchioſtegeous membrane, ſupported by regular *oſſicules,* as well as with a membranous lung-bag, which is moſt beautifully interwoven with blood-veſſels.

LOPHIUS 2. *Major monoceros, loricatus & tuberculatus.* Tab. 48. fig. 3.
Guaperva *Braſilienſis.* Will. t. E. f. 2. } The Sea-Batt.

This curious fiſh is of a very uncommon form; and, by the expanſion of its ſide-fins and its ſmall ventrals, repreſents a bat in ſome meaſure, whence its name. They have each a ſet of covered gills, and a pair of lungs beſides, which they fill with air or water upon occaſions; but theſe are only ſimple membranous bladders or bags, charged with an infinite number of ſmall blood-veſſels, diſpoſed like a net-work on the inſide. They receive the air by the mouth, and diſcharge it again at pleaſure by two round apertures placed at the alæ of the lateral fins. Theſe fiſhes are alſo ſupplied with *branchioſtegous* membranes, ſuſtained each by five ſlender arched officles; but they lie under the ſkin, and can't be ſeen until the fiſh is opened.

Each of theſe fiſhes is furniſhed with a ſmall membranous fin in the back, and two ſmall ones underneath in the fore-part of the breaſt: they alſo have two conſiderable ſide-fins placed about the center of the body; beſides a ſmall anal fin, and a moderate tail. The laſt ſort grows ſometimes to the length of a foot, or better: the mouth is ſmall; the lips ductile; and it throws out a ſlender, bifurcated, fleſhy feeler, or *cirrus,* from the hollow ſpace that lies between the horn and the upper lip. The eyes are ſmall, and very beautifully radiated with yellow.

LOPHIUS 3. *Maximus monoceros nebulatus.*
Lophius *fronte unicorni* Art. & Gro. Muſ. Icht. } The Sea-Devil.

This fiſhy monſter is very large, and weighs commonly from 1co to 3000 pounds: it is very frequent in the harbour of *Kingſton,* eſpecially in the ſouth-weſt part, towards *Paſſage-Fort,* where the ſea is leaſt reſorted, and the bottom ſoft and muddy. The mouth of this ſpecies is very large.

SECT. IV.

SQUALUS 1. *Roſtro oſſeo cuſpidato plano utrinque dentato* Art. Syn. 93. Priſtis *ſive ſerra Cluſ.* Will. t. B. 9. f. 5. } The Saw-fiſh; commonly called the Sword-fiſh in *Jamaica.*

This creature ſeldom comes near the ſhore, tho' frequent enough in the open ſeas, where it meets with abundance of prey. It is ſaid to join frequently with the Threſher *(a)*, to attack the Grampus; and many, who pretend to have ſeen them act thus together, ſay that the Sword-fiſh keeps under the Whale, and endeavours to wound him in the belly, while the other attacks above, and ſtrikes it with its monſtrous armed tail.

SQUALUS 2. *Capite depreſſo ſubacuto, dentibus lanceolatis ſerratis ſex ordinibus diſpoſitis, pupillâ longiori anguſtâ.* Squalus *dorſo plano*, &c. Art. Syn. 98. & Gron. Muſ. Icht. Canis *carcarias ſpecies.* Will. app. t. 5. } The Shark.

This is one of the moſt ravenous inhabitants of the ſea, and ſeldom ſpares any thing that comes in its way, let its nature or form be what it will. The pupil of the eye, in this creature, is long and narrow, like that of a cat and alligator, which renders its ſight not ſo ready in the water: but whatever may be wanting in this reſpect is ſupplied by thoſe ſmall oblong, clouded fiſhes called *pilotes*, that attend it conſtantly wherever it goes, and direct its motions on all ſides. I have obſerved theſe ſmall guides wait on ſome of thoſe fiſhes (when hooked) to the very ſide of the ſhip, and remain about the veſſel for days after, but I could never take any of them; they are ſaid to run in and out of the Shark's ſtomach when they pleaſe: *Credat qui vult.* The young Sharks are much eſteemed by the negroes.

The mouth of theſe monſters, when full grown (and then they are nineteen feet or better in length) is very large, and each jaw beſet with ſix ranges of lanceolated and ſerrated teeth, which riſe gradually upright, from under the gums, as they grow old; but thoſe of the upper jaw are narrow and pointed. The fore part of the head of this fiſh ſtretches a good way beyond the under jaw, which, when its motion is ſwift, frequently obliges it to turn upon its back to catch its prey more eaſily. The ſkin is rough and hard, and ſerves to ſcrape and poliſh all ſorts of hard wood.

SQUALUS 3. *Dorſo bipinni, utraque aculeo majori armatâ pinnis ani geminis.* Muſtelus *ſpinax.* Will. t. B. 5. f. 1. } The Dog-fiſh.

The eyes of this fiſh perfectly reſemble thoſe of the common Shark, and the teeth are equally ſingular in their make. The whole fiſh ſeldom exceeds three feet and a half in length, and, like moſt of this tribe, is viviparous, its young being nouriſhed by large eggs in the womb, from each of which a vaſcular cord runs to the breaſt of the correſponding fœtus, as in embryo-chicken. This is commonly found in the channel, and ſeldom goes, as far as *Jamaica.*

SQUALUS 4. *Capite tranſverſo mallei inſtar* Art. Syn. 96. & Gron. M. Icht. Zygania *ſalivani.* Will. t. B. 1. } The ſhevil-noſed Shark.

This fiſhy monſter is like the ſecond ſpecies in nature, ſize and make; but the head is broad and thin, and ſtretches out on both ſides, in which expanſions both the eyes and noſtrils are placed.

(a) A large ſpecies of the *Raia.*

In this genus there are five tranſverſe branchial apertures placed cloſe to each other at the alæ of the breaſt fins.

RAJA 1. *Minor corpore nebulato glabro, aculeo unico barbato in caudâ.* } The Maid.

RAJA 2. *Major nebulata, aculeo quandoque duplici majori barbato in caudâ.* } The Sting-ray.

RAJA 3. *Media cæruleo-miſcella, linguâ oſſeâ, aculeo majori barbato in caudâ impinnâ.* } The Whip-ray

Theſe ſpecies, eſpecially the firſt, are frequently brought to table in *Jamaica*; and when well dreſſed are liked by moſt people.

RAJA 4. *Maxima armata.* The Threſher or Father-Laſher.

This ſpecies grows to a monſtrous ſize, and is ſeldom obſerved ſo far as *Jamaica* to the ſouthward; it is ſaid to combine with the ſword fiſh to attack the grampus.

SECT. V.

DELPHINUS 1. *Corpore ſubtereti oblongo, roſtro producto acuto.* Delphinus Will. t. 1. f. 1. } The Porpeſs.

PHYSETER 1. *Pinna dorſi altiſſima, apice dentium plano* Art. Syn. 104. } The Grampus.

This large monſter is common in all theſe ſouthern ſeas, and may be frequently ſeen between *Hiſpaniola* and *Jamaica*.

BALENA 1. *Fiſtulâ in medio vertice, roſtro obtuſiori ſurſum repando.* } The Bottle-noſe.

There are great numbers of theſe large fiſhes in the ſouthern ſeas, but we could not hitherto remark any thing particular concerning them.

CATODON *Fiſtulâ in nuchâ, dorſo topho inſtructo.* The Sperma-ceti Whale.

This monſtrous creature is generally from fifty to ſixty feet in length, when full grown; and proportionably broad and corpulent. The teeth are ſtrait, of a conic form, near eighteen inches long, and about the thickneſs of a man's wriſt: and the back is furniſhed with a large bump; but this is of no regular ſhape to deſerve the name of a fin. People have of late found the art of reducing the very oil of this fiſh to ſperma-ceti, which is likely to prove of ſervice to the world, as it is now very much uſed in candles.

We are at preſent chiefly ſupplied with ſperma-ceti and whalebone from *Nantucket* in *North America*, about which theſe fiſhes are found in great abundance. I have obſerved great numbers of them in 42 ½ north latitude, and 40° weſt longitude. They are eaſily known at a diſtance by their frequent and continued expirations, for they ſometimes ſpout out the water thirty or forty times running before they diſappear.

THRICHECUS 1. *Mammis pectoralibus binis.* The Manatee.
Thrichecus. Art.

This creature has an exquiſite hearing, and lives commonly about the openings of great rivers near the ſea: It is frequent enough near the main, where its fleſh is much eſteemed; but it is not often brought to *Jamaica*. It has two regular naſal apertures, as well as ſo many ſmall ear-holes; and the ſkin, which is very thick,

thick, being cut into regular pieces, makes fine riding ſwitches; and may be uſed in whips inſtead of whale-bone. It takes in air both by the mouth and noſtrils, and raiſes to the ſurface whenever it wants to breathe: but it always groans very hideouſly on thoſe occaſions. It weighs from 1000 to 2000 lb. in common: the tail-fin is broad and ſpreading.

CHAP. III.

Of REPTILES.

IF we conſider with what pernicious qualities many of the individuals of this claſs are endowed, we muſt certainly be very thankful to the divine Author of all beings, who has diſtributed them ſo ſparingly among us. They are, indeed, often quite harmleſs; nay ſome of them are, in many reſpects, beneficial to our kind; and yet there are but few people who have not a natural averſion to moſt of the tribe.

The greateſt part of the individuals of this claſs live chiefly in open air, tho' many of them paſs a conſiderable part of life in water; but they are all furniſhed with lungs, whoſe cells and compartments are vaſtly larger than thoſe of other creatures, which enables them to keep in that element much longer than any other inhabitants of air can do. And their fluids are naturally cool, and the circulation ſlow and languid, which is the principal reaſon they ſubſiſt ſo long without food; the greateſt vigour of their juices depending chiefly on their motions and the heat of the ſun, in whoſe rays they are frequently obſerved to baſk during the ſummer ſeaſon. But they grow quite languid as the heat declines towards the winter months, during which they are generally obſerved to live almoſt in a ſtate of inaction, in all the colder climates. All the animals of this tribe now found in *Jamaica*, I ſhall divide into four claſſes, according to their different appearances and diſpoſitions; and range them under the following heads, in four ſeparate ſections.

SECT. I.

Of the Serpents, *or ſuch as have no regular limbs; but whoſe bodies are generally covered with ſcales, and moved by regular muſcles ſupported by ſolid props.*

AMPHISBENA 1. *Subargentea ad caudam breviorem craſſiſſima, corpore ſquamis æqualibus undique tecto.* Tab. 44. f. 1. } The Silver Snake.

Serpens *biceps vulgo dicta.* Barr.

This reptile ſeldom exceeds ſixteen inches in length, and grows gradually thicker from the ſnout to the end of the tail; but the anus is placed ſo near this part both in this and ſome others of the ſame kind, that it has been frequently miſtaken for the mouth, which has given a riſe to the name *Amphiſbena*, by which all the ſpecies are now commonly known. This little reptile is generally met with in the neſts of ants, and about hollow or decayed trees: it is thought to be very venomous, but I could never learn any inſtance of its poiſonous qualities, nor is it frequently met with in the iſland.

CEN-

CENCHRIS 1. *Tardigrada major lutea, maculis nigris notata; caudâ breviori & craſſiori.* } The yellow Snake.

This reptile is very common in the country parts of *Jamaica*, and runs frequently from eight to ſixteen or twenty feet in length; they have a horny protuberance on each ſide of the anus, which probably aſſiſts in the acts of copulation, and may, upon occaſion, help them in climbing trees, which they often do, and with great eaſe.

The yellow ſnakes move but ſlowly, catching their prey more by ſtealth or chance than by agility; but when they fix themſelves in a tree, their length generally enables them to catch every thing that paſſes underneath; for they wind the tail-part round ſome limb, and ſtretch the fore part down, in which ſituation, it is affirmed, they have been ſometimes known to attack both men and beaſts; but I could not find any credible authority for this aſſertion.

Many of the negroes eat theſe reptiles, and look upon them as a rich and delicate food; but they generally preſerve the fat, which is conſidered as a good reſolutive, and highly recommended for ſuch purpoſes.

COLUBER 1. *Major fuſca luteo ſubvariegata, caudâ tenuiori.* } The large black Snake.

I have ſeen only one of this ſort, which was about twelve feet in length; it was more ſlender and active than the yellow ſnake, and the tail-part more tapering and longer.

COLUBER 2. *Minor nigra, ventre albido.* The ſmall black Snake.

This little reptile is very ſlender, and extremely active; it is generally from two feet and a half to three feet, or better, in length; and thought, by ſome people, to be venomous; but this notion prevails chiefly among the negroes, who have many idle prejudices among them. I have never heard of any damage done by them, though they are frequent in moſt of the colonies, and will often erect the fore-part of their bodies, and ſtand in very daring poſtures.

SECT. II.

Of Lizards, *and Reptiles of the* Lizard Tribe.

CROCODILUS 1. *Loricatus maximus aquatilis; palmis pentadactylis, tribus interioribus unguiculatis fiſſis, exterioribus palmatis; plantis pentadactylis ſemipalmatis, exteriori utrinque mutico.* } The Alligator.

Crocodilus. Mart. 416. & Bar. 152.
Crocodile. Davies. Chap. 21.

I choſe rather to deſcribe this creature under its antient name, than to give it among the lizards, from which it ſeems to differ in many eſſential particulars. It grows to a monſtrous ſize, and is frequently obſerved from fourteen to twenty four feet in length. It moves very ſlowly on the ground, and generally ſeeks its prey in water; but when any ſmall animals come within its reach, it ſeizes them with great eagerneſs, and ſoon deſtroys them. It is quite tongue-leſs, but the place of this member is ſupplied by a ſmall elaſtic valve ſituated between the joints of the jaws, in the bottom of the mouth, which covers and cloſes up the ſwallow occaſionally: both the jaws are mobile, eſpecially the upper one, and well beſet with large conic and moderately compreſſed teeth.

The creature has a ſtrong muſky ſcent, by which it is frequently diſco-

vered at a diſtance; and its eyes are like thoſe of the cat and ſhark, the *pupilla* or ſight, which is very narrow, running ſtraight forward. They are obſerved to live for many months without any viſible ſuſtenance, which experiment is frequently tried in *Jamaica*, by tyeing their jaws with wire, and putting them, thus tyed up, into a pond, well, or water-tub, where they often live for a conſiderable time; but they riſe to the ſurface, from time to time, for breath. On opening this animal, the ſtomach is generally found charged with ſtones of a pointed oval but flatted ſhape, to which they ſeem to have been worn in its bowels: doubtleſs, it ſwallows them not only for nouriſhment, which is evident from the attrition and ſolution of their ſurfaces, but alſo to help its digeſtion, and to ſtir up the oſcillations of the ſlothful fibres of its ſtomach, as many other creatures do. Some people think it ſwallowed them to keep the eaſier under water at times; but how reaſonable ſoever this conjecture may ſeem to ſome people, it will not take with ſuch as are better acquainted with the nature of aquatic animals.

It is like the lizard in the ſhape of the body, and the whole ſurface is covered over ſomething like a tortoiſe; but the ſkin may be more properly ſaid to be hardened into a horny ſubſtance from ſpace to ſpace, than to be furniſhed with real ſcales. The tail is oblong, pointed, and nearly quadrilateral, and the ſcales or protuberances at the two upper angles riſe upright, and are ſomewhat of a lanceolated form. They lay their eggs in the ſand; but theſe are ſomewhat larger than the eggs of a gooſe, and, as they are pretty tranſparent, readily ſhew us the firſt formation and growth of the animal, in which we obſerve the whole maſs of the *ſemen maſculinum*, which lies in the white round the middle of the egg, turn gradually into the young one. Analogy may, hence, induce us to think, that the formation of the human ſpecies from animalculæ is but a phantom; and that we, like other creatures, are formed of more conſiderable maſſes.

LACERTA 1. *Major, ſquamis dorſi lanceolatis erectis, e nuchâ ad extremitatem caudæ porrectis.* *The great* Lizard *of* Davies, 69. } The *Guana*.

This reptile, like the reſt of the lizard kind, has a long forked muſcular tongue, divided toes, and a ſcaley ſkin. It is a native of moſt parts of *America*, and generally an inhabitant of the woods; but, like moſt of the tribe, lives a very conſiderable time without food, and changes its colour with the weather, or the native moiſture of its place of reſidence. I have kept a grown *Guana* about the houſe for more than two months; it was very fierce and ill-natured at the beginning, but after ſome days it grew more tame, and would, at length, paſs the greateſt part of the day upon the bed or couch, but it went out always at night. I have never obſerved it to eat any thing, except what imperceptible particles it had lapped up in the air; for it frequently threw out its forked tongue, like the chameleon, as it walked along.

The fleſh of this creature is liked by many people, and frequently ſerved up in fricaſees at their tables, in which ſtate they are often preferred to the beſt fowls. The *Guana* may be eaſily tamed while young, and is both an innocent and beautiful creature in that ſtate.

LACERTA 2. *Major cinerea maculata.* Sl. H. 273. *The great ſpotted* Lizard *of* Edw. 203. } The large ſpotted Ground Lizard.

This creature is frequent in moſt parts of *America*, and remarkable for its ſize and ſpotted ſkin: it changes its colour like the reſt of the claſs; and (I know not by what chance) is more apt to have a double tail than any of the reſt.

LACERTA 3. *Media ſquamoſa, corpore & caudâ oblongo-ſubquadratis, auribus majoribus nudis.* } The Galley-Waſp. See *Pet. Gaz.* 69. 13.

This reptile is moſt frequently met with in the woods, but is ſometimes obſerved in low marſhy places alſo. It is generally of a dirty colour, clouded with croſs ſtripes of a lighter or darker hue, and changes often from that to a fine golden yellow. It is reckoned the moſt venomous reptile in theſe iſlands; and, it is ſaid, no creature can recover from the bite of it; but tho' this is a general aſſertion, and told by every perſon, I could never learn any poſitive fact from perſons worthy of credit. The creature's teeth are ſhort, even, and fixed, ſo that I imagine the poiſon, if any there be, muſt lie in the ſaliva. The tail is longer than it is generally repreſented in cuts, and tapers gradually to the end. It is generally from one to two feet or better in length.

LACERTA 4. *Minor, caudâ longiori attenuatâ, faſciâ ſubviridi in utroque latere.* } The ſmall Ground Lizard.

This creature is very innocent, and changes its colour leſs than any of the others. It is the moſt common of all the ſorts, and keeps in holes in the ground during the night; but is always out by day to ſeek for food. It is very frequent in all the ſugar-iſlands, and the moſt common prey of the cats, in thoſe parts of the world.

LACERTA 5. *Minor viridis, caudâ ſquamis erectis criſtatâ.* } The *Guana*-Lizard; and blue Lizard of *Edw.* p. 5.

This ſpecies is common in *Jamaica*, and keeps generally of a beautiful green colour; but it changes its hue with its ſeat, like the reſt of the kind, and ſeems more ready than any of them in all its mutations; for it aſſumes the colour of every place it moves to very ſoon. The whole body is ſlightly ſcaled, but thoſe in the upper part of the tail are erected into a ſmall indented creſt, ſomewhat like the *Guana*. It ſeldom exceeds nine or ten inches in length, and is very innocent.

LACERTA 6. *Minor, corpore depreſſo & utrinque attenuato, lateribus faſciâ longitudinali albidâ ventri approximatâ notatis.* } The Wood-Slave.

This ſpecies is generally thought to be venomous, but I have never known an inſtance of it, tho' they are common in moſt of the iſlands where I have been. They are generally of a flatted oblong form, and taper gradually and almoſt equally towards both ends. I have ſeen theſe creatures, when ſtuck with a fork, or other weapon, to the wall, throw off all the tail by joints, one, two, or three at a time.

LACERTA 7. *Minor ſubcinereo-miſcella, caudâ tenuiori.* } The Houſe-Lizard.

This ſpecies ſeldom exceeds five or ſix inches in length, and is of a delicate ſlender make. The tail is long and tapering, but generally more or leſs erect in its poſition. I have ſometimes put one of this ſort under a large ſpeaking-trumpet, and on ſhaking the machine, it was ſo terrified that it was hardly able to ſtir for a conſiderable time after. I have alſo obſerved that, in ſuch places they always turn of a mottled black colour; and, on being removed to a tuft of wet graſs, change again to a green colour. This ſpecies is of a delicate make, and catches flies very readily. It is frequent about all the ſettlements in the country parts of *Jamaica*.

LACERTA 8. *Minima ſubfuſca.* The ſmall Houſe-Lizard.

This creature is very common about all the houſes in the iſland: it ſeldom exceeds three inches in length, but is not of ſo delicate a ſhape as the foregoing. It climbs the ſurface of the ſmootheſt glaſs with eaſe, and lives much upon flies; but it is not ſo apt to change its colour as the other ſorts.

It is obſerved that, in all theſe ſpecies, eſpecially the ſmaller ſorts, if the tail be cut off, it ſhoots a-new in ſome time, and often attains the natural ſize and figure.

LACERTA 9. *Minor nigra maculis albis variegata, cauda longiori & tenuiori.* The black Lizard with white ſpots.

This ſpecies is generally about ten inches, or better, in length, of a delicate ſlender make in proportion, and very beautifully ſpotted. I had one of them from the coaſt of *Guinea*.

CHAMÆLEON 1. *Major cinereus, caudâ in ſpiram involutâ, pedibus pentadactylis unguiculatis, digitis duobus tribuſque coadnatis & oppoſitis.* The large grey Chameleon.

I have taken the liberty of deſcribing this creature alſo under its ancient appellation, having ſeparated it from the lizard kind on account of the peculiar form of the head, and diſpoſition of the toes; which, with ſome other remarkable particularities both in its mechaniſm and genus, diſtinguiſh it ſufficiently from the reſt of the tribe.

The head is large and boney in all the ſpecies of this genus; the ſockets of the eyes very deep; the jaws beſet with teeth; and the bone that covers the forehead ſtretches a good way back over the neck and ſhoulders. The body is moderately large, and thicker than moſt of the lizard kind, in proportion to the length. The tail winds downwards in a ſpiral form; and the toes are diſpoſed like thoſe of parrots, in two oppoſite bundles, which enables it to hold itſelf very ſteddily on the ſmaller branches of trees, where it chiefly keeps.

This ſpecies is a native of *Africa*, and was brought to *Jamaica* from the coaſt of *Guinea*. It is extremely ſlow in its motion, though it chiefly ſupplies itſelf with food from the moſt nimble tribe of inſects (*a*); but whatever nature has denied it in agility, ſeems to be abundantly ſupplied in mechaniſm; for its ſlow and eaſy motion renders it but little ſuſpected at a diſtance; and when it comes within a certain ſpace of the object, it ſtretches out its tail, poizes its body, and fixes itſelf ſo as to meet but ſeldom with a diſappointment in its attack: when all is ready, it uncoils its long, ſlender, muſcular tongue, and darts it, as it were, with ſuch unconceivable ſwiftneſs that it hardly ever fails of its prey. But though the ſlowneſs of its motion alone would naturally prevent any ſuſpicion in thoſe agile little bodies, while it keeps at a diſtance, it adds another piece of mechaniſm to the former, and changes its colour conſtantly with its ſtation, putting on the ſame hue and complexion with every ſprig or branch, *&c.* on which it fixes itſelf.

(*a*) Flies.

SECT.

SECT. III.

Of the Tortoiſe *and* Turtle kind.

TESTUDO 1. *Major, unguibus utrinque quatuor.* } The Hawk's-bill Turtle.

The fleſh of this ſpecies, though frequently uſed in all parts of *America*, is not ſo delicate nor ſo much eſteemed as that of the green turtle; but its ſcales (*a*) are the moſt valued, being generally the thickeſt and beſt coloured.

TESTUDO 2. *Unguibus palmarum duobus, plantarum ſingularibus.* } The green Turtle.

This ſpecies is frequent on the coaſts of *Jamaica*, where it is often caught; and generally bought and ſold, like beef, in all the markets. It is delicate tender food while young; but as it grows old it grows more tough and griſtly, and is not ſo agreeable to the ſtomach in thoſe warm countries; the juices, however, are generally reckoned great reſtoratives, and often obſerved to heal and ſmooth the ſkin in ſcorbutic and leprous habits; nay, is ſaid to cure even the moſt obſtinate venereal taints.

The ſcales of this ſpecies are uſed like thoſe of the foregoing, but they are neither ſo thick nor ſo beautifully clouded.

TESTUDO 3. *Unguibus utrinque binis acutis, ſquamis dorſi quinque gibbis.* } The Loggerhead Turtle.
Teſtudo, *&c.* Cat. ii. t. 39.

This ſpecies is not very common about *Jamaica*, and ſeems to be rather a native of more northern climates, being generally found in greateſt abundance about the *Weſtern Iſlands* and the neighbouring ocean. The head is of a moderate ſize, but the mouth is wider, and the bill longer and ſtronger than that of the other ſorts. The ſkin about the neck and the inſertion of the fins is rugged and warty; the back part of the ſhell more gibbous and prominent than in the other ſpecies; and each of the five upper ſcales terminates in a pointed bunch behind; but all are pretty thick and well coloured: in the whole, it is extremely like the other ſpecies.

The Turtle from which this deſcription is made, was taken up near the *Weſtern Iſlands* many leagues out at ſea. The back was covered with moſs, and barnicles; and the crab, Tab. 42. f. 1. was found ſticking in the wrinkles about the anus; the guts were full of *Galatea's* and *Meduſa's*, which, with a few branches of ſome ſea-weeds, made up all its nouriſhment; yet it was fat and rich, but of a ſtrong, rank, fiſhey taſte. I eat ſome, and it agreed pretty well with my ſtomach. *It is a ſtrong incentive.*

TESTUDO 4. *Minima lacuſtris, unguibus palmarum, quinis, plantarum quaternis, teſta depreſſa.* } The *Terrapin.*

This ſpecies is pretty frequent about all the lagoons and moraſſes in *Jamaica*, and lives chiefly among the weeds that grow in thoſe places. The body is generally of a compreſſed oval form, and ſeldom exceeds eight or nine inches in length. It is often ſerved up at gentlemen's tables in that iſland, and looked upon as delicate wholeſome food by many people.

(*a*) Theſe lie contiguous to each other, on the ſurface of the ſtrong boney trunk that incloſes the entrails of the creature.

TESTUDO 5. *Major oblonga, teſtâ profundiori, cute loricatâ, unguibus palmarum quinque, plantarum quatuor.* } The *Hicatee*, or Land Turtle.

This ſpecies is a native of the main-land, but frequently imported to *Jamaica*, where it is often common. The ſhell is very deep, and often above a foot and a half in length; but the ſurface is generally divided into oblong hexagons, yellow in the center, and radiated with ſlender even ſtreaks from thence to the circumference.

SECT. IV.

Of the Frog kind.

RANA 1. *Maxima compreſſa miſcella.*
Curruru. Piſ. 298.
An, Rana *tereſtris.* Cat. ii. t. 69.
An, Rana *dorſo pullifero.* L. S. N. } The Toad.

This creature is very common in the inland parts of *Jamaica*, where it keeps a continued croaking at night, but lies ſtill during the day. It is large and thin, climbs with eaſe, and lies ſo flat, wherever it is, that an attentive eye alone is able to obſerve it.

RANA 2. *Minima palmis & plantis fiſſis.*

This little ſpecies is frequent in *Mountſerat*, and may be ſometimes ſeen in *Jamaica*. It is a very active creature, but never ſurpaſſes an inch and a half in length.

CHAP. IV.

Of BIRDS.

THOUGH the individuals of this claſs are very numerous, and all furniſhed with proper limbs to convey them from one region to another, either by land or water, we ſeldom obſerve the ſame in any country or kingdom. Many ſorts, I muſt acknowledge, are of a vague diſpoſition, and alike the inhabitants of very remote provinces, among which we often find thoſe that we leaſt expect *(a)*; while others of a different nature, which are alſo the inhabitants of diſtant countries at times, ſeek different regions with the different ſeaſons of the year, and return as regularly the enſuing changes. This might naturally induce a traveller to divide the birds of every country into the Reſidentiaries, the Polyclimacoines, and the birds of paſſage; but, as Naturaliſts, we muſt endeavour to divide them into orders and genera more appropriated to their natural diſpoſitions, and the peculiar forms of particular parts; for they have a more general uniformity in their habits and appearances than any other tribe of beings; and the uſes to which many of them are put, either for food or pleaſure, oblige us to be as clear as poſſible both in the diſtribution and characteriſtics of the individuals: and the better to avoid all

(a) Who would expect to find the Moor-hen an inhabitant of ſo diſtant a country as *America?* and yet there is hardly a fowl more common in thoſe parts.

manner

manner of confuſion on this occaſion, I ſhall divide the following chapter, in which we give ſome account of moſt of the birds now commonly ſeen in and about *Jamaica*, whether natives or imported there from foreign parts, into eight ſections. The 1ſt of theſe will contain the ſmaller birds of the granivorous and frugivorous tribe, having ſhort conic bills that taper very regularly to a ſharp point, ſeldom exceeding half the length of the middle digits: and in the 2d we will give the birds very nearly of the ſame ſize and nature, with lengthened, ſlender, conic bills. The 3d will comprehend the larger granivorous tribe with robuſt and moderately arched conic bills; well-proportioned limbs, and open claws: and in the 4th we ſhall give thoſe that have ſtrong crooked beaks, and open claws whoſe digits are generally furniſhed with ſtrong piercing nails. The 5th will contain thoſe that have broad ſtraight bills of a moderate length, and generally flatted more or leſs on the upper ſide; proportioned legs, and open claws. In the 6th we ſhall give an account of ſuch as have open claws and long ſlender bills, nearly of a length with, or rather longer than the middle digits, arching and tapering very moderately from the baſe to the top. The 7th ſhall contain thoſe that have long and ſlender, or robuſt and angular ſtraight bills, long legs, partly naked thighs, and divided claws; and generally reſort to watery places: and in the 8th we ſhall give thoſe that have webbed feet, and live chiefly in water.

SECT. I.

Of the ſmaller frugivorous and granivorous Birds, with ſhort and pointed conic bills, which nearly equal half the length of the middle digits.

HIRUNDO 1. *Minima tenuior nigra, dorſo cano.* The ſmall black Swallow.

HIRUNDO 2. *Major ſubfuſca miſcella, maculâ alba ſphæ-rica in utrâque alâ.*
Hirundo, *&c.* Cat. ii. t. 8.
The leſſer Goat-ſucker *of* Edw. *t.* 63. } The Rain-Bird.

This bird is about the ſize of a ſparrow-hawk, and of a darkiſh, mottled, and ſtriped colour. It is ſeldom ſeen; but when it flies it takes a thouſand turns in its flight, which generally is very lofty. The bill is very ſhort, but thicker than is common to the kind in general, and a little arched.

HIRUNDO 3. *Nigra media, collario albo.* The Martin-Swallow.

HIRUNDO 4. *Mediâ minor fuſca, pectore albicante.* The Houſe-Swallow.

All theſe ſpecies are very diſtinct, and generally go in ſeparate parcels; they are all frequent in the different parts of the iſland. The houſe-ſwallow varies ſometimes, for it is often without any white in the breaſt.

LOXIA 1. *Major rubra.*
Coccotrauſtes *rubra.* Cat. t. 38. } The Cardinal.

This bird is frequently imported here from *South Carolina*, where it is a native: it is the largeſt bird I have ſeen of this kind, and has a pretty note.

FRINGILLA 1. *Minor pulla, fronte & uropigio rufeſcentibus.* } The Mountain Sparrow.

This is a native of *Jamaica*, but keeps chiefly in the woods, where it is frequent enough. I have not had an opportunity of examining it cloſely hitherto.

FRINGILLA 2. *Minor fuſco & albo ſtriatim variegata.* The Graſs-Bird.

FRINGILLA 3. *Fuſco-olivacea minor.* The Sugar-Bird.

FRINGILLA 4. *Subfuſca, capite variè ſtriato, ſtriis quandoque rubris quandoque flavis.* } The Gold-finch.

This little bird is common in *Jamaica*, and very like the *European* goldfinch.

FRINGILLA 5. *Corpore albicante, alis & cauda vireſcentibus.* D. H. } The Canary-Bird.

The Canary-bird is daily introduced to *Jamaica*, where it is kept by all ſorts of people: It thrives well in all cool and airy houſes, and it ſeldom fails to give the purchaſers great ſatisfaction.

MOTACILLA 1. *Subolivacea, gulâ, pectore & remigibus exterioribus luteis.*
Larus luteus. Cat. I. t. 63.
The yellow Fly-catcher *of* Edw. p. 5. } The Ortalan of *Jamaica.*

This is a bird of paſſage.

SECT. II.

Of the ſmaller granivorous and vermivorous Birds, with conic and moderately ſlender lengthened bills.

Note, The bills of theſe birds are ſomewhat tho' little ſhorter than their middle digits.

COLUMBA 1. *Cæruleſcens maculâ alarum duplice nigrâ.* J. Hill. } The Houſe Pigeon.

COLUMBA 2. *Silvatica major nigro-cæruleſcens.* The Mountain Pigeon.

COLUMBA 3. *Major nigro-cæruleſcens, caudâ faſciatâ.* } The Ring-tail Pigeon.

COLUMBA 4. *Vertice depreſſo albido.*
Columba *capite albido.* Cat. t. 25. } The Bald-pate.

This ſpecies viſits the lower lands very frequently, where it feeds upon the ſeeds of the red mangrove, and wild coffee-berries: but the two other ſorts keep chiefly in the woods, and feed upon other berries, the produce of the more remote inland parts.

COLUMBA 5. *Subfuſca media, iride croceo, palpebris impinnis cæruleis.*
The brown Indian Dove *of* Edw. t. 76. } The white-winged Dove.

This bird has a good deal of white both in the belly and wings, and the tail is tipped with white underneath.

COLUMBA 6. *Media ſubfuſco maculata, oculis nigris.* The Pea-Dove.

This bird makes ſo loud a cooing in the woods, that it is often heard at a conſiderable diſtance. It has a few white feathers in the wings.

COLUMBA 7. *Media, ventre albido.* The white-bellied Dove.

COLUMBA 8. *Purpureo-rufescens, iridibus & palpebris coccineis.* The Mountain Witch, Mountain Patridge, or Mountain Dove.

This bird is chiefly an inhabitant of the woods, but not very common in any part of *Jamaica*; it is about the size of the Pea-Dove, and mottled about the breast.

COLUMBA 9. *Minor subcinerea, pectore maculâ oblongâ nigrâ insignito.* The *Barbary* Dove.

COLUMBA 10. *Subfusca minima, maculis nigris & ferrugineis aspersa, iridibus miscellis.* The Ground-Dove of *Cat.* t. 26. and of *Edw.* p. 5.

All these species, except the first and ninth, are natives of *Jamaica*, and reckoned very rich and delicate meat; especially the second and third, which excel in flavour, and add something of a bitter to the taste. Those that live in the woods are not often used at inferior tables, being only the produce of the fowlers labours: but such as resort to the lower lands are very common in the markets, being generally taken in large baskets, and the work of every negro that pleases to toil for them.

They are all wild, and feed on most sorts of wild grain, particularly the seeds of the different sorts of *Croton*, but such as live in the woods, feed chiefly on the berries of the Prickly-Pole and *Xylopicron*, which gives them that delicate bitterish flavour in the season.

TETA 1. *Subrufescens pedibus longioribus rubris.* The Mountain-Cock.

This bird is about the size of a Pea-Dove; but its legs are much longer and of a red colour. The bill is better than half the length of the middle digit, straight, pretty slender and conic, a little compressed on both sides, with two oblong nasal apertures not far from the base. The head, body, and wings are much like those of a dove or smaller pigeon, but there is no wax about the upper part of the bill. The tail is short, and seems something like that of a duck, but a little longer in proportion. The legs are long, scaled, and red; and the digits four, whereof one stands behind, and three before: they are pretty long, scaled, and red, with sharp slender arched nails. The apex of the tongue lacerated.

I was favoured with this curious bird by Mrs. *Wallen*.

TURDUS 1. *Niger, rostro palpebris pedibusque luteis, alis maculâ oblongâ albâ insignitis.* The Blackbird.

This bird is a native of *Jamaica*, and not uncommon in the cooler woods, where it chiefly lives. It differs but little, either in size or make, from the *European* Blackbird.

TURDUS 2. *Dorso subfusco, pectore & rectricibus exterioribus albidis, alis fascia transversali albâ notatis.* The Mock-bird or Nightingale.
The Jamaica *or lesser* Mock-bird *of* Edwards; t. 78.

This certainly excels all other birds both in sweetness of melody, and variety of notes. It sings often with extasy; and in its raptures I have frequently observed it fly upright some yards from its stand, and run headlong down to the same place again. I have seen them often perch on some convenient tree near the houses in the *Savannas*, and pour forth their little notes for many minutes together, as if they

had been been conſcious of the pleaſure they gave: and you may frequently obſerve the notes anſwered from the neighbouring woods on thoſe occaſions, but then they generally liſten and ſing by turns.

Theſe birds are ſeldom kept in cages, which I ſuppoſe may be owing to the negligence of the people, who ſeldom like to keep any thing that is common. They ſay they never thrive when confined; but, if this be the caſe, it muſt be owing to their want of knowing the proper food of them, which is only the oily kernel of the hoop-withe berries and ſmall bird-peppers. It is extremely like the Mock-bird of *North America* in ſhape and ſize, but they differ a little in colour.

SECT. III.

Of Birds of the larger granivorous tribe with thick, conic, and moderately arched bills, proportioned limbs, and divided claws.

PAVO 1. *Caudâ longâ, plumis uropigii pulcherrimis.* The Peacock.

Theſe beautiful birds have been introduced to *Jamaica* ſome years ago, and are now common at moſt of the gentlemen's ſeats there; but they do not breed well in climate.

CRAX 1. *Niger, iride ſubfuſco-croceo, ventre albido.* Gallus *Indicus.* Slo. Hiſt. } The *Curaçoa* Bird.

This bird is of the ſize and make of the Pea-hen, but the legs are longer and the tail narrower and more producted. It has a very beautiful creſt of frizzled or curled feathers along the crown of the head; they are ſomething like thoſe in the tail of a drake, and riſe in ſucceſſion one beyond another in two ranges which are nearly intermixed. The ſkin is pretty looſe over the head, and continues ſo over the thickeſt part of the bill, where it generally is of a yellow colour: the eye is full, round and blackiſh.

MELEAGRIS 1. *Caudam erigens.* The Turkey.

Theſe birds breed very well in ſome parts of *Jamaica*; but they require a good deal of care and a moderate climate while young.

GALLUS 1. *Clamoſus maculis minoribus orbiculatis varius, criſtâ corneâ, caudâ horizontali.* Galina *Affricana* Jonſt. &c. Barr. } The *Guinea-Hen.*

GALLUS 2. *Clamoſus maculis minoribus orbiculatis varius, criſtâ corneâ, caudâ horizontali, pectore albo.* } The white-breaſted *Guinea-Hen.*

Both theſe ſpecies are very common in *Jamaica*, and breed often in the woods, where they are frequently found wild. They generally lay from twenty to eighty or a hundred eggs, and raiſe a great number of young at a time.

GALLUS 3. *Caudâ erectâ, criſtâ carneâ.* The Dunghill Cock.

There is a great variety of theſe birds in *Jamaica*, where they are eaſily raiſed, there being a great variety of fine grain that grows naturally there, and the climate both pleaſant and favourable: theſe, with turkeys, *Guinea* hens, and ducks, ſupply the greateſt part of the tables of that iſland, eſpecially in the country parts, where they cannot be ſo well ſupplied with butchers meat; and no people, for this reaſon, take

take a greater care of their breed. At preſent, you may obſerve the following varieties there, *viz.*

GALLUS. 1. *Pugnax.* 2. *Licinus.* 3. *Minor Banticus.* 4. *Maximus ovis ſubluteſcentibus.* 5. *Rectricibus carens.*

But the chicken of all the ſpecies, as well as thoſe of the turkeys and *Guinea*-hens, are extremely ſubject to the yaws, a diſorder that breaks out in little warty ulcers about the gills and jaws, which deſtroys great numbers of them.

TETRAO 1. *Lineâ ſuperciliarum albâ.* } The Quail, commonly called a Partridge in *Jamaica*.

Theſe birds were introduced there from *North America*, and ſet looſe in many parts of the iſland; but it cannot be expected that they will increaſe much, any more than other birds that neſtle upon the ground, in a country that abounds with ſnakes.

SECT. IV.

Of Birds that have ſtrong crooked bills, and open claws whoſe digits are generally furniſhed with ſtrong arched nails.

Note, Moſt of theſe birds are carnivorous, though many live entirely on fruit and other vegetable ſubſtances: they are all of the hawk, vulture, parrot, and owl kind.

FALCO 1. *Major fuſco undulatim miſcellus, ventre griſeo.* } The Mountain-Hawk.

This bird is a native of *Jamaica*, and lives chiefly in the cooler mountains; it is about the ſize of the *European* kite, and a bird of prey, living chiefly on young birds and lizards, *&c.*

FALCO 2. *Minor rufeſcens, undulatim miſcellus.* The Sparrow-Hawk.

This little bird is generally about the ſize of our ſmalleſt pigeons; it is very active, and a bird of prey, living chiefly on eggs and the ſmaller lizards. It is very common in the *Windward Iſlands*.

FALCO 3. *Maximus ſubcinereus criſtatus.* The *Oronooko* Eagle.

This bird is very large, and a native of thoſe countries eaſtward of *Santa Martha*, on the main continent; but is often brought to *Jamaica* by our traders.

VULTUR 1. *Pullus, capite implumi cute craſſâ rugoſâ ultra aperturas naſales laxatâ tectо.*
Vultur *Gallinæ Africanæ facie.* Slo. H. t. 254.
The Turkey-buzzard *of* Cat. t. 6. } The Carrion-Crow.

This bird is rather ſmaller than a turkey-pout, which it reſembles very much both in the form and appearance of the head; the apertures of the noſe are very large, ſtretched lengthways, and lined with a looſe red ſkin that covers all the upper part of the beak. We know of no other creature that has the ſenſe of ſmelling ſo exquiſite as this; it generally flies very ſlow, and with its wings expanded, waving of one ſide and the other as it moves againſt the wind; and it ſoon diſcovers by the ſubtile exhalations where any carrion lies. It is of ſervice to the country in general, by preventing the putrefaction (and infections ariſing therefrom) of ſuch creatures as die among the buſhes, and the ſlops that are gene-

generally thrown carelesly into the ſtreets, &c. and the legiſlative body of the iſland were ſo ſenſible of this, that they have carefully provided for its ſafety, as a bird of general uſe and benefit to the iſland.

Theſe birds are of a very alkaleſcent nature, and ſtink much in a few minutes after they are killed; they are no great breeders.

PSITTACUS 1. *Maximus cæruleo varius, caudâ productâ.*
Pſittacus *caudâ cuneiformi, temporibus nudis: lineis plumoſis.* L. S. N.
Pſittacus *maximus alter* Jonſt. Barr.
} The blue Mackaw of *Edwards.*

This beautiful bird is a native of *Jamaica*, tho' ſeldom catched there; moſt of thoſe that are generally ſeen about gentlemen's houſes, being introduced there from the main, where they are more common. I have ſeen one or two of theſe birds wild in the woods of *St. Ann's*, and yet keep ſome of the feathers of one that was killed there by me; but they are very rare in the iſland, and keep generally in the moſt unfrequented inland parts.

PSITTACUS 2. *Maximus coccineo varius, caudâ productâ.*
Pſittacus *caudâ cuneiformi, temporibus nudis rugoſis.* L. S. N.
Pſittacus *maximus* Jonſ. Barr.
} The red Mackaw of *Edwards.*

This beautiful bird is as large as the foregoing, and of a more gaudy though not ſo agreeable an appearance. It is not a native of *Jamaica*, but they are frequently brought there from the neighbouring parts of the main, where they are pretty common.

PSITTACUS 3. *Minor viridis caudâ productâ.* } The ſmall green long-tailed Parrot.

This is a native of *Jamaica*, and often proves good; but it is not reckoned a hardy bird.

PSITTACUS 4. *Medius viridis luteo quandoque varius, infimâ fronte nigrâ.* } The *Muſkeeto-ſhore* Parrot.

This ſpecies comes from that part of the main continent commonly called the *Muſkeeto-ſhore*; and generally proves better than any of the other ſorts, if taken while young. The eyes are black, as well as the prominent waxen part between the forehead and the bill; and as the feathers, which are all green at firſt, fall off, they are commonly ſucceeded by others of a yellow colour.

PSITTACUS 5. *Medius viridis luteo quandoque varius, angulis alarum rubris.* } The Main-Parrot.

PSITTACUS 6. *Medius cinereo-cæruleſcens, caudâ rubrâ.* } The *Guinea* Parrot.

This bird is often brought to *Jamaica* in the *African* ſhips, and generally turn out well when taken up young, which may be known by the hue of the iris, that part of the eye being generally of the colour of the down of the cotton-tree, which is a faint grey at firſt; but it changes with age, and runs through all the ſtages to a milk white, and from thence to a yellowiſh white, which is its ſtanding colour when the bird is old.

PSITTACUS 7. *Medius viridis, oculis & roſtro nigris.* } The *Jamaica* Parrot.

This is a native of *Jamaica*, and, I acknowledge, of no great beauty; but it often proves a fine bird. There is a variation of it with a yellow bill, which is more liked.

PSITTACUS 8. *Medio minor, viridi-cærulescens.* } The *Santa Martha* Parrot.

PSITTACUS 9. *Medio minor, pectore & ventre rubello miſcellis, vertice albo.*
An, Pſittacus *viridis capite albo.* Barr. L. S. N. ? } The *Cuba* Parrot.

This is a very pretty bird, and frequently turns out well.

PSITTACUS 10. *Minimus viridis pectore rubro.* The Parroket.

PSITTACUS 11. *Minimus totus viridis.* The green Parroket.

Both theſe birds are natives as well of *Jamaica* as of the neighbouring parts of the main continent; and, like the reſt of the kind, feed chiefly on fruit: but they are alſo great lovers of corn, which frequently brings them to the fowlers toils; which are ſeldom any other than ſmall pieces of ſtick daubed over with bird-lime, or the reſinous liquid that diſtils from the gum-tree, ſet up in convenient places.

Parrots are generally reckoned very delicate meat, and eat not unlike pigeons; they are very common in the woods of *Jamaica*, and frequently ſerved up at gentlemen's tables in all the country parts of the iſland.

STRIX 1. *Rufeſcens miſcella, coloribus quaſi undulatis; capite levi, iride croceo.*
Guera-guerea. Mark & Slo. H. 295.
An, Noctua minima. Edw. p. 5. } The Mountain-Owl.

STRIX 2. *Capite levi, plumis grizeo-albidis, labiorum piloſis.*
Noctua minor ex albido & fuſco varia. Slo. H. 296. t. 255.
Strix *ſilvatica major pulla.* Barreri. } The Screech-Owl.

Both theſe birds are very frequent in the woods; but the latter ſort come often down to the low lands, and frequently deſtroy the young pigeons in the pigeon-houſes. Both are carnivorous, and feed upon all manner of inſects; they are much of a ſize when full-grown.

SECT. V.

Of Birds that have large ſtraight bills, of a length nearly equal to the middle digits, and moderately flatted above.

CORVUS 1. *Garrulus ater.* The gabbling Crow.

This bird is a native of *Jamaica*, and very common in the cooler inland woody parts, though ſeldom ſeen in the more open *Savannas*. They are extremely cautious and watchful, very noiſy, and ſeem to imitate the ſounds of moſt ſyllables in

every language, in their gabblings. They feed generally upon fruits and other vegetable productions, and are frequently ſerved up at table while young. The bill is about the length of the middle digits, ſtraight, and ſlightly compreſſed at the ſides; but the upper part is ſomewhat longer than the under one. In the natural poſition of the bird the wings ſtretch beyond the middle of the tail.

CROTOPHAGUS 1. *Ater, roſtro breviori compreſſo ſuperne arcuato-cultrato.* } The *Savanna* Blackbird.
The Savanna Blackbird *of* Cat. app. t. 3. }

This bird is about the ſize of a *Barbary* Dove, or ſomething larger, black all over, and ſplay-footed like a parrot. It has a long ſquare tail, a broad compreſſed bill, and a ſhort thin tongue; but the beak, or upper part of the bill, is flatted on the ſides, arched and ſharp above, and ſtraight at the edges below. They live chiefly upon ticks and other ſmall vermin; and may be frequently ſeen jumping about all the cows and oxen in the fields: nay, they are often obſerved to fly on their backs, unleſs they lie down for them, which, if much troubled with ticks, they generally do when they ſee the birds about them; but if the beaſt be heedleſs, they hop once or twice round it, looking very earneſtly in the face every time they paſs, as if they ſeemed to know that it was only requiſite to be ſeen, to be indulged. They are very noiſy birds, and one of the moſt common ſorts in all the paſtures of *Jamaica:* their flight is low and ſhort.

PICUS 1. *Pullus albo variegatus, vertice coccineo, linguâ ad apicem barbatâ.* } The Wood-pecker.
Picus *niger criſta coccinea.* Barr. 143. }

I do not know whether it be peculiar to this ſpecies to have a ſlender bearded point to the tongue, not having an opportunity of examining many of the ſort; but, if not, it is a very peculiar circumſtance omitted in the character of the genus. The bird is nearly of the ſize of a *Barbary* Dove, with a long bill and ſhort rounded wings. The tongue is very thin and ſlender at the top, and furniſhed with ſeven or ten ſlender ſtiff briſtles on both ſides; but below it is round and muſcular, like a worm, and terminates in two long muſcular and tendinous branches, which enable it to ſtretch to a conſiderable length, and contract again to its uſual limits, at pleaſure; running in ſo many looſe vaginæ, on both ſides of the ſkull, to the fore part of the forehead, where they are fixed near the baſe of the bill. The toes are divided into pairs, as in the reſt of the kind; and furniſhed with ſharp, arched long nails, which enables it to hold to the trunk or limb of any timber or tree in whatever ſituation it pleaſes to fix itſelf. It generally lights on decayed trees, and, on knocking with its bill, ſoon finds by the ſound where it is hollow, and where the ſhell is thinneſt over the cavity: juſt there it fixes, and by the muſcles of the neck ſets the bill to work ſo quick that the ſounds ſeem to ſucceed one another as cloſely as the half notes in a quick-played jig. It ſoon makes a hole for the bill to get in, and then picks out whatever it pleaſes with its tongue; but if the ſpoil ſhould be too remote, it goes again to work, and ſoon makes a paſſage for the body. It neſtles alſo in ſuch places, and thereby generally ſecures its young from both ſnakes and hawks. It is a very beautiful bird; but the feathers of the tail, which are always fixed againſt the body of every limb or tree it works at, the better to ſupport itſelf when in action, are generally much worn, and look like ſo many naked ſtumps.

The bill of this bird is ſtraight, tapering, obtuſely triangular, and much longer than any of its digits: it is flatted on the ſides, and pointed, in the form of a wedge, at the top. The mouth ſtretches pretty high, and the naſal apertures are rounded, low, and covered. The eyes are ſmall and black, and ſurrounded with black eyelids. The feathers about the eyes, noſe, ears, and throat, are whitiſh; but

but from the middle of the forehead, or a little lower, to the middle of the neck, they are of a fine ſcarlet colour and ſpread gradually as they deſcend. The feathers of the lower part of the neck, back, rump, and thighs, are blackiſh, and variegated with narrow tranſverſe white lines, towards the top. The wings are blackiſh, and almoſt of an even colour. The breaſt and belly is of an olive colour, mixed with a little ſcarlet between the thighs, which are pretty long in proportion to the reſt of the body. The legs are ſhort, about the length of the longeſt digits, and ſcaled. The toes are placed two before, and two behind; but thoſe on the outſide, which are almoſt even, are the longeſt: the feathers of the tail are pretty ſtiff.

BARISTUS 1. *Major ſubcinereus, capite nigro,* The Loggerhead.

BARISTUS 2. *Minor ſubcinereus vertice nigro, pectore albido.* } The ſmaller Loggerhead.

BARISTUS 3. *Minimus pullus, vertice nigro.* The leaſt Loggerhead.

In all theſe ſpecies the bill is long, ſtraight, and large in proportion to the body, flatted above, and ſharp at either ſide: they are very pugnacious, and fight deſperately. The bills of theſe birds are very ſtrong, and broader in proportion to the ſize of the body, than thoſe of any other birds that I have ſeen; but not at all like thoſe repreſented by Sir *Hans Sloane*, t. 259. The length and breadth of their bills alone makes me range them in this claſs.

SECT. VI.

Of Birds that have long ſlender bills that arch and taper very moderately to the top.

Note, The birds of this tribe are generally well proportioned: they have moderate legs and open claws, whoſe middle digits are nearly of a length with their bills; and live commonly in dry hilly places.

POLYTMUS 1. *Major nigrans aureo variè ſplendens, pinnis binis uropigii longiſſimis.* } The long-tailed, black-caped Humming-bird of *Edw.* t. 34. & Sl. t. 264.

POLYTMUS 2. *Medius nigrans aureo ſubſplendens, pinnis uropigii deſtitutus, caudâ ſubtus ſubcroceâ.* } The ſhort-tailed black Humming-bird.

POLYTMUS 3. *Viridans aureo variè ſplendens, pinnis binis uropigii longiſſimis.* *Regulus omnium minimus,* &c. Barr. 146, 7. } The long-tailed green Humming-bird of *Edw.* t. 33.

POLYTMUS 4. *Minimus variegatus.* The little Humming-bird of *Ed.* t. *ult.*

All the birds of this kind are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by their very delicate make, various gloſſy colours, ſmall ſize, long ſlender arched bills, very ſhort legs and thighs, and ſwift eaſy flight. They live chiefly upon the nectar of flowers, which they ſip upon the wing, and paſs from one bloſſom or tree to another with inconceivable agility. They are naturally very gentle; but when they neſtle they grow fierce, and are frequently obſerved to chace the largeſt birds that come near their haunts, with great fury; and this they can do the more readily, as their flight, which is extremely quick, enables them to attack their adverſary in every part of the body, and continue an equal progreſſive motion alſo: but they generally attack the eyes and other tender

tender parts, and by that means put the others in great confuſion, while they endeavour to make off. The motion of theſe little birds is extremely nimble, flying frequently backwards and forwards, to an fro, in an inſtant; and that, often, with their bodies in a perpendicular poſition: but as they return from thoſe chacing combats, their flight is ſo ſwift that you cannot obſerve them; nor know what courſe they take, but by the ruſhing noiſe they make as they cut through the air.

They make their little neſts chiefly of cotton, or the down of ſome other plants, intermixed with a few hairs and a little fine moſs; and faſten them generally to ſome ſmall branch of an orange or lemon tree, where they are well covered by the foliage and larger branches.

TODUS 1. *Viridis, pectore rubro, roſtro recto.*
Rubecula *viridis elegantiſſima.* Sl. H. t. 263.
The green Sparrow *of* Edw. t. 221.
} The Tom-tit.

This little bird is hardly larger than the green Humming-bird; but its legs and thighs are longer, and the bill more compreſſed and quite ſtraight. It is a very familiar and beautiful bird, and will often let a man come within a few feet, and look for minutes together at it, before it moves. It keeps much about houſes in the country parts, flies very ſlow, and probably may be eaſily tamed.

ORIOLUS *Subolivaceus canorus, roſtri apice attenuato adunco.*
The red-eyed Fly-catcher *of* Cateſby.
The olive Fly-catcher *of* Edw. part 5.
} The *Whip-tom-kelly.*

I believe this to be a bird of paſſage, and pretty frequent in ſome of the neighbouring parts of *America*; but it is alſo often ſeen in *Jamaica*, and ſometimes continues there for a conſiderable part of the year. It has not many notes, but theſe are loud and ſweet. Its claws are of the common form; but the bill is rather longer than the middle digit, ſtraight and roundiſh, and the upper part ends in a ſlender crooked point that turns over the extremity of the other.

CUCULUS 1. *Major olivaceus, caudâ longiori, ciliis rubris.*
} The Old Man.

This bird is ſeldom ſeen out of the buſhes or woods, where it generally lives; the bill is longer than any of the digits, ſtraight, conic, and moderately compreſſed on the ſides; but the top of the uppermoſt part is pretty ſlender and bends over the end of the lower. The tip of the tongue is as if lacerated; the rictus is pretty large, and the eyes, which are not far from it, are ſurrounded with red lids. The colour of the whole body is nearly of an olive; but, on the back and upper part of the wings it approaches to a light brown: about the throat it is whitiſh; and the belly is almoſt yellow. The wings are roundiſh and ſhort, not reaching beyond the rump: but the tail is almoſt as long as the reſt of the body, and compoſed of ten feathers, whereof the four uppermoſt are the longeſt, and cover the reſt, which grow gradually ſhorter, are tiped with white underneath, and placed three on each ſide. It has four toes on each foot, but two of theſe are placed before, and an equal number behind. It has a ſhort eaſy flight, and is not timorous: it climbs and holds like the Wood-pecker.

MEROPS 1. *Niger, iride ſubargenteâ.*
Monedula, *&c.* Slo. H. t. 257.
The purple Jackdaw *of* Cat. t. 12.
} The *Barbadoes* Blackbird.

This bird is of a delicate form, and all ſhining black, except the iris which is whitiſh. The bill is nearly of the length of the middle toe, pretty thick at the baſe, of a conic form, tapering and arched moderately to the top. The tail is pretty long;

but

but the wings are rather roundiſh, and ſtretch ſcarcely beyond the rump. It has a pretty muſical note, and would probably prove a very agreeable bird in a cage: but it feeds chiefly upon ticks and other vermin.

XANTHORNUS 1. *Major, nigro varius.* Icterus *major*, &c. Slo. H. *The black-headed* Icterus *of* Edw. t. 77. } The large *Banana* Bird; and *Banana* Bird of *Cat.* app. t. 5.

Roſtrum longitudine digiti medii, conico-acutum, leviſſimè arcuatum, ad baſim craſſiuſculum leucophæum, ad apicem attenuatum nigrans. Lingua ad apicem bifida, ad latera quaſi ſerrata. Corpus ſuperne olivaceus, ſubtus luteus, ad oculos, guiam & partem ſuperiorem pectoris nigrum. Cauda & alæ nigræ, remigibus ſecundis albis. Alæ ultra uropigium vix porrectæ.

XANTHORNUS 2. *Minor, nigro varius.* Icterus *minor*, &c. Slo. H. } The *Banana* Bird; and *Banana* Bird of *Edw.* Part 5.

Both theſe birds are very beautiful, and have a delicate ſweet note; but the firſt is chiefly brought from the main, few having yet bred in the iſland. The ſecond ſpecies is a native of *Jamaica*; it builds its neſt of the fibrous part of the *Renealmia*, and hangs it from the moſt extended branches of the talleſt trees, eſpecially ſuch as ſpread over rivers or ponds, if any lie convenient, the better to ſecure both its eggs and young from the ſnakes. The neſt is curiouſly interwoven, and looks as if it had been made of horſe-hair; but, upon a ſtrict examination, the fibres are found branched, which ſhews it to be made of ſome vegetable ſubſtance, as we have already mentioned; and I know of none that anſwer the appearance except thoſe of the *Renealmia* and *Uſnea*, which grow both naturally in this country.

It is rare to ſee theſe birds in cages in *Jamaica*, tho' ſuch as might be eſteemed in the fineſt aviaries in the world; but there, they are *no more than* Bonana *birds*; and not ſo much regarded as the common ſparrow that hauls his bucket.

SECT. VII.

Of Birds whoſe bills are of a length with or longer than the middle digits, having long legs, partly naked thighs, and divided claws; and living chiefly in watery places, tho' they do not ſwim.

Note, Though the claws are divided in all the individuals of this claſs, the two outward digits are generally webbed a little at the baſe.

ORDER I.

Of ſuch as have long ſlender bills.

TRINGA 1. *Pulla maculis minoribus rotundis albis variegata, ventre albicanti.* } The Snipe.

Roſtrum cylindraceum teretiuſculum rectum, digito medio ungue armato tantillo brevius. Lingua gracilis acuminata. Pedes quadridactyli, digitis exterioribus ad imum membranâ connectis. Crura longiora.

This bird is not uncommon in the low lands after heavy rains; it lives chiefly about ponds, and feeds on worms and ſmall grain.

TRINGA 2. *Subcinerea, ventre albido, collo anulo albo nigro marginato cincto.* } The larger grey Snipe with a white neck.

I have ſeen a few of theſe birds about the lagoons in *St. George's*; but they are very uncommon, and ſeldom obſerved in any other part of the country.

NUMENIUS 1. *Pullus ſubtus albidus.* The grey Plover, or Wag-tail.

This bird is pretty common in *Jamaica:* it lives chiefly about lonely ponds; and is often ſeen near the ſhore, in calm weather.

ORDER I.

Of ſuch as have large angular bills.

ARDEA 1. *Major griſea criſtata, capite nigro, vertice & ciliis albicantibus.*
Ardea *cærulea.* Sl. t. 264. f. 5.
Ardea *criſtata.* Cat. t. 79.
} The grey creſted Gaulding.

This bird is one of the largeſt of the tribe in *Jamaica:* the greateſt part of the head is black; but the crown, and a little ſpace about the eyes, is white; and the reſt of the body of an even grey colour, except the long feathers of the back which are moſtly black in the middle and grey at the edges. The feathers of the creſt are ſome black, others white, few in number, and very long.

This bird is not uncommon in *Jamaica*, and lives chiefly about rivers and lagoons. It is ſometimes ſerved up at table, like other wild fowl, and generally thought pretty good meat.

ARDEA 2. *Plumbea criſtata, capite nigro, vertice albo.*
Ardea *cæruleo-nigra.* Slo. H. t. 263.
} The blue Gaulding.

The bill of this bird is very ſtrong, long and pointed, and the greateſt part of the head covered with black feathers; but the crown, from the back part of which it throws out a long creſt, is all white, as well as two oblong ſtreaks that lie under the eyes, and run from the opening of the jaws to a little diſtance beyond the ears. All the reſt of the body is of a lead-colour, except the back, whoſe feathers are moſtly of a blacker hue. They live, like the foregoing, in marſhy places; and are ſometimes ſerved up at table, like other wild fowl.

ARDEA 3. *Subfuſca major, collo & pectore albo undulatis.*
An, Ardea *ſilvatica coloris ferruginei* Barr.
} The Clucking-Hen.

This bird is pretty frequent in *Jamaica*; but it keeps chiefly in the woods and more lonely inland parts of the iſland. It is generally looked upon as the beſt wild fowl in the iſland.

ARDEA 4. *Alba major.*
Ardea *alba maxima.* Slo. H. t. 266. & Barr.
} The white Gaulding.

ARDEA 5. *Minor ſubfuſco-griſea, cruribus brevioribus.*
Ardea *ſtellaris minor*, &c. Slo. Hiſt. t. 263.
Iſpida Cat. t. 69. & *Cancrofagus major* Barr.
} The Crab-catcher.

ARDEA 6. *Minor ſubgriſea albido ſtriata, alis fuſco-rufeſcentibus.*
} The ſmall red-winged Crab-catcher.

This is the ſmalleſt ſpecies of the Crab-catcher in *Jamaica:* the bill is large and ſtrong; the body ſtriped, and the wings of a lively brown colour. The whole bird is very beautiful, and not above the ſize of a pigeon.

ARDEA 7. *Fuſco-plumbea; collo ſuperne ſubfuſco, inferne albo.* } The larger Crab catcher.

This bird is much larger than the foregoing, and creſted; but this is ſhort and eaſily erected, and, in ſome ſhape, reſembles the creſt of an *Indian* cock. The breaſt of this bird is marked with white pretty low.

SECT. VIII.

Of Water-fowls, or Birds that paſs a conſiderable part of their time upon the water.

Note, All the birds of this claſs have broad membranous webs between their toes, or have them furniſhed with membranous edges, which enable them to move with great eaſe in the water.

ORDER I.

Of ſuch as have their toes garniſhed with membranous edges, but not at all connected or joined together.

FULICA 1. *Major pulla, fronte cerâ coccineâ oblongo-quadratâ glabrâ obducta, membranâ digitorum anguſtiſſimâ.* } The red-faced Coote.

Roſtrum ſubcraſſum, leniter arcuatum, conicum, oblongum, acutum, longitudine trientis digiti medii vel ultra, ad apicem ſubluteum ultra coccineum. Frons cerâ coccineâ levi oblongo-quadratâ ultra medietatem obducta. Oculi minores nigri. Color totius corporis nigro-plumbeus leniter nitens, ad dorſum ſubolivaceus, ad ventrem levior, inter crura albo miſcellus. Cauda brevior conico-obtuſa, rectricibus marginalibus inferioribus albo marginata. Alæ oblongæ ultra medietatem caudæ porrectæ remigibus exterioribus albo marginatis. Crura longiora ultra medietatem plumata, infra nuda coccinea. Tibiæ longæ olivaceæ ſquamoſæ. Digiti longiores quaterni, margine anguſto inferne utrinque donati, ſed membrana nulla connecti; horum unus poſticè ſitus eſt. Ungues acuti longi leviſſimè arcuati. Lingua craſſiuſcula, apice cartilagineo integro.

FULICA 3. *Major pulla, fronte cerâ albâ ſuperne acuminatâ glabrâ obductâ, membranâ digitorum latiori lacerâ.* } The Plantane Coote.

FULICA 3. *Minor pulla, cerâ minori albicante.* } The ſmall Plantane Coote.

FULICA 4. *Minima miſcella, fronte plumatâ, pectore ſubplumbeo, membranâ digitorum anguſtiſſimâ.* } The leaſt Water-hen of *Edwards*; P. 5.

All theſe ſpecies are frequent in the lagoons about the *Ferry*, and often killed and ſerved up at gentlemen's tables: but they eat a little fiſhy; though the ſecond and third ſpecies, which are reckoned the beſt, feed chiefly on plantanes, when any of theſe trees grow by the water ſide. They are very wary birds; and though their feet be not webbed, they dive, ſwim and move in the water with as much facility as any of the tribe, and frequent it the moſt of all that live within land. The laſt ſpecies has never been deſcribed before; it is a very beautiful little bird, and very

very naturally pictured by Mr. *Edwards*, in a book with which he intends to favour the public ſoon.

COLYMBUS 1. *Minor pullus, digitis inferne connectis ſupernè marginatis.* The ſmall dark-coloured Dab-chick or Di-daper.
Colymbus *ſive Podiceps minor* Will. Slo. H. ii. t. 271.

This bird is very frequent in all the lagoons about the *Ferry*, and keeps in the water the moſt of any birds in that part of the world.

ORDER II.

Of ſuch as have the three foremoſt toes connected by membranous webbs.

PHŒNICOPTERUS 1. *Pullus, vertice & angulis alarum coccineis.* The *Flamingo.*
Phœnicopterus Cat. t. 79. & Barr. 140.

Theſe birds tho' the inhabitants of the neighbouring coaſts of *Cuba* and the main, are ſeldom ſeen in *Jamaica*, except when forced over by ſtormy weather, or imported by the curious. They go in flocks, and keep generally by the ſea ſide, where they have often proved a ſafe-guard to the neighbouring ſettlers; their numbers, ſize, and colour having ſometimes impoſed on the timorous and the unwary, who have taken them for ſoldiers. While theſe birds are young, they are of a dark colour, except a few feathers in the crown of the head and corners of the wings; but as they advance in years they turn chiefly of a ſcarlet colour. They are tall upright birds, and ſeem to hold a medium between thoſe that live chiefly in the water and ſuch as only frequent watery places; for tho' they ſwim with great eaſe, they live moſtly near the ſurf. When theſe birds feed they turn the upper part of the bill towards the ground, and the point towards their feet.

PELECANUS 1. *Subfuſcus, gula diſtenſili.* The Pelican.
Onocratulus *gulâ ſaccatâ* L. S. N.

This bird is pretty frequent about *Jamaica*, and lives chiefly on the produce of the ſea, which is no where more plentiful or more eaſily obtained. It flies and ſwims with great eaſe, and paſſes the greateſt part of the day out at ſea; but keeps upon the rocks and ſmall iſlands at night.

CYGNUS 1. *Subcinereus ſubtus albidus, roſtro recto latiuſculo.* The Gooſe.

CYGNUS 2. *Subfuſcus, collo longiori, roſtro latiori baſi gibbo.* The *China* Gooſe.

This bird is very like what we call the *Muſcovite* gooſe in *Europe*; but its cackle is very different from that of the other. Both theſe ſpecies are common enough in *Jamaica*, and breed very well in the inland parts of the iſland, where they have plenty of water and a pleaſant cool air.

ANAS 1. *Maxima, capite cerâ interruptâ obducto.* The *Muſcovite* Duck.
Anas. Indica Geſn. Bar.

ANAS 2. *Domeſtica variè variegata, pinnis uropigii ſurſum recurvis.* The Duck.

ANAS 3. *Subfuſca major, roſtro et vertice nigricantibus, alis variegatis.* The whiſtling Duck.
Anas *fera major* Barr. & Anas *fiſtularis* Slo. H.

ANAS 4. *Subfuſca, alis nigris, roſtro rubenti.* The *Spaniſh-main* Duck.

ANAS 5. *Fuſca criſtata ad gulam alba, iride flammeâ.* Anas *criſtata.* Cat. t. 97. } The *American* Wood Duck.

ANAS 6. *Subfuſca minor, remigibus extimis cæruleis, mediis albis, maximis ſubvireſcentibus. Faſciâ albâ in fronte.* } The Teal.

The third and ſixth ſpecies are natives of *Jamaica*, and breed wild in many parts of the country, eſpecially where it abounds in ponds and lagoons. The firſt ſort breeds ſo eaſily that it is now very common in every part of the iſland, and the moſt common diſh at every table in the country; but the others do not thrive ſo well, nor have they yet come into a breed of the whiſtling duck, though a native, and a fine ſort; and its young are too frequently deſtroyed by the amphibious kind, to breed well abroad.

ANÆTHETUS 1. *Major melinus ſubtus albidus, roſtro ſerrato-dentato.* Anſeri *baſino affinis.* Slo. Hiſt. } The Booby; and the Booby of *Cateſby*; t. 87.

This bird is ſomewhat ſmaller than the common ſea-gull, which it reſembles both in its flight and make; but it is rather of a more oblong form, and varies much in its colour, which moſt frequently borders upon the yellowiſh. The genus is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by their ſtraight pointed bills, with a ſmall prominence underneath, and the web that runs between the three fore toes. It lives, like the following, on the productions of the ſea, and flies ſomething like the Shear-water, between the waves; but it generally reſorts to the next rock or unfrequented place in the evening, to paſs the night more at eaſe. The bird is common about all the lonely rocky clifts and unfrequented iſlands in *America*.

ANÆTHETUS 2. *Minor fuſcus, vertice cinereo, roſtro glabro.* Anas *anguſtiroſtra*, &c. Barr. } The Noddy; and the Noddy of *Cat.* t. 88.

This bird is much about the ſize of the red-fronted Coote, and of a ſlate colour, bordering upon the brown, except the forehead, which is whitiſh. The bill is black, pointed and ſtraight, and the three fore toes webbed like thoſe of the foregoing. It lives on the productions of the ſea, for which it hunts all the day-time; but at night it retires, like the Booby, to the next firm ſtand it obſerves, and perches ſometimes upon the maſts or yards of a ſhip, when any ſuch is near, inſtead of a tree; nor does it chuſe to fly until the approach of day, and will frequently be rather laid hold of than quit its ſtation, in which it endeavours to maintain itſelf by its threatening but harmleſs bill. Its flight is low and eaſy.

LARUS 1. *(a) Minor albidus, vertice nigro.* } The ſmaller black-caped white Sea-Gull.

This little bird hardly exceeds the Martin in ſize, and is remarkable for its great agility. It is frequent about the north-eaſt coaſt of *Jamaica*, where the influx of ſo many rivers occaſion an extraordinary reſort of all ſorts of fiſh.

(a) *N. B.* This genus may be very properly divided into, 1. Thoſe that have tubular noſtrils; and, 2. Thoſe that have only naſal apertures in the *mandibles*; as Mr. *Edwards* has done.

LARUS 2. *Medius ſubcinereus ad oculos niger.* } The large grey Sea-Gull.
An, Larus *piſcator cinereus* Barr.

This bird is about the ſize of a common duck, and of a bright grey colour, but black about the eyes: it is frequent about the harbours of *Port-Royal* and *Kingſton*, where it meets with a great variety of all ſorts of fiſh, which is its conſtant food.

LARUS 3. *Medius ſubfuſcus.* The large dark Sea-Gull.

This bird is rather larger than the foregoing, and keeps generally in large flocks about the harbours and keys of *Jamaica*.

LARUS 4. *Subfuſcus major, vertice nigro, ventre albido, rectricibus intermediis longiſſimis.* } The large Sea-Gull, with the middle tail feathers longer than the reſt.
Larus *rectricibus intermediis longiſſimis.* L. Sy. Nat.
The Arctic Bird of Edwards, 148, 9.

This bird is about the ſize of the grey Sea-Gull, and very common in the ſeas to the north of *Bermudas*, where I obſerved it in my voyage from *Jamaica*. The ſailors call it a Shear-water, and obſerve it in all thoſe northern ſeas; but it is ſeldom ſeen to the ſouthward.

STERNA 1. *Minor ſubnigra uropigio & ano albis, alis tranſverſè & obliquè fuſco faſciatis.* } Mother *Kery's* Chick; or the ſmaller *Petterill*, or Sea-Swallow, with a light cloud a-croſs the wings.

This bird is ſomewhat larger than the common ſwallow, which it reſembles greatly, both in ſize and make. The tail is a little forked and pretty broad, and the body ſurrounded with a white ring, about the rump. They are common in the weſtern ſeas, and generally appear with a freſh gale of wind; for they feed on ſuch recrements as ſwim on the ſurface of the waves in ſuch weather.

STERNA 2. *Major fuſca humile volans.* } The larger dark *Petterill*, or Shear-water.

This bird is obſerved in all parts of the ſea; it is rather ſmaller than a pigeon, of a dark or blackiſh colour, and flies ſo cloſe to the ſurface of the water, that it frequently lies hid between the waves for a conſiderable time.

STERNA 3. *Media, dorſo fuſco, ventre uropigio & fronte albidis.* } The white-faced Shear-water.

This bird is rather ſmaller than the foregoing, and not ſo common: I obſerved it about the latitude of 36, in my voyage from *Jamaica*.

ORDER III.

Of ſuch as have all their toes connected by membranous webbs.

ALCYON 1. *Media alba, rectricibus binis intermediis longiſſimis.* } The Tropic Bird of *Edwards*, 149. and The Tropic Bird of *Cat.* app. t. 14.

The

The ſtraight make of the bill, the length of the tail, and the continued web that runs between all the toes, diſtinguiſh this genus ſufficiently from all others. It lives, like the following, within the tropics, and reſembles it very much in make, flight, and manner of nouriſhment; but it is ſeldom ſeen ſo near the ſhore. It breeds on the moſt deſolate rocks and lonely iſlands, and is often ſeen at very conſiderable diſtances from land.

ALCYON 2. *Major pulla, caudâ longiori bifurca.* Hirundo *marina major*, &c. Barr. } The Man-of-war Bird; or the dark-coloured *Alcyon* with a ſlender forked tail.

This bird is of a conſiderable ſize, coming neareſt to the Pelican of all the birds that live in thoſe ſeas: but it keeps chiefly abroad, and is often ſeen from one to two hundred leagues from ſhore. It is remarkable for its lofty eaſy flight and unincumbered make, reſorts to the moſt unfrequented rocks and lonely places, and is ſeldom ſeen near any inhabited ſhores.

CHAP. V.

Of QUADRUPEDES.

THOUGH the habits, uſes, and properties of the greateſt part of this claſs are very well known, there are many of the individuals, and ſome of thoſe very uſeful too, of which we hardly know more than the names, or ſome other diſtant particulars. There are, indeed, but few that are peculiar to *Jamaica*; and, among thoſe that are, we hardly find one of any note: but, as there are great numbers of different ſorts daily imported there, as well from *Africa* as from the neighbouring coaſts, and that the methods of living, or other natural cauſes, are frequently obſerved to change the diſpoſitions even of thoſe that are imported there from *Europe*, I was induced to give a brief but general account of all the animals of this claſs I obſerved there; and I doubt not but every man, who looks into the particulars, will excuſe my having inlarged this part of the work with a recital of ſome of the beſt known ſpecies.

SECT. I.

Of the Glires.

Note, The individuals of this tribe are chiefly the prey of moſt of the carnivorous kind, and for this reaſon generally very fearful and wary, ſeldom venturing abroad but by night, or in the duſk of the evening; which has given a riſe to ſo general a notion of their ſlothfulneſs, from whence they have received this appellation.

SCIURUS 1. *Major griſeus, caudâ extremâ comoſâ, pilis diffuſis.* } The grey Squirrel.

SCIURUS 2. *Medius rufeſcens.* The brown Squirrel.

SCIURUS 3. *Minimus, hypocondriis prolixis volans, ventre albido.* } The Flying-Squirrel.

Theſe

Theſe three ſpecies are natives of *North America*, and frequently brought to *Jamaica* for the amuſement of the curious.

MUS 1. *Subfuſcus maximus, caudâ oblongâ piloſâ ultra trientem albida.* } The *Spaniſh* Racoon.

MUS 2. *Maximus pullus, caudâ oblongâ piloſâ, dorſo ſubſetoſo.* } The large brown *Indian* Coney.

MUS 3. *Major fuſco-cinereſcens caudâ truncatâ.* The ſmall *Indian* Coney.

MUS 4. *Major albo fulvoque varia, cauda nulla.* The *Guinea* Pig.

MUS 5. *Domeſticus medius, caudâ longâ ſubnudâ, corpore fuſco-cinereſcente.* } The Houſe and Cane-Rat.

MUS 6. *Domeſticus minor, caudâ longâ ſubnudâ, corpore fuſco-cinereſcente, abdomine albicante.* } The Mouſe.

Though one only of theſe be a native of *Jamaica*, all the ſpecies are pretty common there. The firſt is generally imported from *Cuba* and the neighbouring iſlands, where it is moſt common: its eyes, lips and teeth, are like thoſe of a rabbit, but the ears are ſhorter and ſmaller, though much of the ſame form. The hair is pretty ruff; and the feet have each five digits, but the innermoſt of the fore feet are ſmaller than the reſt. The noſtrils are wider and more free than thoſe of the rabbit; the *penis* hangs out pretty far, and the tail is ſtraight, tapering, and hairy. It feeds on vegetables like the reſt of the kind, but holds its food ſometimes in one of its fore-paws.

The ſecond ſpecies is a larger animal, being ſeldom leſs than one of our hares; but it is of the ſame make with the other, and of an uniform colour, having ſome very ſtiff hairs, or rather briſtles, on the lower part of the back. And the third, which is a native of *Jamaica*, and ſmaller than either of theſe two, differs but little from them either in form or method of living; except the tail, which is ſhort and ſtumped, being ſeldom above two inches and a half in length.

The fourth ſpecies is pretty frequent in all the iſlands, and often kept to breed like other animals; but it is not liked by many people.

The fifth ſort is very common in all the ſugar-colonies, where it proves extremely deſtructive to the ſugar-canes, eſpecially where the cane-pieces are covered with *traſh*, or over-run with weeds. They generally cut and deſtroy a vaſt number of the plants, and frequently reduce the produce of a piece by one-fourth, or better. There are great numbers of them in every plantation, though they take great pains to get rid of them; for the watchmen have ſeldom any thing elſe to do but to ſet traps for them, which they do with infinite art and eaſe. Numbers of the negroes roaſt theſe animals in the ſtoke-holes, and eat them; and I have been informed by men of character, who have taſted of them, that they are very delicate meat.

The laſt ſort is alſo very common every where, but not at all different from the *European* mouſe either in form or diſpoſition.

LEPUS 1. *Caudâ abruptâ, pupillis rubris.* L. S. N. The Rabbit.

Theſe creatures have been frequently carried to all the ſugar-iſlands; but they do not breed faſt in any of thoſe warm climates, though all abound with potatoe-ſlips and other weeds proper for their ſuſtenance.

CASTOR 1. *Cauda lineari tereti.* L. S. N. } The Water-Rat, commonly called *Price's* Rat.

Theſe creatures, though the natives of ſome foreign land, are now grown very

common in *Jamaica*, and are generally looked upon as pernicious animals; for they ſpare neither fowls nor proviſions, and are much larger than rats, among which they are commonly numbered there.

SECT. II.

Of the Feræ.

Note, Moſt animals of this tribe are carnivorous, and live chiefly by prey when wild, which is the natural ſtate of them, from whence they have re-received this common appellation.

URSUS 1. *Major pullus.* The black Bear.

URSUS 2. *Medius canus.* The grey Bear.

Both theſe ſpecies are natives of *North America*, and often brought to *Jamaica* by the traders from thoſe colonies; but they have not been yet known to breed in the iſland.

FELIS 1. *Caudâ elongatâ, maculis ſubrotundis ferè æqualibus.* } The *American* Tiger.

This ferocious animal is a native of the main continent, but has not been yet ſeen alive in *Jamaica*; tho' the ſkins, which are much eſteemed by our ſadlers, are daily imported there from the *Muſkeeto-ſhore*, where they are often killed by the native *Indians*.

FELIS 2. *Caudâ elongatâ, unguibus retractilibus, auribus, æqualibus.* } The Cat.

This is the ſame ſort we have in *Europe*; but as the ſeaſons are always mild in that part of the world, and the country full of proper prey, ſuch as birds, *Indian* coneys, cane-rats, toads and lizards, they are apt to run wild. To prevent this inconveniency, the country-people ſplit or cut off their ears, to expoſe theſe tender organs the more to the rain or dews; and by theſe means generally prevent them from going too much abroad.

A Cat is a very dainty diſh among the negroes.

GALERA 1. *Subfuſca, caudâ elongatâ, oculis nigris, auribus ſubnudis appreſſis.* Tab. 49. f. 1. } The *Guinea* Fox.

Roſtrum productum ſubacutum barbatum, maxillâ inferiore longè breviore. Dentes primores ſuperiores ſex ſubcompreſſi acuti, exteriores paulo majores. Inferiores totidem conſimiles ſubcompreſſi & ſubobtuſi, caninis approximati. Canini ſuperiores conici, medio inter molares & primores poſiti. Lingua retrorſum aculeis ſcabra. Caput oblongum. Oculi oblongo-rotundati medio inter aures & apicem roſtri locati. Aures compreſſæ, ſemiellipticæ reniformes, humanis fere ſimiles. Pedes lacertoſi validi foſſorii; metatarſis oblongis. Digiti utrinque quinque. Cauda conico-cylindracea producta, attenuata, recta, declinata: Mammæ? (Duas inguinales tantum obſervare licuit). Corpus oblongum muri majori ſimillimum, ſubfuſcum, birſutum, pilis villis tenuioribus & brevioribus intermixtum.

This creature is often brought to *Jamaica* from the coaſts of *Guinea*, where it is a native, and frequent enough about all the negro-ſettlements. It burrows under ground, and lives chiefly by plunder. It is of the ſize of a ſmall rabbit or cat, and very ſtrong in its fore-feet, which are much ſhorter than the hinder.

MUSTELA 1. *Subfuſca, lineâ longitudinali albâ per utrumque latus ductâ.* } The *Guinea* Weaſel.

I had this creature from the coaſt of *Guinea:* the body is pretty long, the tail buſhy, and the ſides marked each with a white ſtreak near the belly; its hairs are ſtiff.

DIDELPHIS 1. *Mammis bulga ventrali tectis, capite vulpino ſimile.* } The Opoſſum.

This is a native of *North America,* and frequently brought to *Jamaica* by the ſailors. Nature has furniſhed the female with a very curious lodge between the integuments of the abdomen, to carry and preſerve its young from danger.

CANIS *Pilis carens, minor.* The *Indian* Dog.

This creature is frequent among the *Jews* and negroes in *Jamaica:* it is generally about the ſize of a cur-dog with a rough ſkin, which looks like the hide of a hog. I take it is a different ſpecies from any I have ever ſeen, though the general form agrees. They have moſt of the other ſorts imported there from time to time, where they mix and degenerate into a variety of mongrels; and, as there is no particular game in the country, they require only ſuch as may be diſtinguiſhed for their care and watchfulneſs. The other ſpecies I have obſerved there from time to time, are,

CANIS 1. *Paſtor fidelis dictus, auribus erectis mediis.* The Cur-dog.

CANIS 2. *Aquaticus pilis, undulatis, quandoque caudâ carens.* The Water-dog.

There is a variation of this that is pretty ſmall.

CANIS 3. *Roſtro craſſiori repando major.* The Bull-dog.

There is a variation of this, called the *Dutch*-pug, common enough in *Jamaica.*

CANIS 4. *Moloſſeus tardivox, capite majore.* The Dew-lap, or Dane.

CANIS 5. *Minimus pilis longioribus undulatis.* The Lap-dog.

There is a large variation of this kind called King *Charles's* breed.

CANIS 6. *Venaticus oblongus tardigradus ſubcraſſus.* The Hound.

CANIS 7. *Venaticus pectore ampliori, roſtro & ventre tenuioribus.* } The Greyhound.

I have at times ſeen the ſmall *Italian* greyhound, the greyhound, and the wolf-dog in *Jamaica*; but they are all very rare in that country, eſpecially the latter ſort.

VESPERTILIO 1. *Minor angulis & extremitatibus alarum unguiculis uncinatis ornatis.* } The Bat.

Andira. Piſonis.

Theſe creatures are very common in *Jamaica,* and generally reſt, during the day, in caves and hollow trees, but come out at night to ſeek for food.

VESPERTILIO 2. *Maxima glabra.* The large ſmooth Bat.

I have not ſeen this creature; but have been informed by Mrs. *Carrol* that one was caught at her houſe which was quite bare and very large.

HYSTRIX 1. *Subcinereus nitens, aculeis longiſſimis.* The Porcupine.

This creature is ſeldom ſeen in *Jamaica*; though frequent enough on the coaſt of *Guinea*, from whence it is ſometimes brought there in the *African* ſhips. The force and mechaniſm with which this animal darts its long thorns at its enemy, when it is enraged, is really admirable: nor is the infinitely ſmall ſetæ theſe are beſet with, leſs remarkable, by which they ſtick in the fleſh with more obſtinacy than a ſimple body of the ſame form could do. Theſe little ſetæ are very obſervable to the touch; for, on holding a thorn in your hands, and endeavouring to pull equally with both, you will find the thickeſt end to glide with much more eaſe through your fingers than the other.

SECT. III.

Of JUMENTES.

EQUUS 1. *Caudâ undique ſetoſâ.* L. S. N. The Horſe.

Theſe quadrupedes, without doubt, were firſt carried to *Jamaica* in the time of the *Spaniards*, moſt of thoſe that are ſtill ſeen there being of that breed. They are generally ſmall, but very ſure-footed and hardy, which renders them extremely fit for thoſe mountainous lands: and their hoofs are ſo hard that they ſeldom require ſhoes; but this is the effect of the heat of the country and dryneſs of the land in general.

The ſkins of theſe animals are generally uſed by the country people to cover their couches, without tanning or dreſſing; and ſeem to be very fit for that purpoſe, but muſt be kept dry.

EQUUS 2. *Caudâ extremâ ſetoſâ.* L. S. N. The Aſs.

There are not many of theſe animals bred in *Jamaica*, but moſt of thoſe that keep breeding mares keep a Jack-aſs commonly with them; for mules are more valuable and far more ſerviceable than any other cattle in thoſe hilly countries; and the moſt generally uſed both for carriage and the mill in all mountainous eſtates. But as the country does not produce a ſufficient number of theſe animals to ſupply a fourth part of the demands of the iſland, they are frequently imported there at a great expence both from *Europe* and the neighbouring coaſts of *America*, and are generally ſold from ten to twenty or thirty pounds a-piece.

SUS 1. *Dorſo anticè ſetoſo, caudâ piloſâ.* L. S. N. The Hog and wild Hog.

Theſe animals, when tame, differ in nothing from thoſe of the ſame ſort commonly ſeen in *Europe*, being generally bred and raiſed in the ſame manner; but the wild, which are very common in all the inland woody parts of the iſland, where they meet with a great variety of different fruits in every ſeaſon of the year, are very fierce; and, if not wounded in any principal part, generally return with great fury upon the aſſailant, who is obliged to climb into ſome neighbouring tree to avoid the fury of the beaſt. They are generally caught in toils, or hunted down with dogs, whom they frequently deſtroy, unleſs they be very cautious and well uſed to the game.

SUS 2. *Dorſo ponè ſetoſo, caudâ ſubnudâ.* L. S. N. The *Guinea* Hog.

This, though a ſmall ſort, anſwers beſt in *America*; for it breeds a greater number of pigs than any other kind, and theſe, very rich and delicate: but the old ones are ſo fat, that none, except the boars, are ever brought to table.

SECT. IV.

Of the Pecora, *or fleeced tribe.*

CAMELUS 1. *Topho dorſi unico, vertice glanduloſo.* } The Camel.
Camelus *topho dorſi unico.* L. S. N. }

This, properly ſpeaking, is the Dromedary, of which great numbers have been lately imported into *Jamaica*; but the people are as yet ſo little acquainted with their cuſtoms and manner of feeding, that they have been hitherto of little ſervice there. This creature has a gland in the pole of the neck, by the dryneſs or moiſture of which a man may judge of the ſtate of its ſtomach. It feeds there chiefly upon pinguins; but its moſt natural food is the boughs and tops of trees. It is a very patient and laborious eaſy creature: the *penis* turns back between the hind legs, and diſcharges the urine that way; but they never make much at a time.

The fleſh of them is reckoned very tender and wholeſome; and the milk is ſaid to be a great reſtorative; conſumptions being never known wherever it is uſed for food, as it is by many on the coaſts of *Barbary*.

CERVUS 1. *Cornibus ramoſis teretibus incurvis.* L. S. N. } The red Deer.
Cervus *cornibus ramoſis teretibus incurvis.* Hill. Hiſt. Tab. 28. }

Theſe animals are frequently carried to *Jamaica* from *North America*, and kept by many gentlemen in convenient incloſures; but they do not thrive well in that iſland.

CAPRA 1. *Cornibus carinatis arcuatis* L. S. N. The Nanny-goat.

CAPRA 2. *Cornibus erectis uncinatis, pedibus longioribus.* } The Rupi-goat.
Capra *cornibus erectis uncinatis.* L. S. N. }

Theſe are not, either of them, natives of *Jamaica*; but the latter is often imported thither from the main, and *Rubee-iſland*; and the other from many parts of *Europe*. The milk of theſe animals is very pleaſant in all thoſe warm countries, for it loſes that rancid taſte which it naturally has in *Europe*. A kid is generally thought as good, if not better than a lamb, and frequently ſerved up at the tables of every rank of people.

CAPRA 3. *Cornibus nodoſis in dorſum reclinatis.* } The baſtard Ibex.
L. S. N. }

This ſpecies ſeems to be a baſtard ſort of the Ibex-goat; it is the moſt common kind in *Jamaica*, and eſteemed the beſt by moſt people. It was firſt introduced there by the *Spaniards*, and ſeems now naturalized in theſe parts.

OVIS 1. *Cornibus compreſſis lunatis.* L. S. N. The Sheep.

Theſe animals have been doubtleſs bred in *Jamaica* ever ſince the time of the *Spaniards*, and thrive very well in every quarter of the iſland; but they are generally very ſmall. A ſheep, carried from a cold climate to any of thoſe ſultry regions, ſoon alters its appearance; for, in a year of two, inſtead of wool it puts out a coat of hair, like a goat, which may be probably owing to the openneſs of the pores, and the moiſture with which the ſkin is conſtantly bedewed in thoſe parts.

BOS 1. *Cornibus teretibus arcuatis.* } The Bull and Cow.
Bos *cornibus teretibus flexis* L. S. N. }

Theſe animals were firſt carried to *Jamaica*, by the *Spaniards*: they thrive very well there, and may be ſeen wild in moſt of the woody parts of the country.

They

They are bred there, as in all other parts of the world, for the uſe of the table; but they ſerve alſo to cart the ſugars from the plantations to the ſtores and ſhipping-places; and draw ſometimes in the mill, where the ox, bull, and cow, are brought indiſcriminately to labour for the ſtated hours. The ox draws alſo, and the kindeſt of all animals, in the plough, the uſe of which they have of late found to anſwer well in many parts of that iſland.

Cows milk is generally very thin in thoſe parts of the world, and taſtes frequently rancid, eſpecially when they feed in the lower lands, where the *acacia* and the *Guinea*-hen-weed grow in plenty.

The hides of theſe animals are ſeldom dreſſed in *Jamaica*, though the country abounds with fine tanning barks; but they are often cut up into large thongs, which they twiſt in the form of whips, and ſell in the public markets. Theſe are the principal inſtruments of correction uſed among the negroes, and the enſigns of their overſeers.

SECT. IV.

Of the Anthropomorphits, *or ſuch as partake more or leſs of human ſhape and diſpoſition.*

BRADYPUS 1. *Crinitus, palmis tridactylis, unguibus arcuatis longiſſimis.*
Bradypus *manibus tridactylis, caudâ brevi.* L. S. N.
Ignavus *Barr.* & Ai *Piſ.*
} The Sloath.

This creature, which is a native of the main continent, is ſometimes brought to *Jamaica* by the curious; but it is not common even in its native country. All its motions are very ſlothful, from whence its name; and when it is inclined to ſleep, it climbs into ſome neighbouring tree, faſtens the fore feet to one of the limbs, and lets the body hang down during the hours of reſt.

SIMIA 1. *Fuſca major, caudâ longiſſimâ.* The large brown Monkey.

SIMIA 2. *Fuſca major, palmis tetradactylis, caudâ præhenſili ad apicem ſubtus nudâ.* } The four-fingered Monkey.

This creature has no more than four fingers to each of its fore-paws; but the top of the tail is ſmooth underneath, and on this it depends for its chief actions; for the creature holds every thing by it, and flings itſelf with the greateſt eaſe from every tree and poſt, by its means: but, in every other reſpect, it agrees with monkeys in general. It is, like the foregoing, a native of the main continent, and a part of the food of the *Indians*.

SIMIA 3. *Minor ſubfuſco-miſcella, ventre albido, caudâ ad apicem nudâ.* } The Tittee.

This creature is very ſmall, though much larger than the following: the back and tail is of a clouded brown colour, and the belly whitiſh. The head is bare about the ears and eyes; but the hair grows in a narrow ſlip down the forehead.

SIMIA 4. *Minima, capite albido, dorſo fuſco ponè rufeſcenti, caudâ crinitâ.* } The *Sakee-winkee.*

This, like the foregoing ſpecies, is a native of the continent, and often brought to *Jamaica* by the curious; but they are very tender and ſeldom live long there.

HOMO (a) 1. *Aſiaticus, fuſcus, crinibus rectis.* The *Indian.*
HOMO 2. *Africanus, niger, crinibus criſpis.* The *African,* or Negro.
HOMO 3. *Americanus, fulvus, crinibus rectis.* The *American.*
HOMO 4. *Europeus, lacteus, crinibus variis.* The *European.*

(a) *Animal eſt rationale-mechanicum, ſtupendæ ſtructuræ, animâ immortali præditum & millenis calamitatibus ſubjectum.* L.

I would willingly have added the Three Diſſertations I propoſed to publiſh with this work; but as it has already ſwelled to the limits I deſigned, and that the ſeaſon is too far advanced to finiſh the whole this year, I determined to publiſh the Civil and Natural Hiſtory alone; leaving thoſe, with another on Worm-fevers, *&c.* which will make a ſmall volume in 8*vo,* to be printed the enſuing ſeaſon.

ERRATA.

PAGE vii. *&c. for* Linneus *r.* Linnæus.
P. 18. l. 37. *dele* chiefly and l. 35. *for* and theſe *r.* which
P. 26 and 27. for *urgit* read *urget.*
P. 74. l. 3. *add* Tab. 40. f. A.
P. 112. *&c. for* ſtile and *ſtilus, r.* ſtyle and *ſtylus.*
P. 119. l. 28. *for* femineo *r.* femina.
P. 139 and 152. *for* Alcine *r.* Alſine.
P. 164. l. 40. *for* St. Tho. *read* Port-Maria.
P. 165. l. 26. *for* baſem *r.* baſim.
P. 166. *read* BUTTNERIA.
P. 259. *read* GALEOPSIS.
P. 295. *read* Æſchynomene.
P. 314. *for* DELEA *read* CRITONIA.
P. 334. l. 11, *for a read o*
P. 362. l. 10. *read* the brown Cocoon.
P. 387. *for* t. 46. *read* t. 48.
P. 421, l. 19. and 424. l. 43. *for* tab. 47 & 44. *r.* t. 41.
P. 430 & 431. *r.* BUPRESTIS.
P. 433. l. 9. *for* T. *read* F.
P. 438. *for* GRILLUS *read* GRYLLUS.
P. 460. *read* AMPHISBÆNA.
P. 439. *read* APPENDIGASTER.
P. 462. l. 12. *for* ſwallowed *read* ſwallows.

FINIS.

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R. Benning . . . sc

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fig. 3.

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H Roberts Sc

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J. Roberts Sculp.

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J. Mixeal sculp.

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Edw. f

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G. D. Chret delin.

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Fig. 2.

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Fig 1.

J. Noual sculp.

G. D. Ehret delin

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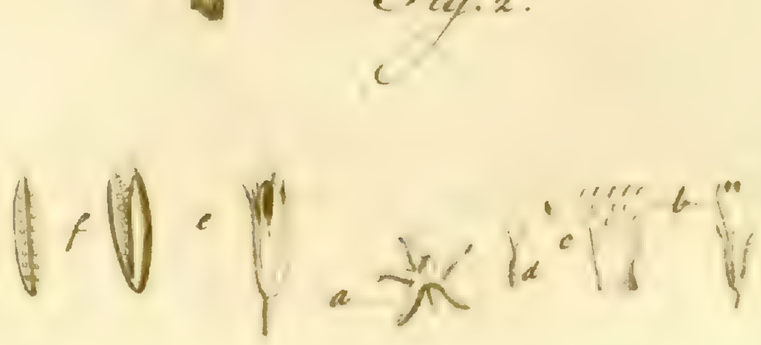

Fig. 3.

G. D. Ehret, delin 1755.

F. Garden fc. Paternoster Row.

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F. Garden sculp.

G. D. Ehret delin. 1755.

Fig. 1

a b c d e

Fig. 3

a b c d

Fig. 2

a b c f g

G. D. Ehret Delin. 1755.

B. Colo.

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

G. D. Ehret delin. 1755

B. Vicke fec.

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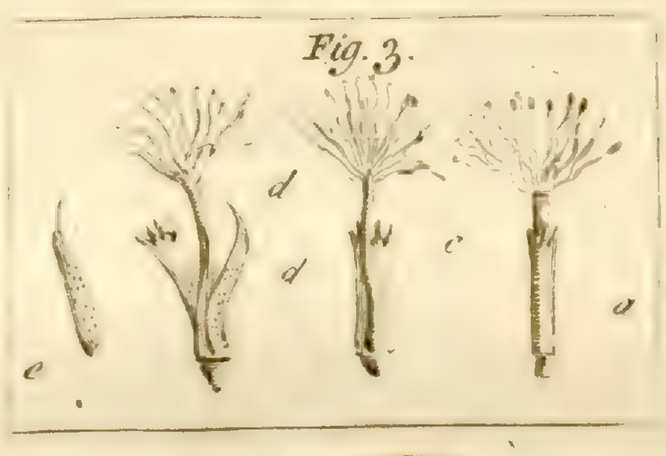

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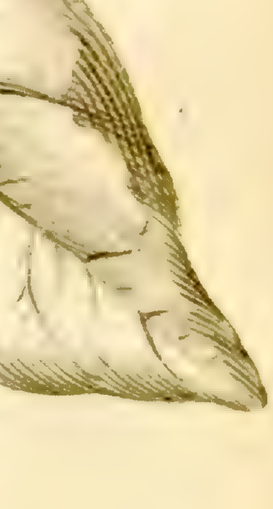

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F. Garden sculp.

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a

Fig. 2.

a

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Guilandina

C. P. Garden fc.

G. D. Ehret. delin 1755.

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Fig 3

Fig 1

T. Nourse Sculp.

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Edwards & Darley sculpt.

G. D. Ehret delin.

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Fig. 1

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Calyx

no Flow.

Germen

P. Garden sculp.

G.D.Ehret delin 1755.

Fig. 1

Fig. 3

Fig. 2

P. Garden Sculp.

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Garden fc.

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Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

G.D. Ehret delin. 1755.

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G.D. Ehret delin. 1755.

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Femina

Fig. 1.

Anthelmenthia

mas.

Fig. 2.

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F. Garden sculp.

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Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

G. D. Ehret delin. 1755

F. Patton Sculp

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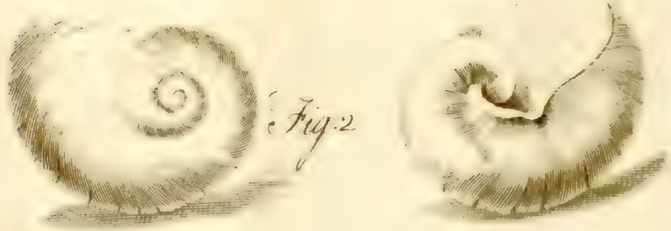

Fig. 2

a

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A. Patten Sculp.

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fig. 11.

a

o

b

c

fig. 7.

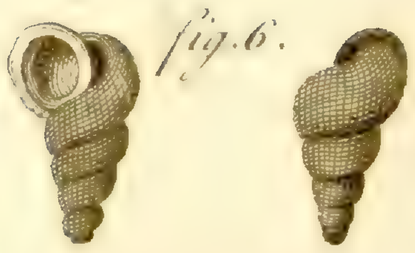
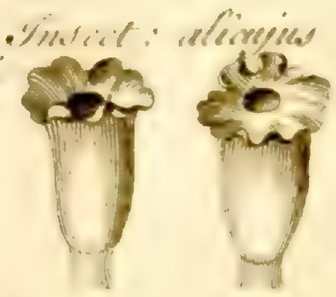


fig. 6.

Ovarium marini

Insecti alicujus



x

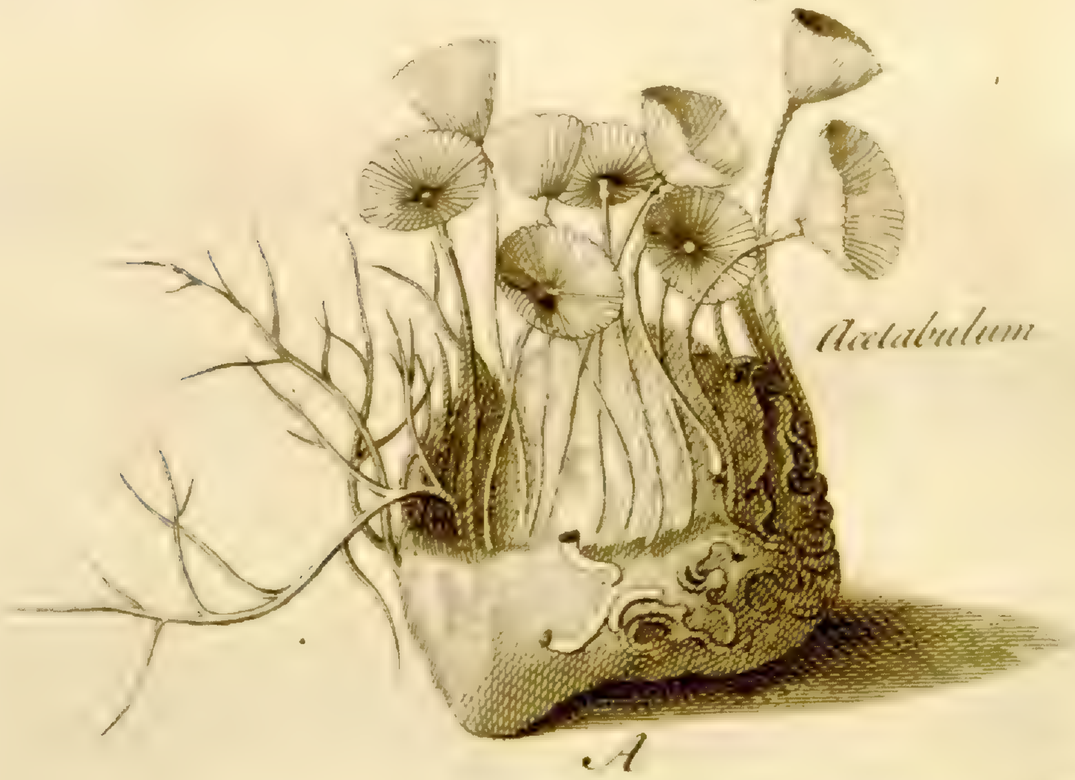
fig. 2.

fig. 9.

fig. 1.

fig. 8.

fig. 4.



Acetabulum

A

fig. 5.

pag. 400. line. 31.

fig. B.

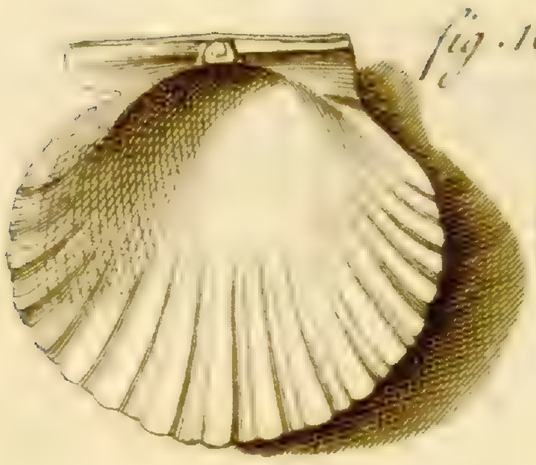


fig. 10.

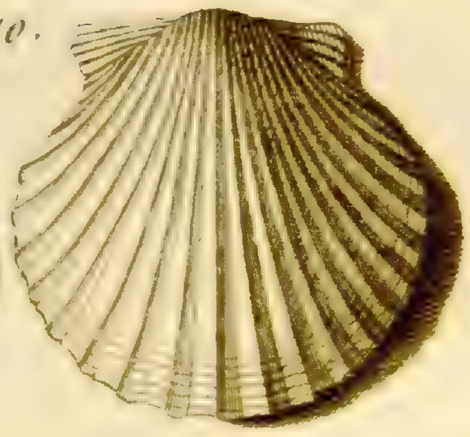


fig. 3.

G. D. Ehret. Delin. 1755.

R. Hancock Sc.

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Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3

B. Vole sculp

G. D. Ehret delin.

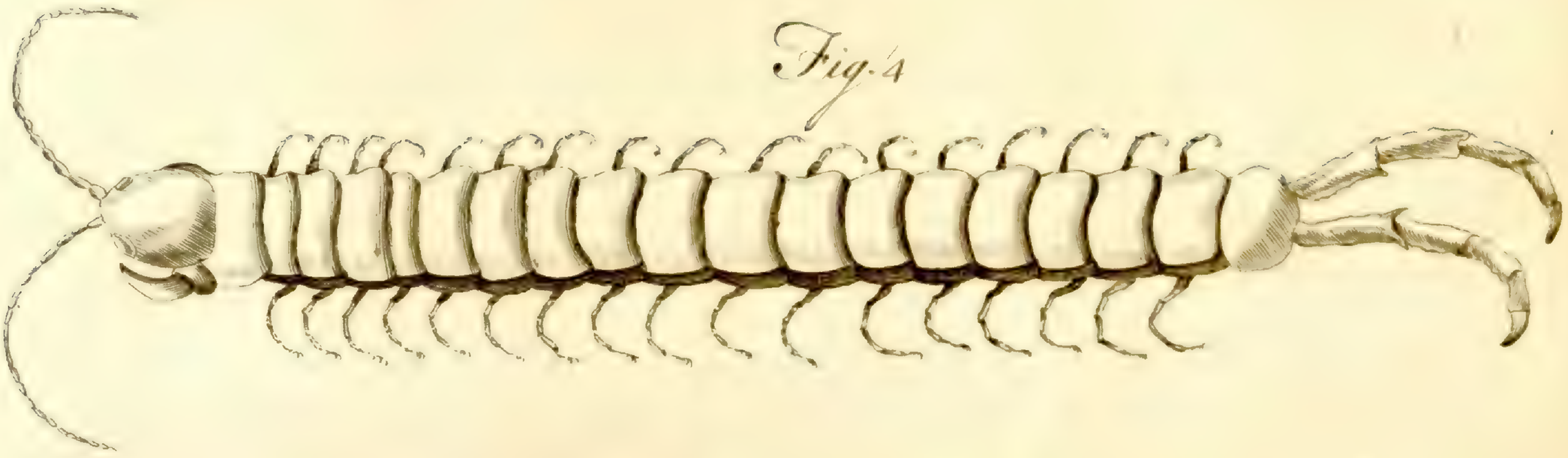

Fig. 4

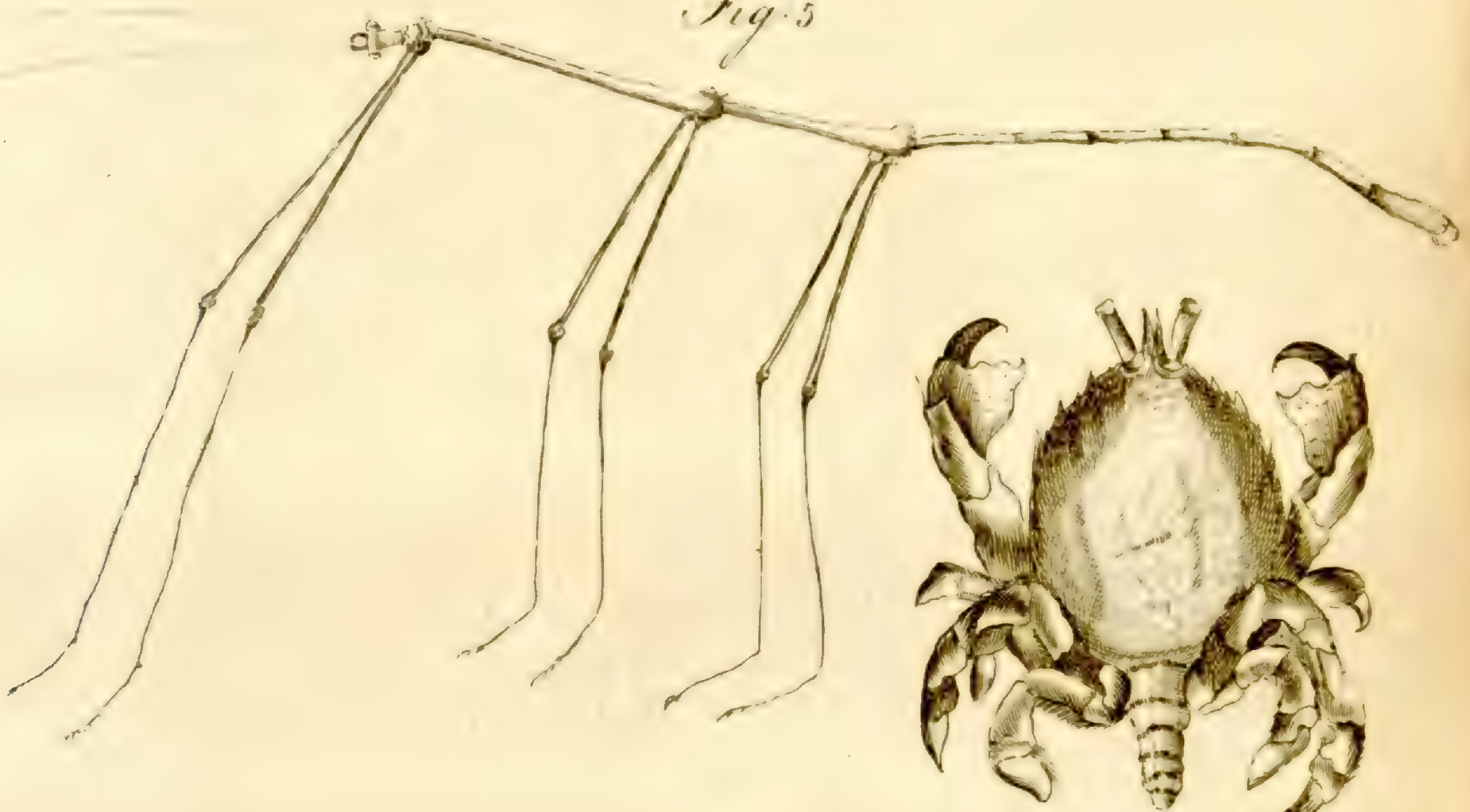

Fig. 5

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 1

F. Garden sc.

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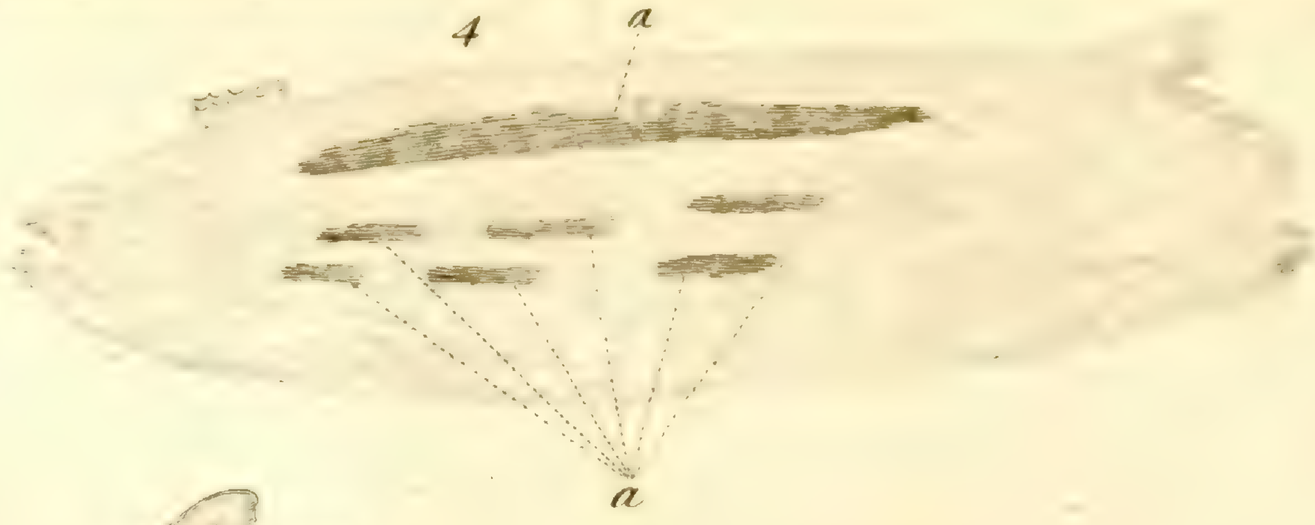

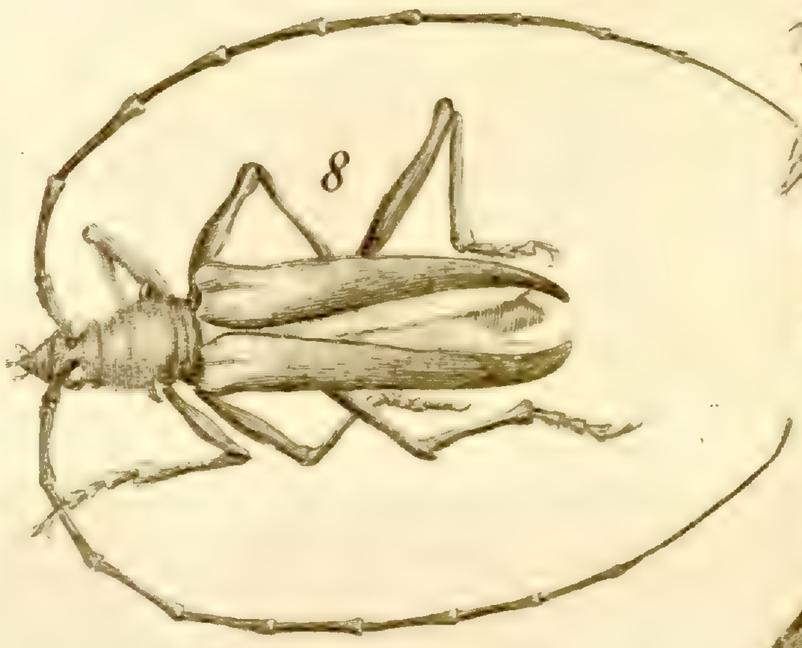

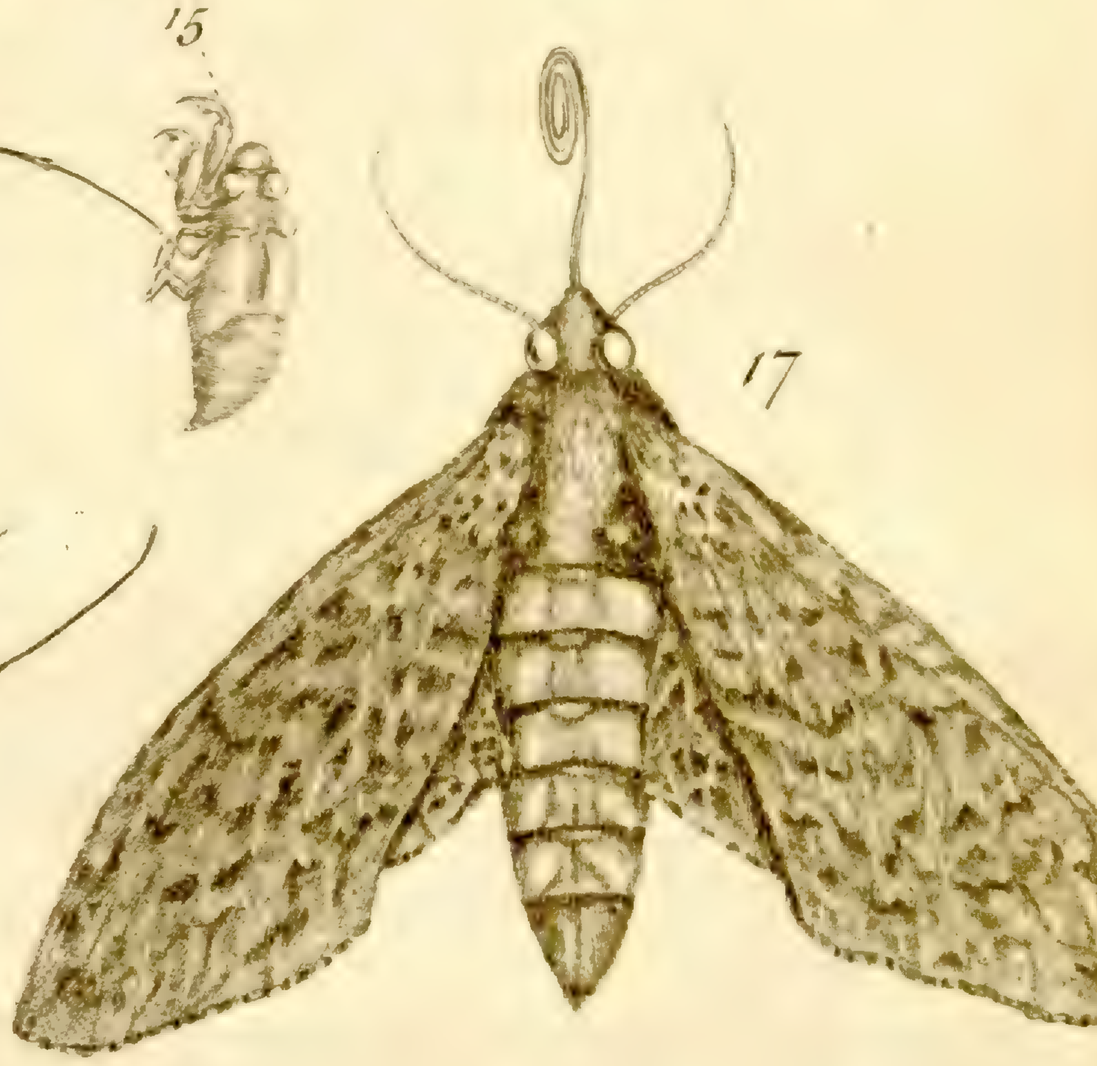

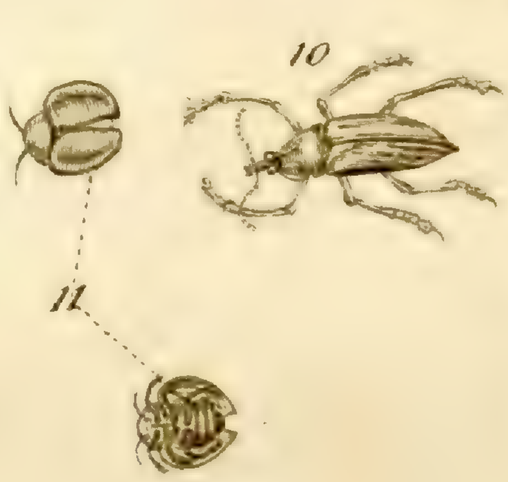

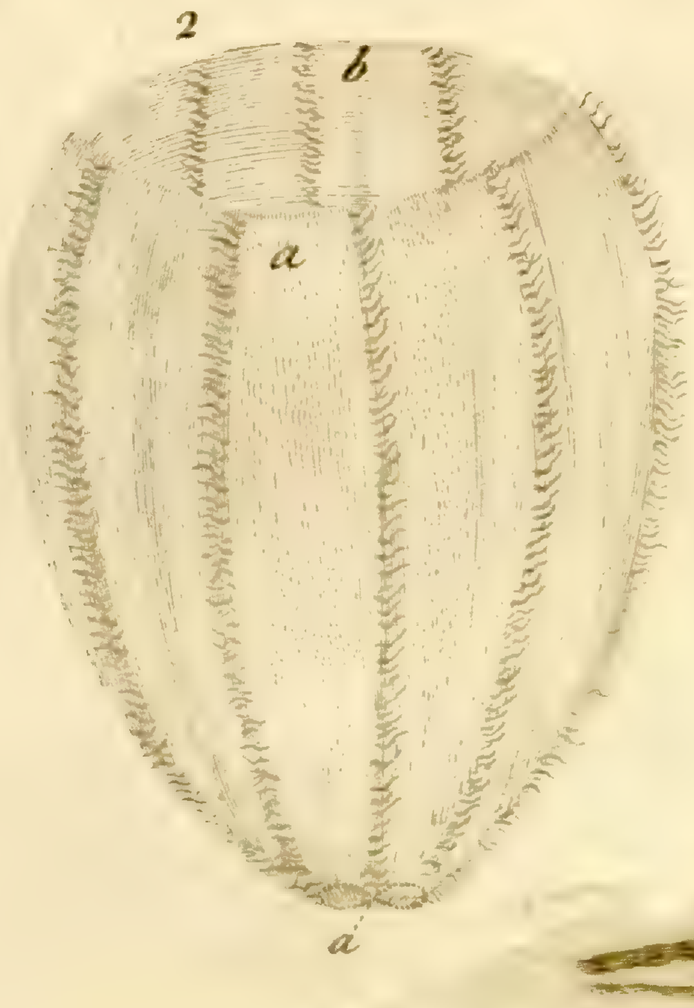

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3-b

4

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6

7

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8-a

8-b

9-a

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10

a

11

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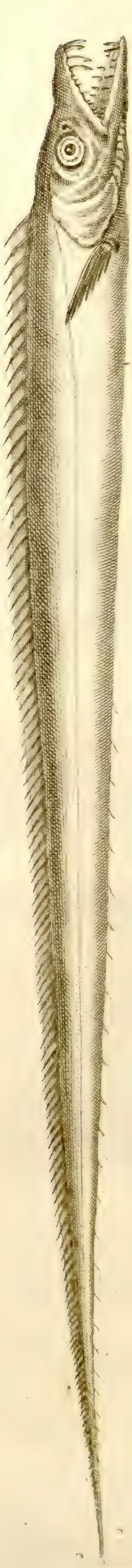
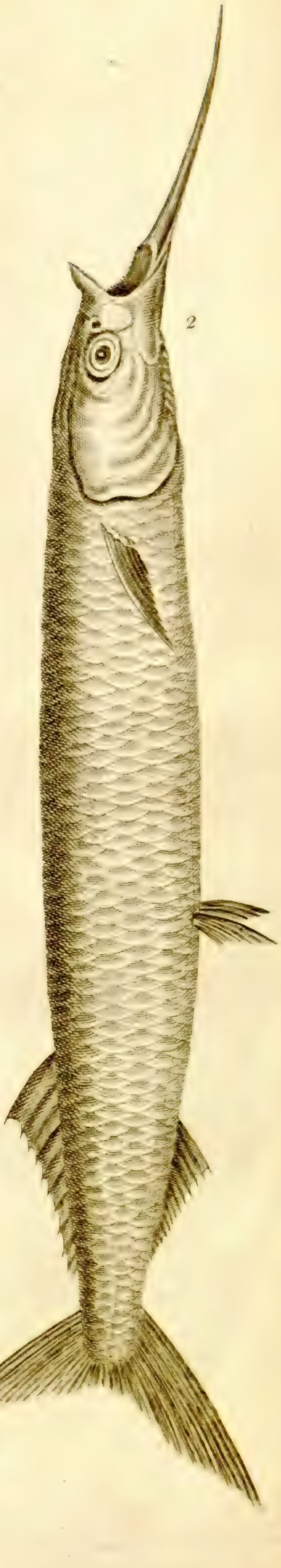
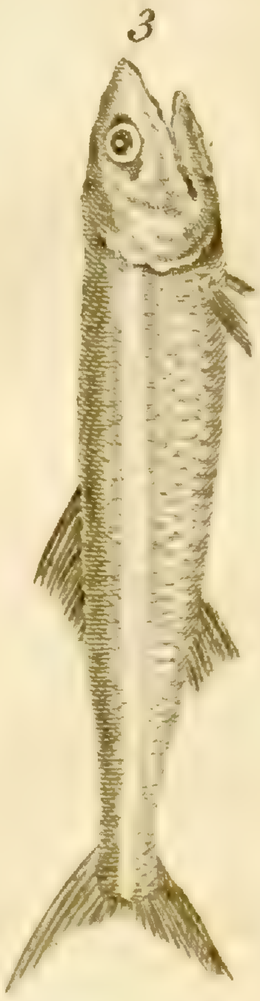
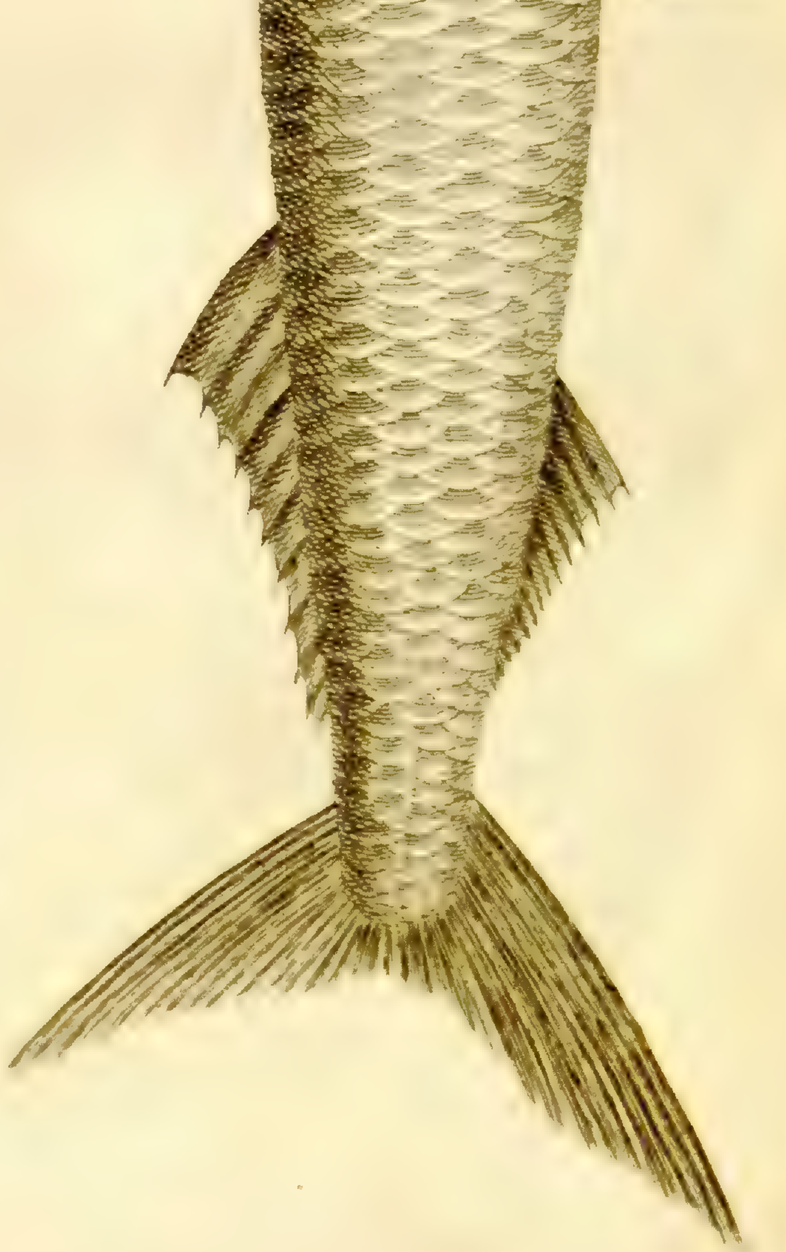








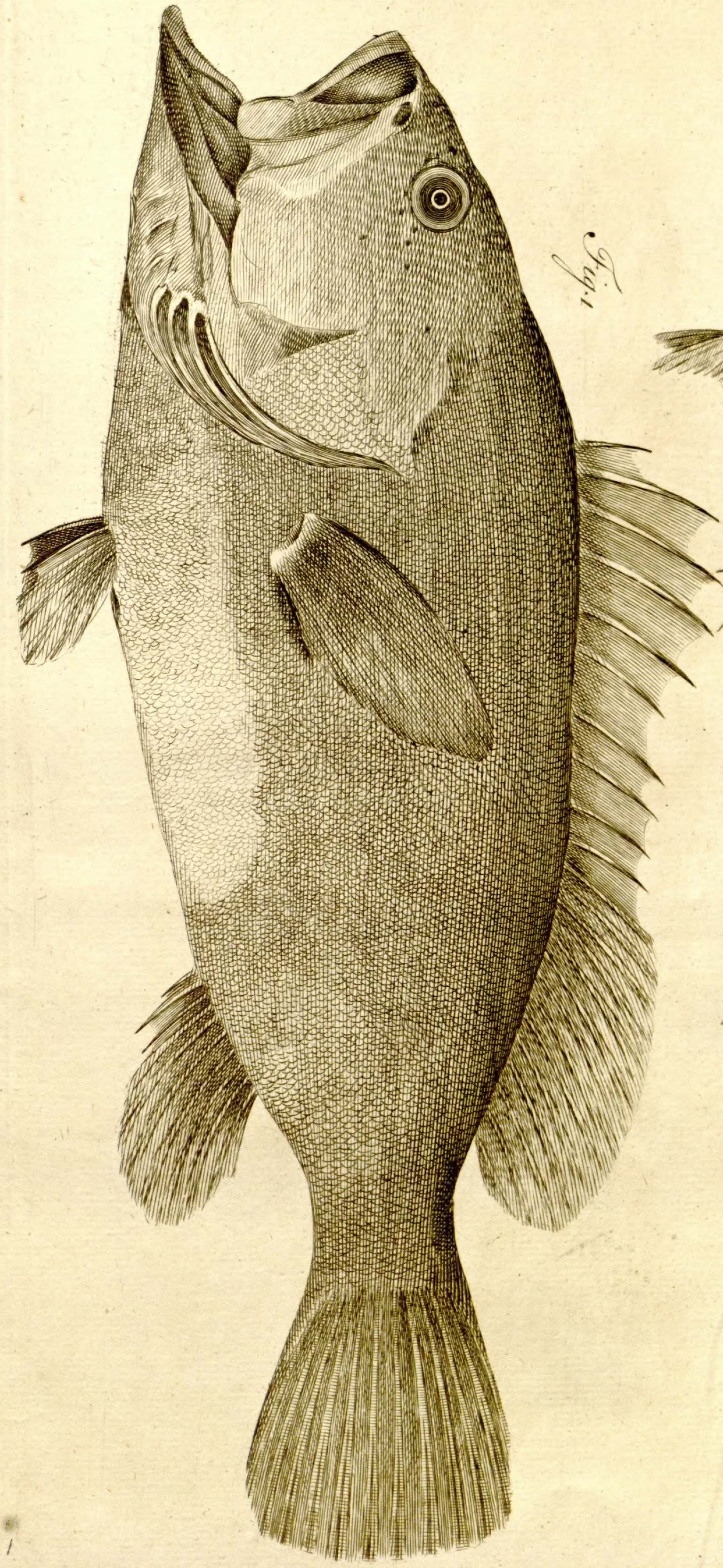


Fig. 1.

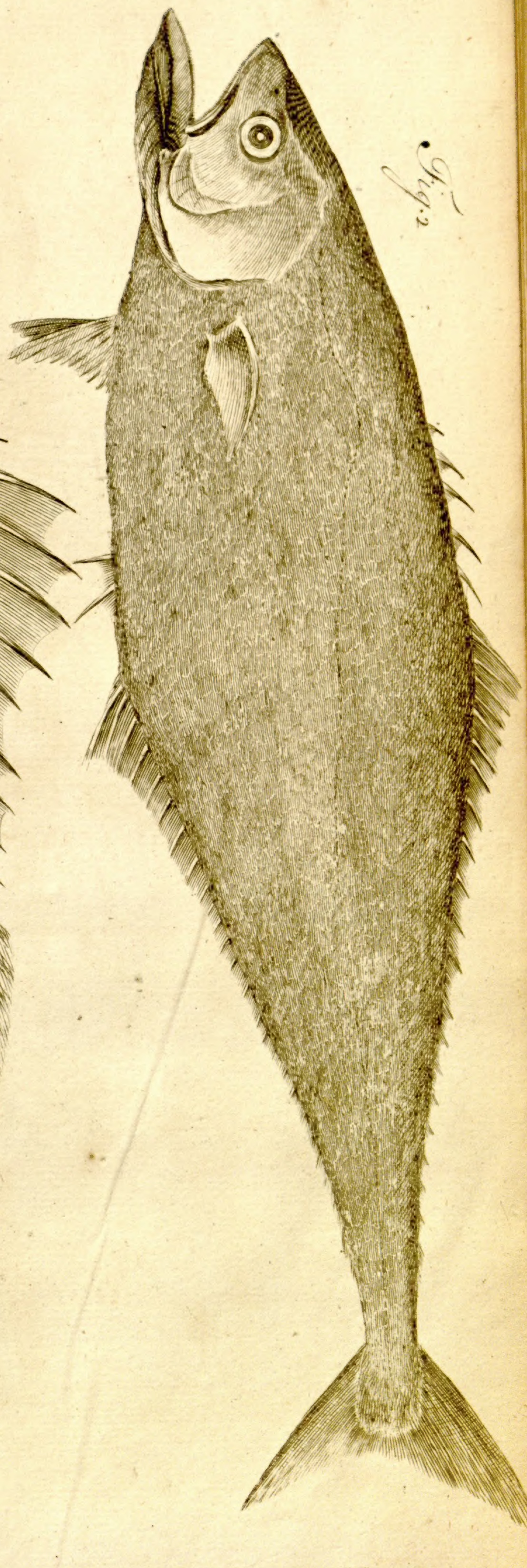
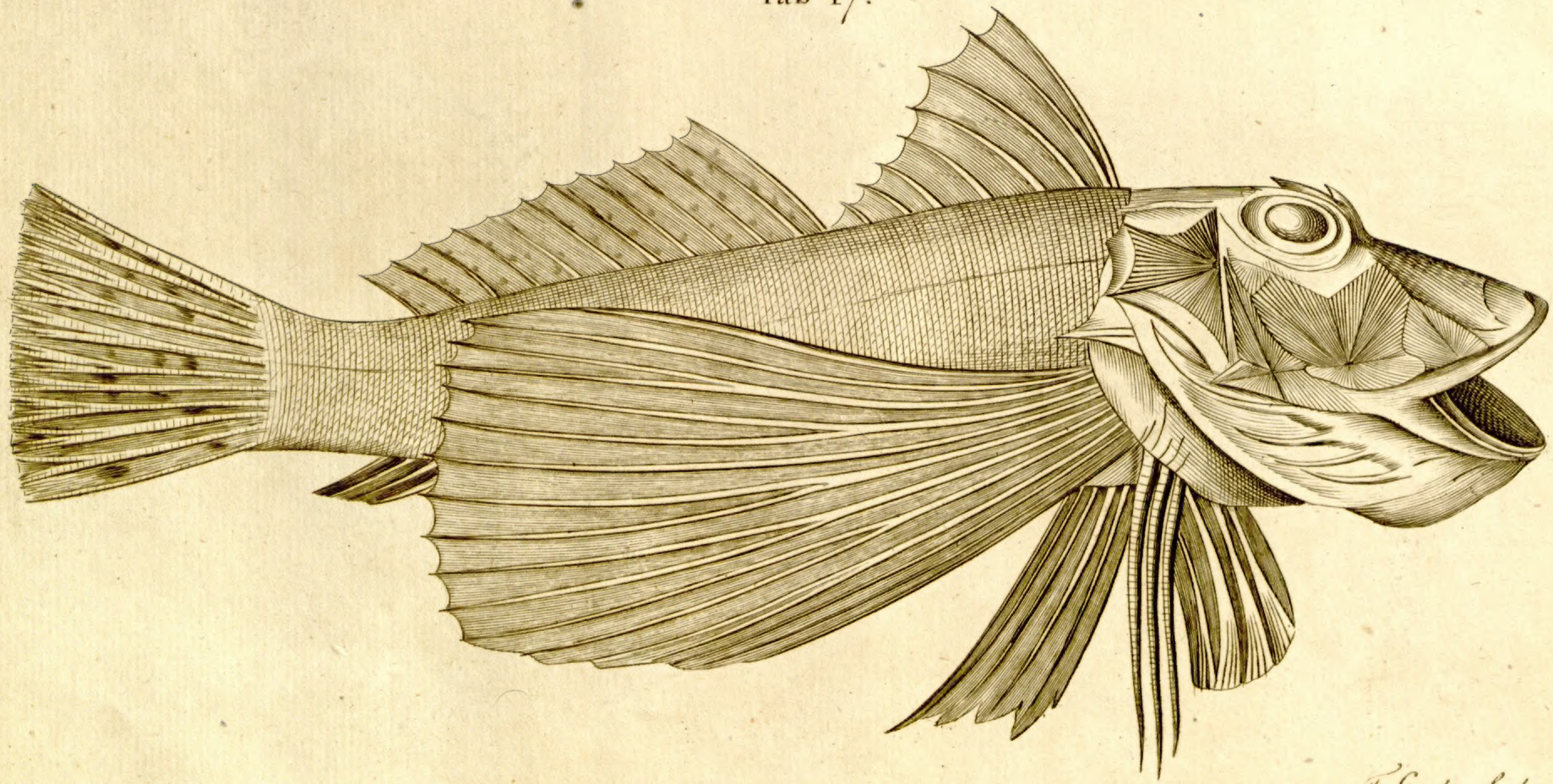


Fig. 2

F. Garden Delin et Sculp

Tab 47.



G.D.Ehret delin

F.Garden Sculp.

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Fig. 1.

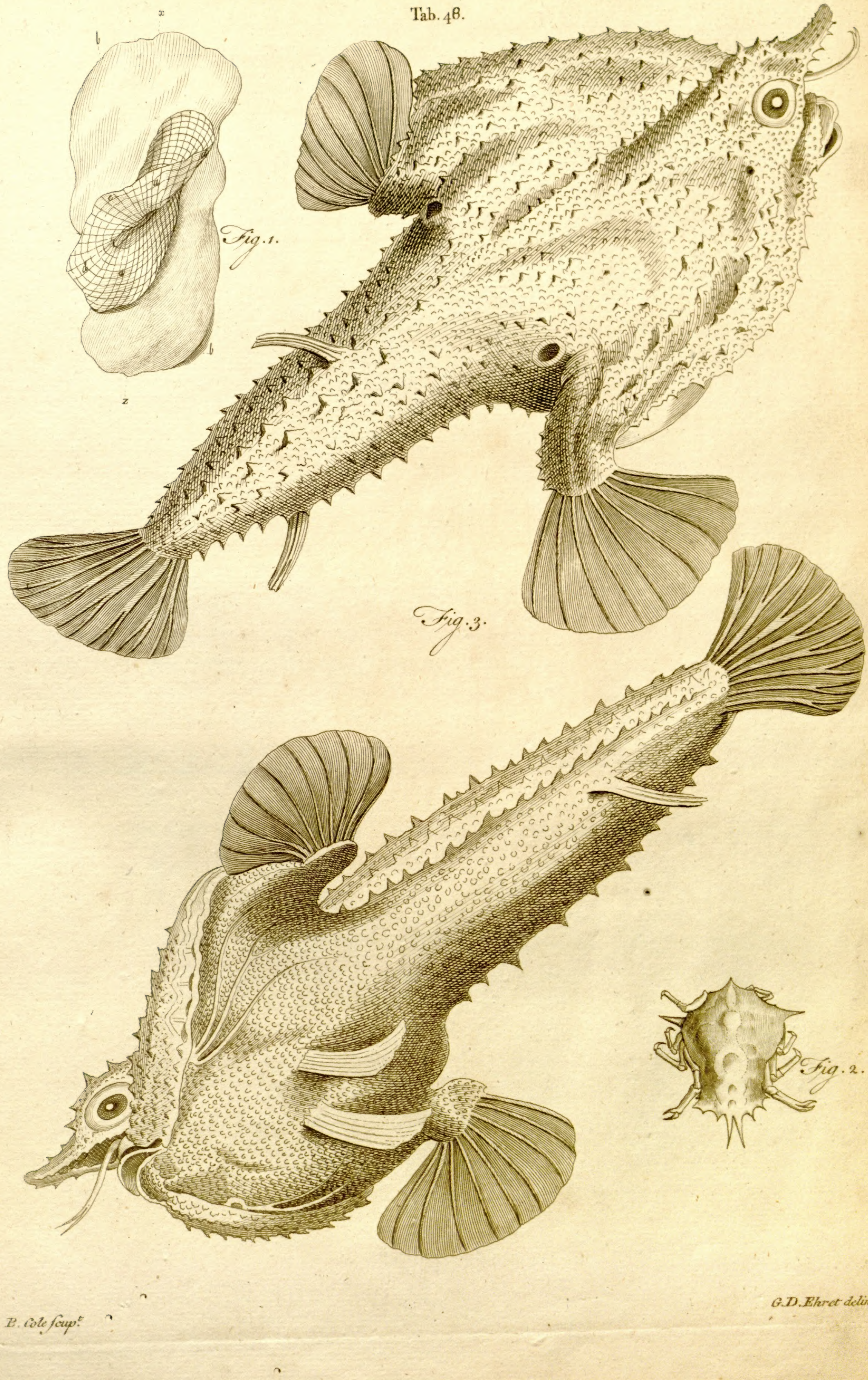

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

B. Cole scalp.t

G.D.Ehret delin 1755.

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Fig. 1

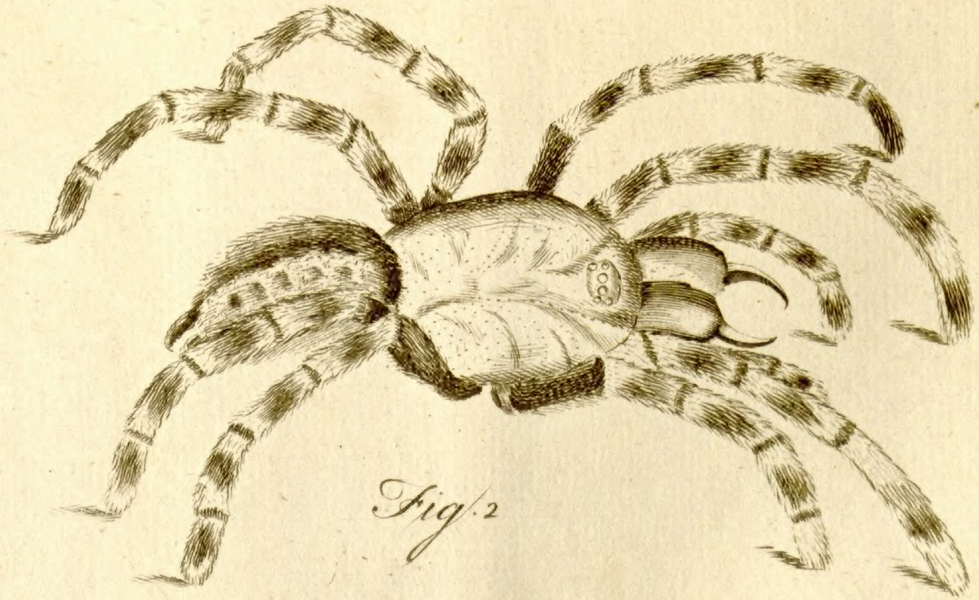

Fig. 2

F. Garden fe.